

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fourteenth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 11 to 21)*

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## **OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA**

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Shrimati Meira Kumar

### **THE DEPUTY SPEAKER**

Shri Karia Munda

### **PANEL OF CHAIRMEN**

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Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Shri Satpal Maharaj

Dr. Girija Vyas

### **SECRETARY GENERAL**

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Monday, August 26, 2013/Bhadrapada 04, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Sit down please. Oath is to be taken now.

MADAM SPEAKER: New members have come, they will take oath.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Oath is to be taken by the new Members now, new Members have come, you please sit down.

... (Interruptions)\*

11.04 hrs.

### MEMBERS SWORN

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Secretary-General may now call out the names of newly elected members in recent by-elections to take the oath or make the affirmation.

Shri D.K. Suresh (Bangalore Rural)

Ms. Ramya Divya Spandana (Mandya)

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received the notices of Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Yogi Adityanath and Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, I have disallowed those notices.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: But I will give all of you opportunity in Zero Hour after Question Hour and Paper laid on the table.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let us run the 'Question Hour'.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendra Ji, you will be called.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav Ji, you will also be called.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you sit down.

11.06 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

11.06 ¼

At this stage, Shri S.P.Y. Reddy and Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am saying that I will give you an opportunity in Zero Hour.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Stone pelting has been done by standing on the roof of the office of Samajwadi Party... (Interruptions) our leaders sit there. ... (Interruptions)

\* Not Recorded.

MADAM SPAKER: You please go back.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPAKER: You also sit down.

... (Interruptions)

**11.07 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

... (Interruptions)

**11.07 ¼**

*At this stage, Shri S.P.Y. Reddy and Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao went back to their seats.*

MADAM SPAKER: You please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us run the House.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.RI

(Interruptions) ...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Madam, I have given a notice for Adjournment of Question Hour... (Interruptions) The Government of Uttar Pradesh... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: How you are speaking like this?

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Go back, please.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you an opportunity to speak.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

**11.08 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go back to your seats.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendra Kumar Ji, go back and sit on your seat.

... (Interruptions)

**11.08 ½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seat.*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You are also being called.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call all turn by turn.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: please don't do like this.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will call you as well as them also.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You go to your seat.

... (Interruptions)

\* Not Recorded

\* Not Recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You both will be called.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not do that, please.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please speak.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You are not being called, they are being called.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Afterwards, I will come to you also. You speak and they will also be asked to speak.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions) ... \*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.30 a.m.

**11.10 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

**11.30 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at  
Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock*

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be allowed to speak. You sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: They do not want to me speak... (Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are asking them also to sit down. You sit down, nothing will go on record. Mulayam Singh Ji, you speak.

... (Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. I will allow you to speak after him.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: They do not want the house to run... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will also allow you to speak. You sit down.

... (Interruptions)

**11.32 hrs**

*At this stage, Shri Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao and Shri S.P. Y Reddy came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You go to your seat and sit. [English] Nothing will go on record.

... (Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

**11.33 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

\* Not Recorded.

\* Not Recorded.

12.00 hrs

(Value in US\$ Billion)

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Impact of Trade Deficit**

\*221. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY state:

(a) whether the share of the export sector in the Gross Domestic Product of the country has been rising constantly despite the increase in trade deficit during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether the gap between the import and export has caused a negative impact on the economic condition of the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details of the sectors adversely affected thereby along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to comprehensively review the ongoing export promotion schemes being implemented for promoting the export sector and if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the benefits provided to the exporters under various schemes to minimize the impact of the trade deficit on them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the concrete steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The share of export sector in the gross domestic product of the country has shown a consistent rise except for 2012-13, when there was a marginal dip in the share from 17.6% to 17.3%. This is attributable to international economic crisis and contraction in global demand. The trade deficit, however, has been increasing consistently. For the current year, the merchandise trade deficit is US\$62.4 billion for the period April 2013-July 2013 as compared to US\$59.7 billion for the relevant period last year. The table below gives details for the last 3 years:

YEAR	Exports	Imports	GDP	Exports as % age of GDP	Trade Deficit
2010-11	251.1	369.8	1594.9	15.7	118.7
2011-12	306.0	489.3	1743.1	17.6	183.3
2012-13	300.3	491.9	1738.8	17.3	191.6

(b) The increase in trade deficit has negatively impacted the economic condition of the country. Though merchandise trade has increased, our trade deficit has also increased. The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies have adversely impacted demand for our exports. Exports of engineering goods, gems & jewellery, textiles, electronic goods, iron ore, mining have been affected during 2012-13.

(c) The Government assesses our export performance on a continuous basis and need based corrective measures to boost exports are taken from time to time. Intensive consultations have been held with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Apex Chambers of Trade and Industry, various Union Ministries/Departments and State Governments. Meeting of Board of Trade was also convened in March, 2013. The Board of Trade is again meeting tomorrow, on 27th August, 2013.

(d) and (e) Government has announced certain export promotion measures as part of Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.04.2013. Government continued the strategy of product diversification and market diversification. More countries have been added under both Focus Market Scheme (FMS) and Special Focus Market Scheme (Special FMS). 47 new items have been added to the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items have been added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Subsequently, Government has notified 153 high-tech products on 10.07.2013 under Focus Product Scheme. Government has further enhanced the rate of interest subvention from 2% to 3% with effect from 01.08.2013.

*[English]***Declining Population of Wildlife**

\*222. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of wild animals especially lions, elephants etc. is declining in the country including in the forests of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No decline in the population of major species like Lions and Elephants in the country including in the forests of Odisha have been reported. In fact, their population has increased. As per the latest information available in the Ministry, the estimated population of Lions has increased from 359± 10 in 2005 to 411 in 2010. The population of elephants has increased from 27669-27719 in 2007 to 29391-30711 in 2012.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government for protection of endangered species of wild animals including lions and elephants in the country include:

- i. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides stringent punishment for offences under the Act. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence (s).
- iii. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- iv. In order to provide specific focus on the conservation of tiger and elephant, Project Tiger and Project Elephant are functional in the respective Range States.
- v. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- vi. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CB1) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection)

Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

- vii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the intelligence gathering and enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- viii. Joint Advisories have been issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Railways to all the concerned states to avoid death of elephants by speeding trains.
- ix. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

#### **High Security Registration Plates**

\*223. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made installation of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) mandatory in all categories of new as well as in-use motor vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these HSRPs have been launched in all the States/UTs of the country;

(d) if so, the names of the States/UTs where the said HSRPs have been launched; and

(e) the extent to which these plates are likely to be helpful in tracking down the vehicles, antisocial elements and control of the flow of traffic?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Rule 50 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) mandates fitment of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) on all motor vehicles.

(c) and (d) According to sub-Section (6) of Section 41 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, registration mark is to be assigned by vehicles by registering authorities of States/Union Territories; the form & manner in which the registration mark is to be displayed is to be prescribed by the Central Government. The Central Government has notified the standards and specifications of HSRP, the testing agencies that are to test the plates based on the prescribed specifications and issue type approval certificate to vendors and the date of implementation. Implementation of the scheme, in accordance with the provisions of CMVRs,



is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As per the information available with the Ministry, the scheme of HSRP is in various stages of processing/implementation in the States/Union Territories of Assam, A&N islands, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand. The issue of implementation of scheme of HSRP came up before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 510 of 2005 with Petition for Special Leave for Appeal No. 24497, 13485, 13630- 13631 of 2011 and 1894-1897 of 2012 and Writ Petition (Civil) No. 162 of 2010. In the judgement dated 7th February, 2012 in the aforesaid cases, the Hon'ble Supreme Court inter alia gave certain direction to the various state authorities mandating all states to fully implement the scheme of fixation of HSRP in their entire states, positively by 30th April, 2012, in relation to new vehicles and 15th June, 2012 for old vehicles.

(e) Since HSRP is to be installed in a secured manner to a vehicle, the vehicle moving with such registration plate can be uniquely identified from a distance through visual sight. The penalty record of the vehicle can thus be updated and verified based on HSRP, helping in tracking anti social elements driving such vehicles and penalising vehicles found to be contravening various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. The vendor of HSRP can be tracked with the help of permanent identification number laser branded into the reflective sheeting of the registration plate and the permanent consecutive identification number (PCIN) preceded by two alphabets representing the name of the vendor or the manufacturer or the supplier, as the case may be. Para (xiii) of the Motor Vehicles (New High Security Registration Plates) Order, 2001 requires maintenance of proper record of the registration plates issued by the manufacturer or the vendor, authorised by the State Government, on daily basis and also tallying them periodically. These provisions would prevent manufacture or supply of counterfeit registration plates and help in tracking the supplier in case an HSRP is found to be installed in stolen vehicles. Further, the HSRP contains certain security features like third registration mark in the form of self destructive type chromium based hologram sticker and retro-reflective film, alpha-numeric laser numbering, embossing of registration numbers on the plates, use of non-removable/non-reusable snap lock to fit the rear registration plate etc. which would prevent removal of HSRP from a vehicle for displaying on a stolen vehicle make it tamper proof.

*[Translation]*

### **Unemployed Youths**

\*224. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated and uneducated unemployed youth is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any target for providing employment to such unemployed youths;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the schemes implemented by the Government to provide employment to these unemployed persons along with the details of employment generated by such schemes during the said period both in the rural and urban areas, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) As per results of two surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 2004-05 and 2009-10, unemployment rates among persons in the age group of 15-29 years on usual status basis have marginally increased in rural areas and have reduced in urban areas. The details of unemployment rate on the basis of education level in the age group of 15-29 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of unemployment rates among youth in 2004-05 and 2009-10 In the age group of 15-29 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Recognizing the need to skill large number of people to make them employable, the Government set a target of skilling 5 crore persons during 12th Plan period. Employment to large number of people has been provided through schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Details of consolidated achievement of these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The State-UT wise details of number of person days generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**STATEMENT-I***Unemployment rates among youth in the age group of 15-29 on usual status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10.*

Educational level	Unemployment Rate (%)							
	2004-05				2009-10			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not literate	1.3	0.6	2.8	1.0	2.2	0	3.8	2.6
Literate & up to primary	2.5	1.7	4.6	5.1	2.9	1.4	4.1	2.0
Middle school	3.1	4.7	7.8	11.7	4.0	3.9	5.4	8.1
Secondary	6.4	13.3	9.6	22.5	5.0	6.8	5.9	20.5
Higher secondary	9.2	22.1	10.5	25.4	7.8	22.2	10.9	19.1
Diploma/certificate	15.2	32.5	17.5	24.5	21.4	46.6	12.8	17.9
Graduate & above	15.7	36.3	18.5	30.4	16.6	30.4	13.8	24.7
Secondary & above	9.1	20.8	13.3	26.7	8.3	17.8	10.3	22.5
All	3.9	4.2	8.8	14.9	4.7	4.6	7.5	14.3

Source: NSSO Survey Reports.

**STATEMENT-II***State wise unemployment rates among youth in the age group of 15-29 on usual status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05		2009-10	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	8.5	3.1	8.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.5	4.8	2.6	15.4
3.	Assam	6.8	19.9	11.3	20.1
4.	Bihar	4.3	17.4	6.2	23.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3	7.6	1.8	8.7
6.	Delhi	5.1	10.8	5.2	6.6
7.	Goa	26.0	18.5	11.1	9.8
8.	Gujarat	1.4	4.9	2.2	4.3
9.	Haryana	5.5	9.3	4.6	5.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.2	9.7	4.9	14.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1	13.6	6.4	16.1
12.	Jharkhand	3.7	18.6	12.3	18.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	1.5	6.4	1.6	7.3
14.	Kerala	26.8	32.5	24.4	19.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.0	7.3	1.9	7.0
16.	Maharashtra	2.7	8.4	1.6	7.9
17.	Manipur	2.6	17.4	12.8	18.1
18.	Meghalaya	0.7	10.7	0.9	14.8
19.	Mizoram	0.8	4.8	3.5	7.9
20.	Nagaland	5.5	18.9	27.7	34.4
21.	Odisha	10.2	31.7	9.7	13.4
22.	Punjab	9.7	10.5	8.3	11.4
23.	Rajasthan	1.8	6.2	1.1	5.8
24.	Sikkim	6.4	7.9	13.2	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.5	8.2	5.8	9.7
26.	Tripura	32.1	60.1	23.3	40.2
27.	Uttarakhand	3.3	12.2	4.8	7.8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	7.4	3.1	6.7
29.	West Bengal	6.0	13.2	5.2	13.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	13.2	21.5	24.0	20.5
31.	Chandigarh	6.2	13.9	47.7	8.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.9	7.9	12.8	10.7
33.	Daman and Diu	0.6	4.9	14.5	3.5
34.	Lakshadweep	16.7	45.5	30.3	18.8
35.	Puducherry	18.3	25.5	11.8	9.2
	All India	4.0	10.1	4.7	8.9

Source: NSSO Survey Results, 2004-05 and 2009-10

### STATEMENT-III

*Statement showing Physical achievements made under various employment generation schemes*

Sl. No	Name of Schemes	Physical	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Persondays of employment generated	Persondays of employment (In Crore)	283.59	257.15	218.76	228.16
2.	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozqar Yojana (SJSRY) (i) No. of Urban poor assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro Enterprises	(In lakhs)	1.51	1.57	1.21	1.38

Sl. No	Name of Schemes	Physical	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
	(ii). Number of Beneficiaries provided skill training STEP-UP).	(In lakhs)	1.88	2.57	3.63	5.24
3.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Estimated Employment Generated	Persons (In lakhs)	4.20	4.80	4.95	2.97
4.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Swarozgaries Assisted	Swarozaries (In lakhs)	20.85	21.10	16.77	11.44

#Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured as the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

**STATEMENT – IV**

*State-wise persondays of employment (in lakh) under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3351.61	2939.34	3181.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.12	0.73	28.38
3.	Assam	470.52	352.63	314.04
4.	Bihar	1602.62	682.16	924.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	1110.35	1206.76	1193.43
6.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA
7.	Goa	3.70	3.11	0.67
8.	Gujarat	491.84	313.00	281.90
9.	Haryana	84.20	109.36	128.62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	219.46	270.13	260.77
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	210.68	209.10	348.15
12.	Jharkhand	830.90	609.71	564.76
13.	Karnataka	1097.85	701.03	621.94
14.	Kerala	480.34	633.10	837.72
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2198.18	1688.98	1370.72
16.	Maharashtra	200.00	772.02	851.16
17.	Manipur	295.61	224.07	266.82
18.	Meghalaya	199.81	167.75	166.33
19.	Mizoram	165.98	130.60	153.56
20.	Nagaland	334.34	296.61	243.68
21.	Odisha	976.57	453.75	546.01
22.	Punjab	75.40	64.52	65.50

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13
23.	Rajasthan	3026.22	2120.55	2203.03
24.	Sikkim	48.14	32.88	36.31
25.	Tamil Nadu	2685.93	3015.75	4081.44
26.	Tripura	374.51	489.74	518.51
27.	Uttarakhand	3348.97	2673.36	1405.84
28.	Uttar Pradesh	230.20	198.98	191.97
29.	West Bengal	1553.08	1495.94	2012.96
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	4.03	8.30	5.97
31.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.47	NR	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	1.34	1.65	0.49
35.	Puducherry	11.27	10.79	8.67
	All India	25715.24	21876.36	22815.53

#### **National Child Labour Project Scheme**

\*225. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme being run by the Government for the rehabilitation of child labour in the country;

(b) the total number of child labour in the country at present, the funds allocated and spent under NCLP scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of schools being run under NCLP and the number of children enrolled in such schools, district-wise;

(d) whether the prescribed committees have been constituted at the district level to monitor the implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the main shortcomings/complaints that came to the notice of such committees; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) The objective of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system.

(b) As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children were estimated at 49.84 lakh. Grants released during the last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise under NCLP are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per the information received from various districts, the number of schools being run under NCLP Scheme and number of children enrolled in such schools, district wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) To monitor the implementation of the National Child Labour Project, Project Societies have been constituted at district level under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate/Collector. State-wise details of the Project Societies are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The District Magistrate/Collector reviews the functioning of the project. The shortcomings/complaints or any discrepancies which arise, are addressed at the level of the Project Society.

**STATEMENT-I***The State-wise details of Grants released under NCLP during last three years and current year.*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (up to 20.8.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	705.69	1013.61	821.57	200.90
2.	Assam	378.55	891.57	728.77	0
3.	Bihar	727.43	1338.49	1131.42	187.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	364.82	620.44	824.04	263.00
5.	Gujarat	165.01	67.12	92.98	0
6.	Haryana	186.77	99.10	261.37	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.66	50.60	33.00	22.00
8.	Jharkhand	47.78	391.63	388.35	58.45
9.	Karnataka	64.47	220.74	371.63	49.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	608.25	1332.28	911.07	189.28
11.	Maharashtra	433.32	973.17	780.38	324.36
12.	Nagaland	40.87	36.55	96.38	75.00
13.	Odisha	1167.78	1374.26	1536.74	319.65
14.	Punjab	130.59	208.82	242.05	47.15
15.	Rajasthan	395.64	436.53	323.69	114.83
16.	Tamil Nadu	504.28	854.26	733.10	200.90
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1772.83	1585.40	1225.51	309.00
18.	Uttarakhand	0	26.40	0	0
19.	West Bengal	1537.63	2204.98	1707.71	286.22

**STATEMENT-II***Number of schools being run under NCLP Scheme and number of children enrolled in such schools, district wise:*

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	8	400
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	10	500
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	0	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	33	1475
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	25	1250
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	0	0
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	30	1408

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	37	1574
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	12	600
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9	403
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	25	602
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	20	875
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	17	730
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	0	0
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	81	3600
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	0	0
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	15	600
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	19	950
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	60	2898
20.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	20	1000
21.	Assam	Kamrup	55	2115
22.	Assam	Lakhimpur	27	567
23.	Assam	Nagaon	199	9719
24.	Bihar	Araria	0	0
25.	Bihar	Banka	0	0
26.	Bihar	Begusarai	56	2800
27.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	0	0
28.	Bihar	Darbhanga	0	0
29.	Bihar	East Champaran (Motihari)	50	2500
30.	Bihar	Gaya	137	6850
31.	Bihar	Jamui	40	2000
32.	Bihar	Kathihar	100	5000
33.	Bihar	Khagaria	0	0
34.	Bihar	Kishanganj	0	0
35.	Bihar	Madhepura	0	0
36.	Bihar	Madhubani	99	4950
37.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	0	0
38.	Bihar	Malanda	12	1019
39.	Bihar	Nawada	0	0
40.	Bihar	Patna	89	4450

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
41.	Bihar	Purnia	40	2000
42.	Bihar	Saharsa	0	0
43.	Bihar	Samastipur	0	0
44.	Bihar	Saran (Chhapra)	0	0
45.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	0	0
46.	Bihar	Suppaul	0	0
47.	Bihar	West Champaran (Betia)	0	0
48.	Chhattisgarh	EJilaspur	37	1850
49.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	40	1781
50.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	15	473
51.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	20	656
52.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	103	5137
53.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	22	986
54.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	24	2257
55.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi	0	0
56.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0
57.	Gujarat	BanasKantha (Palanpur)	0	0
58.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	0	0
59.	Gujarat	Bhuj (Kuchchh)	0	0
60.	Gujarat	Dahod	0	0
61.	Gujarat	Panchmahal (Godhra)	0	0
62.	Gujarat	Rajkot	0	0
63.	Gujarat	Surat	19	840
64.	Gujarat	Vadodara	8	399
65.	Haryana	Faridabad	40	1744
66.	Haryana	Gurgaon	26	1300
67.	Haryana	Panipat	62	2627
68.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	6	160
69.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	11	452
70.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	36	1800
71.	Jharkhand	Dumka	29	1450
72.	Jharkhand	Garwa	25	1250
73.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	20	939



Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
74.	Jharkhand	Pakur	19	950
75.	Jharkhand	Palamu	0	0
76.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	30	1269
77.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	51	2550
78.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	25	1250
79.	Karnataka	Bangalore (Urban)	25	877
80.	Karnataka	Bangalore (Rural)	18	875
81.	Karnataka	Belgaum	4	112
82.	Karnataka	Bellari	8	540
83.	Karnataka	Bijapur	25	1209
84.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	5	146
85.	Karnataka	Devangere	3	338
86.	Karnataka	Dharwad	1	30
87.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	18	151
88.	Karnataka	Haveri	7	300
89.	Karnataka	Kolar	8	362
90.	Karnataka	Kopai	13	596
91.	Karnataka	Mandya	5	250
92.	Karnataka	Mysore	4	128
93.	Karnataka	Raichur	20	1000
94.	Karnataka	Tumkur	8	400
95.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	34	1700
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara	0	0
97.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	25	1154
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	0	0
99.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	0	0
100.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	40	1727
101.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	23	929
102.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	11	534
103.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	38	1807
104.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	38	1800
105.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	40	2000
106.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	14	779

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
107.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	18	900
108.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	0	0
109.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	40	1940
110.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	0	0
111.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	33	1610
112.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	20	905
113.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	0	0
114.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	40	2000
115.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	38	1900
116.	Maharashtra	Amravati	34	929
117.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	28	927
118.	Maharashtra	Beed	23	1150
119.	Maharashtra	Dhule	32	1550
120.	Maharashtra	Gondia	6	284
121.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	19	738
122.	Maharashtra	Jalna	40	1993
123.	Maharashtra	Mumbai (Sub-Urban)	40	2000
124.	Maharashtra	Nanded	17	850
125.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	13	650
126.	Maharashtra	Nasik	20	973
127.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	25	1250
128.	Maharashtra	Sangli	10	346
129.	Maharashtra	Solapur	30	1500
130.	Maharashtra	Thane	29	1260
131.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	2	100
132.	Nagaland	Dimapur	44	2200
133.	Odisha	Angul	39	1507
134.	Odisha	Balasore	0	0
135.	Odisha	Bargah	31	934
136.	Odisha	Bolangir	40	1962
137.	Odisha	Cuttack	38	1900
138.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	35	1748
139.	Odisha	Deogarh	37	1850

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
140.	Odisha	Gajapati	60	3000
141.	Odisha	Ganjam	32	1427
142.	Odisha	Jajpur	40	2000
143.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	53	2650
144.	Odisha	Kalahandi	50	2500
145.	Odisha	Keonjhar	40	2000
146.	Odisha	Khurda	36	1800
147.	Odisha	Koraput	20	1000
148.	Odisha	Malkangiri	20	1000
149.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	40	2000
150.	Odisha	Mabarangpur	39	1950
151.	Odisha	Naupada	20	1000
152.	Odisha	Nayagarh	19	950
153.	Odisha	Rayagada	40	2000
154.	Odisha	Sambalpur	18	625
155.	Odisha	Sonepur	40	1762
156.	Odisha	Sundergarh	34	1700
157.	Punjab	Amritsar	40	1995
158.	Punjab	Jalandhar	40	1350
159.	Punjab	Ludhiana	20	988
160.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	19	926
161.	Rajasthan	Alwar	11	444
162.	Rajasthan	Banswara	0	0
163.	Rajasthan	Barmer	0	0
164.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	0	0
165.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	10	500
166.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	40	2000
167.	Rajasthan	Bundi	30	1500
168.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	14	700
169.	Rajasthan	Churu	0	0
170.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	0	0
171.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	0	0
172.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
173.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	24	1200
174.	Rajasthan	Jalore	0	0
175.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	0	0
176.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	34	1700
177.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	0	0
178.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	0	0
179.	Rajasthan	Pali	0	0
180.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	0	0
181.	Rajasthan	Kota	0	0
182.	Rajasthan	Baran	43	2150
183.	Rajasthan	Dausa	0	0
184.	Rajasthan	Sikar	0	0
185.	Rajasthan	Tonk	7	350
186.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	0	0
187.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	19	507
188.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	25	635
189.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	24	725
190.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	12	600
191.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	25	832
192.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	27	735
193.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	24	730
194.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	21	511
195.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	30	1475
196.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	0	0
197.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	29	778
198.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	16	500
199.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	0	0
200.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	26	754
201.	Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	12	389
202.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	27	1366
203.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	19	547
204.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	40	1789
205.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	55	2725

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
206.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	22	1038
207.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	42	1912
208.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	0	0
209.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	20	1000
210.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	0	0
211.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	0	0
212.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	0	0
213.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	0	0
214.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnour	0	0
215.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi (Sant R.N.)	35	1750
216.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar (Khurja)	40	1944
217.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	78	3900
218.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	0	0
219.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	0	0
220.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	38	1900
221.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	0	0
222.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	0	0
223.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	0	0
224.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	0	0
225.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	76	3800
226.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	6	300
227.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	0	0
228.	Uttar Pradesh	Kausambi	40	2000
229.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	29	1450
230.	Uttar Pradesh	LakhimpurKhiri	0	0
231.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	46	2300
232.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	0	0
233.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	0	0
234.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	0	0
235.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	20	1000
236.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	0	0
237.	Uttar Pradesh	Rai Bareli	0	0
238.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	67	1005

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	Schools running	Children Enrolled
239.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	40	1691
240.	Uttar Pradesh	Shajahanpur	35	1750
241.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravastii	0	0
242.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	0	0
243.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	0	0
244.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	24	1200
245.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	0	0
246.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	0	0
247.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	90	2997
248.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	38	1561
249.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	44	2200
250.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	0	0
251.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5	213
252.	West Bengal	Bankura	59	2950
253.	West Bengal	Birbhum	54	2750
254.	West Bengal	Burdwan	46	2300
255.	West Bengal	DakshinDinajpur	40	2000
256.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	20	815
257.	West Bengal	East Midnapore	30	1377
258.	West Bengal	Howrah	34	1663
259.	West Bengal	Hooghly	68	3400
260.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	19	907
261.	West Bengal	Kolkata	40	2000
262.	West Bengal	Kooch Bihar	19	950
263.	West Bengal	Maldah	40	2000
264.	West Bengal	West Midnapore	42	1820
265.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	140	7000
266.	West Bengal	Nadia	100	4983
267.	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	40	1964
268.	West Bengal	Puruliya	90	4500
269.	West Bengal	South 24 Paranas	40	1858
270.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	40	2000

**STATEMENT-III***State-wise details of the Project Societies:*

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Project Societies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	24
4.	Chhattisgarh	7
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Gujarat	9
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9.	Jharkhand	8
10.	Karnataka	17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	21
12.	Maharashtra	16
13.	Nagaland	1
14.	Odisha	24
15.	Punjab	3
16.	Rajasthan	27
17.	Tamil Nadu	17
18.	Uttar Pradesh	47
19.	Uttarakhand	1
20.	West Bengal	19
Total		270

**Non-Utilisation of Ports Capacity**

\*226. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several ports in the country are not operating to their optimum capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof, port-wise and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the functioning of such ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
 (a) and (b) :No, Madam. As against the traffic of 545.79 MMT handled in 2012-13, the capacity of all Major Ports as on 31.03.2013 was 744.91 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT). The capacity utilization is around 72%. As per the internationally accepted norms the gap between the Traffic and the capacity should be around 30%. Details of Port-wise capacity and traffic handled as on 31.03.2013 are in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) :The government reviews the functioning of major ports on regular basis. The Government has taken following steps to enhance cargo handling by ports in India. These are:

- Construction of new berths and terminals to minimise pre-berthing detention time and reduce turnaround time of vessels calling on the Ports.
- Modernising berths with state of the art loading/unloading equipment to improve operational efficiency.
- Deepening of channels and berths so that ports can accommodate larger vessels.
- Improving rail/road connectivity of Ports for speedy evacuation of cargo.

**STATEMENT**

*Capacity of the AH Major Port as on 31.03.2013 as well as Traffic Handled in 2012-13*

(In Million Tonnes)

S. No.	Port	Capacity (as on 31.03.2013)	Traffic Handled (2012-13)
1	2	3	4
1.	Kolkata	63.89	39.88
2.	Paradip	102.30	56.55
3.	Visakhapatnam	67.33	58.96
4.	Ennore	31.00	17.88
5.	Chennai	85.59	53.52
6.	V.O. Chidambaranar	33.34	28.26
7.	Cochin	44.66	19.84
8.	New Mangalore	76.77	37.03

1	2	3	4
9.	Mormugao	36.40	17.69
10.	Mumbai	44.53	58.03
11.	JNPT	65.88	64.50
12.	Kandla	93.22	93.62
Total		744.91	545.79

[English]

### Revival of Apparel Factories

\*227. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Myanmar for the revival of apparel factories in Myanmar;

(b) if so, the salient features of the same along with the funds required for the purpose;

(c) whether India has also offered to cooperate with Myanmar in formulating a common compliance code for standards;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind this move; and

(e) whether Indian private sector companies have any role in the revival of these industries and building joint ventures and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Textiles (DR. K. S. RAO): Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) No agreement has been signed between India and Myanmar for revival of apparel factories;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) to (e) The specific modalities of bilateral collaboration between India and Myanmar in Textiles sector are at a preliminary level of discussions.

[Translation]

### Illegal Sand/Stone Mining

\*228. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of illegal sand mining from rivers and stone mining from mountains have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has noticed its impact on the environment and ecology of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check sand and stone mining including the action against those involved in illegal sand and stone mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Super Speciality Hospitals Under ESIC

\*229. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Medical colleges and hospitals operating in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new ESIC Medical colleges and hospitals in the country including Rourkela in Odisha and Karnataka and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether ESIC is also setting up new super speciality hospitals in the country including Karnataka and Nashik in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and location-wise; and

(e) the time by which the said hospitals are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) Four Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) run Medical Colleges are presently functioning in the country. They are:

1. ESIC Medical College-Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka;
2. ESIC Medical College- Gulbarga, Karnataka;



3. ESIC Medical College-K.K. Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu; and  
 4. ESIC Medical College- Joka, Kolkata, West Bengal.

State/UT-wise details of ESIC run hospitals operating in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise details of Medical colleges & Hospitals proposed to be set up in the country by ESIC are given in the enclosed Statement-II & III respectively.

(c) No, Madam,

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the question.

### STATEMENT-I

#### *State/Ut-Wise Details of Hospitals Run by ESI Corporation*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Place
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nacharam, Hyderabad *
2.	Andhra Pradesh	S.S. Sanathnagar
3.	Assam	Beltola *
4.	Bihar	Phulwari sharif *
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh*
6.	Gujarat	Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad*
7.	Gujarat	Naroda
8.	Gujarat	Vapl
9.	Haryana	Gurgaon *
10.	Haryana	Manesar
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi *
12.	Jammu	Bari Brahma*
13.	Jharkhand	Adityapur
14.	Jharkhand	Ranchi *
15.	Karnataka	Peeniya
16.	Karnataka	Rajajinagar, Bangalore*
17.	Kerala	Asramam, Kollam *
18.	Kerala	Ezhukone
19.	Kerala	Paripally
20.	Kerala	Udhyogmandal
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Place
22.	Maharashtra	Andherl, Mumbai*
23.	NCT of Delhi	Basaidarapur*
24.	NCT of Delhi	Jhilmil
25.	NCT of Delhi	Okhla
26.	NCT of Delhi	Rohini
27.	Odisha	Rourkela *
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana *
29.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadl
30.	Rajasthan	Jaipur *
31.	Tamil Nadu	KK Nagar, Chennai*
32.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida*
34.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata *

\* Model Hospital

### STATEMENT-II

#### *State/UT-Wise Details of Proposed Medical Colleges*

Sl. No.	State/UT	MEDICAL COLLEGE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad*
2.	Bihar	Bihta , Patna*
3.	Delhi	Basaidarapur, New Delhi*
4.	Gujarat	Naroda Ahmadabad
5.	Haryana	Faridabad*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi*
7.	Kerala	Paripally Kollam*
8.	Maharashtra	Mulund , Thane
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Nanda Nagar, Indore
10.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
11.	Rajasthan	Alwar*
12.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore*
13.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
14.	West Bengal	Baltikuri, Kolkata
TOTAL		14

\* Projects under construction.

**STATEMENT-III***State/UT-Wise Details of Proposed ESI Hospitals*

Sl. No	State/UT	Name of the Hospital	No. of beds
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	100
2.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	100
3.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	100
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100
5.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar	100
6.	Karnataka	Dodaballapur	100
7.	Karnataka	Bommasandra	200
8.	Kerala	Perumbavoor	100
9.	Odisha	Dubri, Jajpur	100
10.	Odisha	Angul	100
11.	Punjab	Lalru	100
12.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	100
13.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	100
14.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	100
15.	Tamil Nadu	Kanya Kumari	100
16.	Tamil Nadu	Sriperambudur	100
17.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	100
18.	Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar	100
19.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	100
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	100
21.	West Bengal	Siliguri	100
22.	West Bengal	Haldiya	100

[English]

**Promotion of Sports among Differently-abled**

\*230. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of national and international differently-abled sportspersons in the country at present, sport-wise;

(b) the details of schemes formulated for the promotion of sports among sportspersons with disabilities and the quantum of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during each of the last three years along with the reasons for non-utilisation of funds, if any;

(c) the details of the coaching centres and stadia created especially for the differently-abled sportspersons along with the sports competitions being conducted at State and National levels, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government is providing funds to such sportspersons for purchase of sports equipment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the incentives provided to the outstanding sportspersons who have won medals in London Para Olympics, 2012 and Special Olympics World Winter Games, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about total number of national and international differently-abled sportspersons in the country.

(b) Under the Scheme of assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), the Government of India provides assistance to NSFs for conduct of National Championships, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, procuring sports equipments, engagement of foreign coaches and disbursement of salaries of the paid Joint/Assistant Secretaries engaged by NSFs. Under this Scheme, assistance is also provided to the NSFs which are dealing with disabled sportspersons, viz. Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) for physically disabled, Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) for intellectually challenged and the All India Sports Council for Deaf (AISCD).

During the last three years, following assistance has been provided to PCI, SOB and AISCD under the Scheme of assistance to NSFs:-

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No	Name of Federation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paralympic Committee of India	221.39	77.77	160.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Special Olympic Bharat	12.00	285.89	675.00
3.	All India Sports Council for the Deaf	47.65	75.83	105.00

Further, the Ministry formulated a scheme for promotion of sports and games among disabled during 2009. The objective of the scheme is broad-basing sports and games for Persons with Disabilities. The Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities has the following components:

- (i) Grant for sports coaching and purchase of consumable and non-consumable sports equipments for Schools;
- (ii) Grant for Training of Coaches; and
- (iii) Grant for holding District, State & National level competitions for the Disabled.

Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during each of the last three years under the Scheme of Sports & Games for Persons with Disabilities are as under:

(Rupees in Crore)

Year	Budget Allocated	Actual expenditure incurred
2010-11	6.00	5.96
2011-12	4.40	4.39
2012-13	7.00	6.52

(c) All the Stadia built/upgraded during the 2010 Commonwealth Games are disabled friendly. National Coaching Camps are organised at various Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres at Bangalore, Gandhinagar, Sonapat and Delhi, which are having requisite facilities for the training of differently-abled athletes. Sports competitions for differently-abled sportspersons are conducted at various levels regularly by the concerned NSFs.

(d) and (e) Differently-abled sportspersons are provided with all requisite facilities such as wholesome diet, food supplements, lodging, sports equipment, scientific support, medical support, sports kit, services of renowned coaches etc. during the National Coaching Camps and International competitions.

Shri H.N. Girisha, silver medallist of London Paralympics has been given cash award of Rs. 30 lakh under the Ministry's Scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports events and their coaches'. Since Special Olympics World Winter Games, 2013 is not included in the Scheme of Special Awards, medal winners in this sports competition have not been given the cash award by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

#### **Road Development Programme for North-East**

\*231. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East for the development/improvement of roads in the North-East States of the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed by the Government under the programme, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the purpose and the time by which the said project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East (SARDP-NE), for upgradation of 10141 km road stretches of National Highways and State Roads in the year 2005-06. Out of 10141 km of roads included under SARDP-NE, 6418 km has been approved by the Government for implementation under Phase 'A' and the Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways and balance 3723 km has been approved only for preparation of DPR under Phase 'B' of SARDP-NE.

(b) The details of roads included under Arunachal Pradesh Package, Phase 'A' and Phase 'B' of SARDP-NE are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Targets are not fixed State wise. However the targets & achievement so far is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The details of funds allocated year wise along with expenditure given in the enclosed Statement-III. The projects are targeted for completion by March, 2017 for Phase 'A' and Arunachal Pradesh Package.

**STATEMENT-I****A. LIST OF ROADS INCLUDED UNDER  
PHASE 'A' OF SARDP-NE:**

Sl. No.	State	Scope of work	Category of road	Road Length (in Km)
1.	Assam	Improvement of existing 2-lane NH-37 from Nagaon-Dibrugarh to 4-lane (BOT (Annuity)).	NH	301
2.	Meghalaya	Construction of new Shillong By-pass connecting NH-40 & NH-44 (2-lane) (BOT (Annuity)).	NH	50
3.	Meghalaya	Four laning of existing 2-lane road stretch from Jorabat to Barapani on NH-40 (BOT (Annuity)).	NH	62
4.	Nagaland	Four laning of Dimapur to Kohima Road including Dimapur/Kohima Bypass on NH-39 (BOT (Annuity)).	NH	81
5.	Assam	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-36, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 152, 153 & 154 to double lane with paved shoulders, including Silchar bypass	NH	576
6.	Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Assam	2- laning of NH- 44, 53, 54 & 154, including Jowai bypass in Meghalaya	NH	180
7.	Meghalaya	Improvement of existing 2 lane Barapani -Shillong section of NH-40 and flyovers in Shillong city	NH	54
8.	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	Re-alignment and improvement to 2-lane with paved shoulders of NH-37 from Dibrugarh to Rupai and improvement of Stilwell road and NH-38 to 2-lane with paved shoulders	NH	161
9.	Tripura	2 laning of NH-44 from Agartala to Sabroom.	NH	130
10.	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	4 - lane connectivity to Itanagar	NH 37A, 52 & 52A	150
11.	Assam	2-lane Dibrugarh bypass on NH-37 (on EPC basis)	NH	14
12.	Sikkim/West Bengal	Alternative Highway to Gangtok		242
13.	Manipur/ Nagaland	Two laning of State road from Maram to Paren to provide connectivity of Manipur State with Nagaland State	State road	116
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement of road from Lumla to Tashigong via Dudunghar (Indo- Bhutan road)	State road	36
15.	Sikkim	Double laning of existing single lane Border Road from Gangtok to Nathula	GS road	87
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2-laning of Taliha- Tato and Migging-Bile inter basin roads	State road	176

Sl. No.	State	Scope of work	Category of road	Road Length (in Km)
17.	Mizoram	Construction of a new 2-lane highway from Lawngtalai to Myanmar border in Mizoram to support Kaladan Multi Model Transit Transport Project	State road	100
18.	Sikkim/West Bengal	Improvement of NH-31A from Sevoke to Ranipul to 2-lane standards	NH-31A	80
19.	Meghalaya	2 laning of Nongstoin- Shillong section	NH- 44E	83
20.	Mizoram	2 laning/ realignment from Km 11.500 to 130	NH-44A	119
21.	Assam	2 laning of Golaghat- Rangajan road	State road	7
22.	Assam	2 laning of of Lumding-Diphu- Manja road	State road	56
23.	Assam	2 laning of Haflong- Jatinga road	State road	8
24.	Assam	2 laning of Dhubri- Gauripur road	State road	8.5
25.	Assam	2 laning of Baska- Bamara road	State road	25
26.	Assam	2 laning of Morigaon- Jagi road	State road	23
27.	Assam	2 laning of Barpeta- Howly road	State road	12
28.	Assam	2 laning of Goalpara- Solmari road	State road	6.5
29.	Assam	2 laning of Kokrajhar- Karigaon road	State road	18
30.	Assam	2 laning of Udalgiri- Rowta road	State road	13
31.	Manipur	2 laning of Tamenglong- Khonsang road	State road	40
32.	Manipur	2 laning of Pallel Chandel road	State road	18
33.	Nagaland	2 laning of Longleng- Changtongya road	State road	35
34.	Nagaland	2 laning of Mon-Tamlu- Merangkong road	State road	100
35.	Nagaland	2 laning of Phek- Pfutzero road	State road	79
36.	Sikkim	2 laning of Tarku- Namchi road	State road	32
37.	Sikkim	2 laning of Gyalshing- Singtam road	State road	85
38.	Tripura	2 laning of Kailasahar- Kumarghat road	State road	22
39.	Meghalaya	2 laning of Nongstoin- Rongjeng-Tura road	State road	201
40.	Nagaland	2-laning of Zunheboto-Chakabama road	GS Road	128
41.	Meghalaya	Upgradaton of Nongstoin-Pambriew-Wahkaji-Mawthabah road to 2-lane	State road	68
42.	Meghalaya	Upgradation of Nongstoin-Rambrai-Myrshai-Chaigaon road to 2-lane	State road	71
43.	Meghalaya	Upgradatio of Mawthabah Wahkaji-Phiangdiloin-Ranikor road to 2-lane	State road	47
44.	Meghalaya	Upgradation of Ranikor-Nonghyliam-Maheshkhola-Baghmara road to 2-lane	State road	139

Sl. No.	State	Scope of work	Category of road	Road Length (in Km)
45.	Sikkim	2-laning of Melli-Manpur-Namchi road	State road	33
46.	Sikkim	2-laning of Legship-Naya Bazar road	State road	26
Total Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE				4099

*B. LIST OF ROADS INCLUDED UNDER ARUNACHAL PRADESH PACKAGE OF ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF SARDP-NE.*

Sl. No	State	Scope of work	Category of road	Road Length (in Km)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nechipu - Seppa road NH 229	NH-229	99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa - Khodaso NH 229	NH-229	110
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khodaso - Kheel - Hoj NH 229, via Sagalee	NH-229	102
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hoj-Potin NH 229	NH-229	20
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Potin - Yazali - Ziro NH 229	NH-229	71
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro - Daporijo NH 229	NH-229	160
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo - Bame NH 229	NH-229	108
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bame - Aalo NH 229	NH-229	42
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo-Pangin NH 229	NH-229	26
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pangin - Pasighat NH 229	NH-229	84
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat - Mahadevpur NH 52	NH-52	
		(i) Major bridge of Debang valley, connecting roads with option of realignment from Digaru to Chowkham involving major bridge at Alubarighat		30
		(ii) 2-laning with paved shoulders of remaining stretches after exclusion of length under (i) above.		140
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mahadevpur - Bordumsa - Namchik - Jairampur - Mammas NH 52B	NH - 52B	97
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mammas - Changlang	NH - 52B	42
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang - Khonsa NH 52B	NH - 52B	67

Sl. No	State	Scope of work	Category of road	Road Length (in Km)
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa - Tissa NH 52B	NH-52B	48
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tissa - Longding - Kanubari NH 52B	NH-52B	80
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kanubari - Bimlapur NH 52B	NH-52B	16
18.	Assam	Bimlapur to NH-37 link in Assam NH 52B	NH - 52B	70
19.	Assam	Missing bridge and its approach between Dhola and Sadia ghats on NH 37	NH-37E	28
20.	Assam/ Arunachal Pradesh	2-laning with paved shoulders from Islampur Tinali to Roing, via Sadia and Santipur	NH-37E	32
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang - Joram road	GS road	158
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiang - Mariyung - Pasighat road	State road	140
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anini - Meka road	GS road	235
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hawai - Hawa Camp road	GS road	165
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hoj - Yupia - Pappu road	State road	35
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bame - Iekabali - Akajan road	GS road	114
		Total Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways of SARDP-NE		2319

*C. LIST OF ROADS INCLUDED UNDER PHASE 'B' OF SARDP-NE:*

Sl. No.	State	Scope/ Section of road	Category of road	Tentative Length (km)
1.	Meghalaya	2 laning from Assam/Meghalaya border to Dalu via Bagmara	NH-62	161
2.	Mizoram	2 laning from Aizawl to Tuipang section	NH-54	380
3.	Mizoram	2 laning from Lunglei- Theriat section	NH-54A	9
4.	Mizoram	2 laning from Zero point to Saiha section	NH-54B	27
5.	Nagaland	2 laning from Wokha (km 70) to Tuli (km 220)	NH-61	150
6.	Nagaland	2 laning from Kohima to Nagaland/Manipur border	NH-150	132
7.	Nagaland	2 laning of Mokokchung to Jessami section	NH-155	340
8.	Tripura	2 laning/ realignment from Manu to Tripura/Mizoram Border.	NH-44A	86

Sl. No.	State	Scope/ Section of road	Category of road	Tentative Length (km)
9.	Assam	2-laning of Alternative route between Barak Valley (Silchar) - Guwahati road via Harangajao- Turuk	State road	285
10.	Meghalaya	2 laning of William nagar to Nengkhra road & other road (2 side connectivity with respective length of 14 & 8 km)	State road	22
11.	Meghalaya	2 laning/ Repair/Upgradation of road between Domiaisat & Nongstoin	State road	54
12.	Meghalaya	Construction of alternate 2 lane road from Boko (bypassing Guwahati) to Nongstoin	State road	125
13.	Mizoram	2 laning of Lunglei- Demagiri road	State road	92
14.	Mizoram	2 laning of Champai - Thau road	State road	30
15.	Nagaland	2 laning from Pfutsero- Zhamai road	State road	18
16.	Nagaland	2 laning from Athibung- Khelma	State road	55
17.	Nagaland	2 laning of Peren- Kohima road	State road	96
18.	Tripura	Improvement of road from Kukital to Sabroom	State road	310
19.	Manipur	2 laning of road from Shankshak (near Finch corner on NH- 150) to Tengnoupal on NH-39	State road	202
20.	Mizoram	2 laning of Champai- Seling road	GS road	150
21.	Sikkim	2 laning of Gangtok- Mangam road	GS road	68
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Vijaynagar-Miao road	Indo-Myanmar road	157
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Miao-Namchik road	Indo-Myanmar road	17
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Changlang to Khimiyang road	Indo-Myanmar road	35
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Khimiyang -Sanguhavi road	Indo-Myanmar road	33
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Sanguhavi-Lazu road	Indo-Myanmar road	40
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Lazu-Wakka road	Indo-Myanmar road	75
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Wakka- Khanu road	Indo-Myanmar road	21
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Khanu - Konsa road	Indo-Myanmar road	30
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Konsa-Panchao road	Indo-Myanmar road	29
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Panchao -Nagaland Border road	Indo-Myanmar road	25



Sl. No.	State	Scope/ Section of road	Category of road	Tentative Length (km)
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Yingkiong to Bishing (Porgo via Gette-Pugging-Likor-Paling-Jido) road	State road	160
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Zido-Singha road	State road	94
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Pango-Jorging road	State road	90
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement / 2 laning from Sarkam point-Singa via Eko-Domping road	State road	125
Total Phase 'B' of SARDP-NE				3723

**STATEMENT-II**

(figures in km.)

Year	Length targeted	Length completed for completion
2006-07	-	Preliminary
2007-08	-	150
2008-09	-	290
2009-10	207	156
2010-11	366	146
2011-12	270	150
2012-13	300	260
2013-14	550	31
Total		1183

**STATEMENT-III**

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2006-07	550	450
2007-08	710	698
2008-09	1000	644
2009-10	1200	659
2010-11	1500	1044
2011-12	1950	1940
2012-13	1845	1844
2013-14	3300	698*
Total	12055	7977

\* expenditure upto 31st July, 2013.

**Training to Textile Workers**

\*232. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the shortage of skilled manpower in the textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes or any suggestions have been made to link the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) with the textile sector to impart training to the workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the allocation of funds/targets set under the scheme; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to impart training and generate more employment in the textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K. S. RAO): (a) and (b) As per National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) report on 'Human Resource and Skill Requirements in the Textiles Sector (2022)' brought out in 2009, the overall employment in the Textiles and Clothing Sector would increase from about 33-35 million in 2008 to about 60-62 million by 2022. This would translate to an incremental human resource requirement of about 25 million persons.

(c) and (d) A proposal was sent to Department of Rural Development for considering Handloom Weaving activity as one of the eligible activities under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). However, the same was not agreed to by Ministry of Rural Development on the ground that MNREGA targets the unskilled workers/ activities whereas Handloom Weaving activity is a self-employment and skilled activity. Subsequently, the Ministry of Rural Development has again been requested for linking Integrated Skill Development

Scheme (ISDS) with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) as the rural workers would become skilled and also get placed in textile and related sector which will help reduce the unemployment and accelerate growth of economy.

(e) To fulfill the needs of skilled manpower in the textile and related sector, the Ministry of Textiles launched the Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) in 2010 on pilot basis for 2 years. During pilot phase, 29 projects with an outlay of Rs.585.52 crore targeting 5.76 lakh trainees were sanctioned. So far, around 1.55 lakh persons have been trained under the scheme. The Cabinet Committee on Skill Development in its meeting on 22.8.2013 has approved continuation and expansion of ISDS during 12th Plan to train 15 lakh persons with an outlay of Rs. 1900 crore.

#### **Package to Handicrafts**

\*233. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI PREMCHAND (GUDDU):

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any employment oriented handicraft workers schemes in the country particularly for women and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details and implementation status of the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana in the States including Madhya Pradesh along with the funds allocated and number of beneficiaries benefited by this scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the procedure for payment of premium to the beneficiaries in the said scheme and the insurance companies functioning at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide relief packages for handicrafts/ artisans on the line of handloom packages and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the targets fixed/achieved for handicraft exports during the last three years and the efforts made by the

Government to create Sector Skill Council for handicrafts and carpets along with their composition and functions?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K. S. RAO): (a) The Government of India presently implements and proposes to continue implementing following schemes with a view to help artisans including women in getting gainful employment:-

1. Baba Sahib Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY).
2. Marketing Support and Services Scheme.
3. Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme.
4. Human Resource Development Scheme.

These schemes are being implemented in all States and are composite in nature and are not gender or area specific.

(b) The Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) was launched in the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh, during the year 2006-07 with the aim to provide health and insurance cover to the artisans family.

A sum of Rs.26.15 crores was released under the scheme during the year 2012-13.

A sum of Rs.39.00 crores have been allocated under the scheme for the current financial year i.e. 2013-14.

The number of beneficiaries so far under the scheme State/UT-wise is as per the enclosed Statement.

(c) Under the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) the premium is paid to the Insurance company by the Government of India and by the beneficiaries artisans in the ratio of 80:20 under General category and in the ratio of 90:10 for SC, ST, BPL communities and NER artisans. Two insurance companies namely ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company and Reliance General Insurance Company are the Implementing Agency for RGSSBY.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The target fixed/achieved for handicrafts exports including hand-knotted carpets are as under:-

(In US Million Dollars)

Year	Handicrafts		Handmade Carpets & other Floor coverings		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2010-11	2200.00	2301.52	650.00	905.07	2850.00	3206.59
2011-12	2700.00	2705.66	800.00	955.68	3500.00	3661.34
2012-13	3300.00	3304.90	1050.00	1080.90	4350.00	4385.80

The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) has initiated action for Creating Sector Skill Council for handicrafts and carpets and the composition and functions of the said Council are under process of finalization in consultation with various stake holders.

**STATEMENT**

State	Number of artisans covered during 2012-13
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	29859
Arunachal Pradesh	6000
Assam	192138
Bihar	13460
Chhattisgarh	1938
Delhi	5246
Gujarat	8122
Goa	1436
Haryana	10298
Himachal Pradesh	2516
Jammu and Kashmir	30094
Jharkhand	8002
Karnataka	8011
Kerala	12814
Madhya Pradesh	26430
Maharashtra	2657
Manipur	8573
Meghalaya	4107
Mizoram	1151
Nagaland	7707
Odisha	6881
Punjab	13797
Rajasthan	5858
Sikkim	867
Tamil Nadu/ Andaman and Nicobar/ Pondicherry	17736
Tripura	35810

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	230259
Uttaranchal	12015
West Bengal	101613
Total	805391

42,83,118 number of artisans (including renewal) were covered under the scheme from 2006-07 to 2012-2013.

**Export of Marine Products**

\*234. SHRT ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union (EU) is the largest market for export of marine products from India and if so, the details of the export of such products during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the EU countries have imposed/proposes to impose certain restrictions including quality tests such as antibiotics residues and micro organisms on import of marine products from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the procedural and financial difficulties being faced by the exporters while exporting the marine products to EU countries and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government and the Marine Products Export Development Authority in this regard including efforts made for implementing the notification for registration of companies dealing with marine products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) The member countries of the European Union (EU) are testing seafood products imported into the European Union from countries including India, at the border inspection posts for various parameters as per relevant European Commission (EC) Regulations and Directives in vogue for various parameters including antibiotic residues and micro organisms from food safety consideration. The EU Directive 96/23/EC stipulates conditions for testing of aquaculture produce for export to EU Countries. Moreover, the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) has also notified requirements for quality checks which are in line with EU Directives / Regulations, to ensure protection of public health.

(d) and (e) Mandatory requirements for import of marine products into the EU are notified to the seafood exporters for necessary compliance. Procedural difficulties, if any, are flagged to the EC from time to time at various fora. As regards registration of companies dealing with marine products for export to EU, specific approval for seafood processing establishments by the European Commission is essential for export of fish & fishery products to the European Union member countries. The Government of India has identified EIC as the Competent Authority to accord such approvals. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is also a member in the panel of experts for granting such approval to seafood processing establishments. There are 269 seafood processing establishments in the country as on date which are approved for export of their fish & fishery products to the European Union. The MPEDA has implemented various initiatives for monitoring the antibiotic residues / environmental contaminants in the farmed products like National Residue Control Plan (NRCP) and Pre-Harvest Testing (PHT) of aquaculture products.

#### **New Pension Scheme**

\*235. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to close down the Employees Pension Scheme and shift its beneficiaries to the New Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question above.

#### **Online Trading of Birds**

\* 236. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the sale of exotic birds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the exotic birds being sold;

(c) whether the Government has also taken note that the birds are being sold online in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the step taken/being taken by the Government to check the online trading of birds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the sale of exotic birds in the country. However, these birds are not protected under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and therefore, details of the trade in exotic birds are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) In the months of November 2012 and July 2013, online offers of sale of some protected birds came to the notice of the Government. One Hill Myna was seized in the subsequent raid on the premises of the seller. Further legal action was taken against the accused.

(e) The Wild Life Crime Control Bureau is regularly monitoring the online trade portals to check online sale of birds listed under the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Whenever such instances are detected, the same is passed on to the concerned enforcement agency for requisite action.

#### **Procurement for CSD Canteens**

\*237. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing system of procurement for Canteen Stores Department (CSD);

(b) whether some officials of CSD have recently been arrested by CBI for accepting illegal gratifications to favour certain companies while making procurements for canteen stores across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to bring transparency in the procurement of various items for CSD across the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) All purchases are made by Canteen Stores Department (CSD) directly from the manufacturers or distributors / importers of the products in the country as per approved rates and terms of supply agreed to between the suppliers and the CSD. All items approved for introduction in

CSD and the firms supplying these items are cleared by various Committees such as Preliminary Screening Committee, Price Negotiation Committee etc. and finally approved by the Board of Administration (BOA) headed by GM, CSD.

Two officers of CSD were arrested by CBI, Anti-Corruption Branch, Mumbai for accepting illegal gratification. Later on FIRs against two other serving officers and one retired officer were also filed by CBI.

All the serving officers have been suspended except, one Army officer who was repatriated to Army for taking suitable action as per Army rules. As intimated by CBI, these cases are under investigation.

Bringing transparency and efficiency in the system is a continuous process. In order to further improve efficiency and transparency, a study has been ordered to be undertaken by College of Defence Management (CDM), Hyderabad to recommend changes in the procedures. Further steps like uploading orders details, payment details etc. on CSD website are carried out on regular basis.

*[Translation]*

#### **Import of Power Tillers**

\*238. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the import of power tillers from China and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantity of power tillers imported during each of the last three years and the current year and the names of the companies importing the same along with the capacity and the price at which these have been imported and the amount of custom and excise duty paid on such imports;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the demand of power tillers in each State and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a huge difference between the imported Chinese power tillers and the domestically manufactured power (tillers); and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to promote the domestic production and export of power tillers at competitive prices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam. Power Tillers are classified under ITC (HS) Code 8701 10 OO- 'Pedestrian Controlled Tractors' under Chapter 87 of ITC (HS), 2012 Schedule 1 (Import Policy). The details of power

tillers imported from China and all countries during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

YEAR	Imports from all countries		Imports from China	
	Quantity in Numbers	Value in Rs. Crores	Quantity in Numbers	Value in Rs. Crores
2010-11	582	2.88	578	2.84
2011-12	183	0.83	180	0.81
2012-13	48	0.21	48	0.21
April-MAY 2013 (Provisional Data)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: DGCI&S

Transaction wise details of imports and exports are not publicly made available, as they would disclose commercially confidential information.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Import of any good presupposes two things: either goods of comparable quality are not available in the domestic market or, if available, its domestic price is higher than its import price. On export of power tiller, exporters are eligible for duty remission in the form of Duty Drawback or duty exemption on imported inputs and incentives under Focus Market Scheme.

*[English]*

#### **Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana**

\*239. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana (NMAY) including the number of salt workers benefited from the Yojana;

(b) whether the Government has modified or proposes to modify the Yojana;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the share of modified NMAY on the recommendations of the State Government of Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana (NMAY), a Central Sector Scheme, was formulated and implemented during the 10th Five Year Plan, for construction of 5000 dwelling units for salt workers at a cost of Rs.50,000/- per unit, with 90% assistance from the Government of India and the remaining 10% was to be borne by the beneficiaries / State Governments / Non-Government Organisations / salt manufacturers etc. For each unit, the plinth area was 22.2 square metre with one room, kitchen and toilet. The Scheme was implemented in the States of Gujarat, Jamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Odisha. 4974 dwelling units have been completed, 9 are under various stages of construction and 17 have been dropped.

(b) The scheme was modified in the 11th Five Year Plan as Modified Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana (MNMAY).

(c) The Government of India issued approval for MNMAY on 16th December, 2010. As per the approved scheme, the cost of each house was to be Rs.45,000/- of which the Central Government share was to be Rs.40,000/-. The remaining Rs.5,000/- was to be borne by the beneficiary / State Governments / other stakeholders. For each unit, the plinth area was 20.45 square metre.

(d) and (e) The Scheme was circulated to various salt producing States, including Gujarat, for finalizing the implementation proposals as per the approved scheme. The State Governments, including Gujarat wanted enhanced funding from the Central Government. Since the financial parameters of the scheme were fixed by the Planning Commission, the States were repeatedly requested to send proposals as per the approved schematic framework. As no implementation proposal, as per the approved scheme, was received from any of the State Governments concerned, including Gujarat, the Central Government decided not to proceed further for implementation of the scheme. Therefore, the proposal of the Government of Gujarat for enhanced Central Government contribution for MNMAY could not be accepted.

[*Translation*]

#### **Export of Herbs**

\*240. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share in the total global export of herbs, ayurvedic and herbal medicines is very low and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the total export of herbs, ayurvedic and herbal medicines during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise;

(c) whether there is a huge demand for Indian herbs, ayurvedic and herbal medicines in the European and other developed countries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote the export of herbs, ayurvedic and herbal medicines and if so, the details (thereof); and

(e) the concrete measures taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export and increase India's share in the global export of herbs, ayurvedic and herbal medicines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) India's share in the total global exports of AYUSH products including medicinal herbs and their value added products is growing. As per the basket of AYUSH products including medicinal herbs and their value added products, India exports for the year 2011-12 was about USD 358.30 million, with a growth rate of 20% over the previous year.

(b) As per the available information, the exports of herbs, ayurvedic and herbal medicines for 3 years is given below (details of 2012-13 not available):

		Export value in USD million		
Sr.No	Commodity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	AYUSH products*	147.84	156.96	182.18
2	Medicinal herbs and their value added products	120.22	141.63	176.12
Total		268.06	298.59	358.30

\* Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani etc.

(c) The demand for Indian herbs, ayurvedic and herbal medicines is growing in the European and other developed countries. India's exports of herbs, ayurvedic and herbal medicines to the European Union for the year 2011-12 was USD million 57.31, vis-a-vis USD million 40.47 in 2010-11, a growth of 41.61%.

Top export destinations to developed countries are as follows:

Top export destinations	
Herbs, Ayurvedic and Herbal Medicines	AYUSH Products
USA, Italy, Germany, Japan, UK	Russia, Japan, UAE, USA, Canada

(d) A special support scheme named Vishesh Krishi & Gramin Udyog Yojana has been introduced by Government to encourage the trade to step up export development activities and exports of minor forest produce including medicinal plants and herbs.

Another Scheme for promotion of International Cooperation in AYUSH has been formulated to promote International market development and AYUSH promotion related activities. Under the scheme incentives to drug manufacturers, entrepreneurs, AYUSH institutions etc. are being provided for international propagation of AYUSH and registration of their products.

(e) Some of the measures taken by the Government for encouraging exports from India are:

- Awarding of AYUSH Marks for Quality Certification and recognition for AYUSH products in international markets.
- Voluntary certification of quality of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani (ASU) products through Quality Council of India.
- Supporting the industry members to participate in various events related to promotion of AYUSH products, medicinal herbs and their value added product exports, including traditional medicine exhibitions such as Vita foods at Geneva and Supply Side West at USA.
- Supporting the industry to organize Reverse Buyer Seller Meet focused to herbals and AYUSH products.
- To enlarge and diversify export production and exports of identified medicinal plants and herbs through the EPC, SHEFEXIL.

#### **Construction of National Highways**

2531. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 23,814 km of National Highways was added to the existing National Highway Network during the 9th Five Year Plan period and if so, the facts in this regard;

(b) whether this remains the largest construction of NHs during any Five Year Plan period since independence and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the targets fixed for construction of NHs in the country during the current year; and

(d) whether the Government has achieved these targets and if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) 23,814 km length of State roads were declared as new National Highways (NHs) during the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002). These roads were only declared as new NHs and not constructed. This is the highest length of State roads declared as new NHs during a particular Five Year Plan period, since independence.

(c) and (d) The target for construction of NHs during the current financial year 2013-14 is 6,329 km and against this target 1,183 km of NHs have been constructed till June, 2013.

[English]

#### **Illegal Parking and Encroachments on Highway Roads**

2532. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of illegal parking and encroachments on highway roads thereby causing difficulties for commuters;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) to (c) In order to provide for control of land within the National Highways, right of way and traffic moving on the National Highways and for removal of unauthorized occupation of the land within the National Highways, the Government has enacted the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002. The provisions of the Act provide for prevention of unauthorized occupation of highway land and also removal of unauthorized occupation as per the procedure laid down in

the said Act. Under the provisions of this Act, illegal encroachments on the land of National Highways are removed from time to time by the competent authority, i.e. Highway Administrations established under the Act.

**MoU by NMDC**

2533. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has entered into any agreement with the firms in Zimbabwe and other foreign countries for the exploration of the iron ore and coal mines in their countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantum of iron ore and coal procured/likely to be procured by NMDC from these firms; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued to NMDC from such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NMDC Limited has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with firms in Zimbabwe and other foreign countries for the exploration of iron ore and coal mines. Details on MoUs signed by NMDC Limited with foreign firms, during the last three years are tabulated below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Company with whom MoU signed	Date of signing of MoU	Objective
1.	MOSI OA Tunya Development Company, Zimbabwe	07.06.13	For conducting due diligence of mineral prospects.
2.	Arcelor Mittal, Luxembourg	20.02.10	To explore the possibility of participation in an iron ore project at Senegal.
3.	Kobe steel Ltd. & TBDL, Japan (Implementation Protocol)	19.04.10 (29.12.11)	To explore the possibility of setting up Itmk3 technology plant in India.
4.	Share Holders Agreement with Kopano Logistics Services, South Africa	01.09.10	To incorporate a JV company and explore, develop mineral assets in South Africa.
5.	MoU with Severstal (Implementation frame work between NMDC & OJSC, Severstal, Russia)	10.12.10 (10.11.11)	To explore the possibility of setting up 2-5 Mtpa steel plant in Karnataka with captive iron ore in India and captive coking coal source to be provided by Severstal
6.	Legacy Iron Ore Limited, Australia	21.05.11	To conduct comprehensive due diligence of Legacy for acquisition of 50% equity in Legacy Iron Ore Ltd.
7.	Minemakers Limited, Australia	01.06.11	To evaluate acquisition of 50% equity in Wonarah Rock phosphate project.
8.	Carbonite Acquisition LLC, USA	29.08.11	Development of process technology for conversion of non coking coal /thermal coal to produce carbonite and carbonite formed coke equivalent to BF coke.
9.	Amplus Mineracao LTDA -Brazil	12.03.12	To conduct comprehensive due diligence.



(c) and (d) No procurement of iron ore and coal has been made by NMDC till date. Joint Development by NMDC will provide ownership and control over the minerals abroad.

#### **Clearances to Projects**

2534: SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to return the jurisdiction of Environmental Clearances of Category 'B' projects in critically polluted areas to respective State Level Expert Appraisal Committee/State Environment Impact Assessment Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) (a) to (c) The General Condition under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 inter alia provides that any project or activity specified in Category "B" will be treated as Category "A", if located in whole or in part within 10 km from the boundary of Critically Polluted Areas as notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time. There is no proposal under consideration to give powers to grant Environmental Clearances of Category 'B' projects in Critically Polluted Areas to respective State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)/State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

*[Translation]*

#### **Right to Work as Fundamental Rights**

2535. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make Right to Work as a Fundamental Right in order to provide employment to the unemployed youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government as given the state of the economy and resources it is not feasible to provide such

a right at this stage. However, the Government has taken several steps to provide opportunities of livelihood to all those who seek employment. A provision under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 has been made to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. In addition, Government has taken various steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors such as Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Information Technology Enabled Services and a range of other new services. Besides, Government is also providing self employment opportunities in the rural areas through National Rural Livelihood Mission.

*[English]*

#### **Security for Employees of Mines/Plants**

2536. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge security concerns for the employees in the areas near the mines of Bailadila and Dantewada districts of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to enhance the security for the employees working in these mines and the steel plants;

(c) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has purchased some bullet proof vehicles for the safety and use of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel working in these mines and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether one of the bullet proof vehicles has been transferred to Delhi and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the said transfer of vehicle is likely to cause any safety concern for the CISF personnel working in the naxal-affected area if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NMDC Limited, a Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Steel has its mines and plants in the Bailadila area of Dantewada District, Chhattisgarh. Based on threat perception of Left Wing Extremists in Bailadila area, CISF personnel have been deployed and requisite infrastructure has been built in the

mining and plant areas of NMDC to enhance the security for the employees working in these areas.

(c) Yes, Madam. NMDC has purchased four Bullet Proof Vehicles of which one is at Bailadila Iron ore Mine, Kirandul Complex and three are at Bailadila Iron Ore Mine, Bachel Complex.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply given at (d) above.

*[Translation]*

#### **Repairing of NH-26 And NH-86**

2537. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 26 and 86 passing through Madhya Pradesh are badly damaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for repairing of the said NHs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) to (d) National Highway Nos. 26 & 86 passing through Madhya Pradesh are in traffic worthy condition. However, widening and strengthening works in different stretches of NH-86 have been taken up.

#### **Martyrs Memorial**

2538. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Martyrs Memorial located in the district headquarters Dharamshala in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh is in extremely dilapidated condition and needs immediate restoration;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh had requested the sanctioning of Rs. 1.50 crore for the repair, maintenance and beautification thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the fund is likely to be sanctioned and released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS DEFENCE (SHRI

JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per information received from Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Martyr's Memorial is not in an extremely dilapidated condition.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Procurement of M-777 Guns**

2539. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to procure the M-777 guns for the Indian Army; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Letter of Request (LoR) was issued in November, 2012 to the Government of the United States for procurement of Qty. 145 x M 777 Ultra Light Howitzer (ULH) through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) route. The US Government has responded via a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LoA) for sale of Qty. 145 x M777 ULH at a tentative cost of US Dollars 694 million. Evaluation of the case through a Technical Oversight Committee is currently under progress.

#### **Military Farms**

2540. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Military Farms in different agro-climatic conditions in the country are made available to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for development of a national milk breed for cow;

(b) if so, the State-wise names and location of Military Farms collaborating with ICAR, and the total number of animals of the said Military Farms;

(c) whether there is any proposal to close down the Military Farms which may put the entire project and the animal wealth in jeopardy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) No, Madam, only 30 acres of land under Military Farm Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) has been made available to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for development of national milk breed for cow.

Military Farms at Meerut, Pimpari, Bangdubi, Ambala, Lucknow and Jammu having a total of 27 bulls are rearing bulls for transfer to Bull Rearing Unit of ICAR.

Data is also provided to ICAR, for analysis by Jhansi, Secunderabad, Guwahati, Pathankot, Jalandhar, Bareilly and Jabalpur Military Farms.

Proposal to close down Military Farms is under examination.

#### **Impact of Green House Gas Emission**

2541. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any campaign/awareness programme on climate change for the school and college students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government endeavours to create public awareness on climate change through the National Environmental Awareness Campaign. This campaign runs through approximately 10,000 organisations and educational institutions. 1,12,844 Eco-clubs are running in various schools including Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs). Support is also provided for conducting conferences seminars and studies on climate change.

*[Translation]*

#### **Construction of Ring Road/Bypass in Jodhpur City**

2542. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Rajasthan for construction of ring road/bypass in Jodhpur City under Phase-VII of National Highway Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY

SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Government have approved inclusion of a bypass to Jodhpur city connecting Nagour side of NH 65 with NH 112 and NH 114 in Rajasthan under NHDP Phase VII for implementation on BOT (Toll) by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). The consultant has submitted the proposed alignment for construction of Northern bypass around Jodhpur city. The proposed alignment shall be firmed up in consultation with all stakeholders so as to initiate Detailed Engineering Studies thereupon.

*[English]*

#### **Defence Contracts**

2543. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in defence deals, vendors are contractually bound to firm and fixed values quoted by them to determine Life Cycle Cost (LCC);

(b) whether evaluation through the LCC method is an internationally accepted norm;

(c) if so, the list of the countries that are adopting the LCC method;

(d) whether in the said countries, the LCC method of evaluation is used uniformly for all tenders or whether they are selectively used and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether in these countries, vendors are bound to contractual obligations to supply spares at fixed values and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether that present value is applied to all future cash flows (including cost of spares, repairs and fuel) or selectively applied in only some items?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Yes, Madam. In the one contract concluded so far on the basis of Life Cycle Cost (LCC) approach, the vendor is bound to the firm and fixed costs quoted by him during the period of the contract. Further, certain aspects of the Total cost of Acquisition model under LCC approach followed by this Ministry have been referred to the Ministry of Finance for their advice.

(b) to (f) Information available from open sources indicates that countries like USA, Germany, Austria, Iceland, Netherlands, Switzerland and Australia appear to follow the LCC method. However, Information on specific details of modalities of using the LCC models in these countries is not maintained by the Ministry of Defence.

**Indian Port Global**

2544. SHRI ADHI SHANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to float a company called Indian Port Global on the lines of Dubai Port World and Port of Singapore to invest in overseas ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to boost the trade of Indian Shipping Industry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Akshay Vat**

2545. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Akshay Vat including the main Akshay Vat inside the O.D. Fort under army situated on the banks of 'Sangam' in Allahabad;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allow common people / pilgrims inside the fort for darshan;

(c) if so, the time by when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (d) As per the available information there are two 'Akshay Vat' trees, one in Patalpuri temple and the other in O.D. Fort. Pilgrims have free access to 'Akshay Vat' in Patalpuri temple. The tree located inside the OD Fort premises is maintained by the Army. Free access to common people / pilgrims inside the OD Fort is not allowed due to security reasons.

[English]

**Skill Development Schemes for Textiles**

2546. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under Integrated Skill Development Scheme for the textiles and apparel sector including jute and handicrafts in the country, State-wise including Jharkhand; and

(b) the details of applications received to increase the employment through imparting of skills in handicrafts, handloom, jute, sericulture, technical textiles etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHARIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under Integrated Skill Development Scheme, funds are not released sector wise or state wise but are released directly to implementing agencies who set up their training centres in various states. Funds allocated so far to implementing agencies are given are given below:-

Component	No. of Projects	Total Cost of Projects (Rs in crore)	Gol Share (Rs in crore)	Trainees targeted (for 5 years)
Component I	17	425.52	315.32	4,26,297
Component II	12	160.00	112.00	1,50,000
Total	29	585.52	427.32	5,76,297

(b) Under ISDS, applications were invited in 2010 for Component-I and in 2011 for Component-II for implementation of the scheme. In all, 21 applications under Component-I and 47 applications under Component-II were received. A list of the Agencies who applied under the scheme is given at enclosed Statement-I. and II.

**STATEMENT-I***List of proposals received under Component I of ISDS*

S. No.	Name of the Agency
1.	Apparel Design and Training Center (ATDC)
2.	Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)
3.	Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association (ATIRA)
4.	Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
5.	Institute of Jute Technology (IJT)
6.	The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
7.	Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA)
8.	Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi

S. No.	Name of the Agency
9.	Textiles Committee
10.	Metal Handicraft Service Centre (MHSC)
11.	Central Silk Board (CSB)
12.	Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA)
13.	Powerloom Service Centers (TxC Office)
14.	Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA)
15.	Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Srinagar
16.	Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), Erode
17.	Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms (DC Handlooms)- ACASH
18.	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
19.	National Centre for Design & Product Development (NCDPD)
20.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM), Coimbatore
21.	Rajiv Education and Employment Mission in Andhra Pradesh (REEMAP)

**STATEMENT-II**

*Applications received from Component-II of Integrated Skill Development Scheme.*

S. No.	Name and address
	Andhra Pradesh
1.	V.S. Narayana & Co., 1-13, Canal Road, Seetharamapuram, Narsapur Mandal, W. Godavari Distt., A.P.
2.	Amma Education Society, Raghava Complex, O.V. Road (Kanigiri Road), Kandukur, Prakasam Distt., A.P. PIN: 523105.
3.	Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of A.P., 8-3-677/6, SKD Nagar, Yellareddyguda, Hyderabad-500 073. A.P.
4.	APITCO Ltd., 8th Floor, Parishrama Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad - 500 004. A.P.
5.	APITCO Ltd., 8th Floor, Parishrama Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad - 500 004.A.P.

S. No.	Name of the Agency
	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Unique Promotional Society, Z-63, Mansarovar Colony, Near Sai Hospital, Delhi Road, Moradabad – 244001. U.P.
7.	Network of Entrepreneurship & Economic Development (NEED), 39, Neel Vihar, Near 14-Sector Power House, Indira Nagar, Lucknow - 260016, U.P.
8.	Jaikaran Bind Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Khizirpur, Saray Mamarej Dhanupur, Allahabad, U.P.
9.	Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd., 19/X-I, Krishnapuram, G.T. Road, Kanpur - 208 007, Uttar Pradesh.
10.	Gramin Vikas Evam Shikshan Sansthan, Khizirpur, Saray Mamarej, Dhanupur, Allahabad-211001, U.P.
	Karnataka
11.	Southern India Mills Association Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
12.	Sri Karthikeya Spinning and Weaving Mills Private Ltd Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
13.	Retail Training & Job Solutions, #258, 3rd Main, 4th Cross, Sai Enclave, Arekere, Mico Layout, Near M.S. Ramaiah City, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore–560 076. Karnataka
	Jammu and Kashmir
14.	SEEAS, 18, - High Court Road, Janipura, JAMMU.
	Haryana
15.	Wazir Advisors Pvt. Ltd., H 3rd Floor, Plot No. 115, Sector 44, Institutional Area, Gurgaon-122002. Haryana
16.	Matrix Clothing Pvt Ltd Gurgaon, Haryana
17.	Modelama Exports Ltd. Gurgaon, Haryana
18.	The Ashoka Handloom and Handicrafts Society, 1390, NHBC, Near Saibaba Chowk, Panipat – 132103. Haryana
19.	Technopak Advisors Pvt. Ltd., 4th Floor, Tower A, Building 8, DLF Cyber City, Phase - II, Gurgaon – 122002. Haryana
	Rajasthan
20.	Jaipur Rugs Company Pvt. Ltd., G-250, Mansarovar Industrial Area, Jaipur - 302020.

S. No.	Name of the Agency
21.	Suzuki Textiles Ltd., Village Gudda, P.O. Mandal – 311403, Distt. Bhilwara (Rajasthan).
22.	Suzuki Textiles Ltd., Village Gudda, P.O. Mandal – 311403, Distt. Bhilwara (Rajasthan). Kerala
23.	Kerala Rural Development Agency, KRDA Bhavan, K.S. Puram PO, Karunagapally, Kollam Distt., Kerala – 690544.
24.	KITCO Ltd., Little Flower Campus, NH-47, South Kalamassery, Kochi – 682022. Kerala NCT Delhi
25.	Bhaskar Poundation, 401-402, 4th Floor, 18, Rattan Jyoti Building, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.
26.	Ajmal Foundation, A-9/I, 2nd Floor, Acharya Niketan, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-110091.
27.	Aurobindo Chaudhari Memorial Great Indian Dream Foundation, IIPM Campus, Chhattarpur Bhattamines Road, Satbari Chandanhaul, New Delhi – 110024.
28.	Indian Human Welfare Society, D-316, Hardev Puri, Shahdara, Delhi-110093.
29.	Town School Education Initiatives Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
30.	IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited (Handlooms and/or Handicrafts) New Delhi

S. No.	Name of the Agency
	Odisha
31.	Affinity Business School, Plot No. 29/2116, Near Bharat Petrol Pump, Khandagiri Square, Dumuduma, Bhubaneswar – 751030, Odisha. Maharashtra
32.	Emerging Business, Textile Division, Raymond Ltd., Jekegram, Pokharan Road No. 1, Thane (W)-400606. Maharashtra

### Growth of Manufacturing Sector

2547. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of growth rate and contribution of manufacturing sectors viz. textiles, wearing apparel, rubber, plastic products, electricals, machinery, apparatus and furniture during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for the negative rate of growth, if any, as well as contribution to growth by the said sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The details of the growth rate of the manufacturing sector and industry subgroups viz. textiles, wearing apparel, rubber, plastic products, electrical machinery apparatus and furniture, during the last three years, along with their weights (relative contribution), as per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), are given in the Table below.

*Table: Growth Rate and Weights of Industry Groups at NIC2-digit.*

NIC 2-digit industry /Sectors	Industry descriptions	Weights (per thousand)	Annual Growth Rates of IIP (%)		
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
17	Textiles	61.64	6.7	-1.3	5.9
18	Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	27.82	3.7	-8.5	10.4
25	Rubber and plastics products	20.25	10.6	-0.3	0.2
29	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	37.63	29.4	-5.8	-4.7
31	Electrical machinery & apparatus n.e.c.	19.8	2.8	-22.2	0.6
36	Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	29.97	-7.5	-1.8	-5.1
Manufacturing		755.27	9.0	3.0	1.3
General (IIP)		1000	8.2	2.9	1.1

Source: Central Statistics Office.

(b) Industrial / manufacturing production is adversely affected by a number of demand and supply factors including devaluation of rupee, inflation, rising input cost, decline in external demand, and global economic slowdown etc.

#### **Maritime Hub**

2548. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering making India as a South Asian and Southeast Asian maritime hub as part of the Maritime Agenda 2010-20;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering policy incentives for global shipping container services and logistical chains to establish their facilities in Indian ports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) and (b) :The Maritime Agenda 2010-20 proposed by the Ministry of Shipping states that "India should commission at least 4 hub ports, two each on the east viz., Chennai and Visakhapatnam Ports and the west coast viz., Jawaharlal Nehru and Cochin Ports to receive the 13,500 + TEU containerships".

In addition, it also envisages development of a Regional Maritime Hub at IMU headquarters at Chennai.

(c) and (d) :Yes, Madam. Almost all the top Port companies in the world have invested in India like D.P. World, Port Authority of Singapore, P&O Ports, APM Terminal, Maersk, Noble Group. To facilitate investment in Port projects, Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) Upto 100% FDI under the automatic route is allowed for Port development projects.
- (ii) Income tax incentives are allowed as per Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (iii) Bidding documents like RFQ, RFP and Concession Agreement have been standardized.
- (iv) Enhanced delegation of financial powers to Shipping Ministry to accord investment approval for PPP projects.
- (v) Streamlining of security clearance procedures.

*[Translation]*

#### **Textile Workers**

2549. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of the textile workers/weavers employed in various factories of the country;

(b) whether the conditions of such workers are pitiable particularly with regard to their health and welfare status;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there is any provision regarding extending financial assistance to the dependants of textile workers/weavers in case of their untimely deaths;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the role and responsibility of factory owners fixed thereunder; and

(f) the various measures initiated by the Government for maintaining the good health and welfare of textile/weavers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) State-wise number of textile workers of cotton/man-made fibre textile mills, SSI, non SSI (spinning, composite & weaving) as on 31.03.2013 is given at enclosed Statement.I. State-wise powerloom workers/weavers employed in the country is given at enclosed Statement.II.

(b) Government has no such information.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Group Insurance Scheme has been implemented for welfare of powerloom workers/weavers. The details of the scheme and benefits including benefits for untimely death available to dependants of the workers insured under the scheme are as under:-

Government of India has launched a revised Scheme 'welfare of Powerloom workers through Group Insurance Scheme' in association with LIC from 1st July 2003. The scheme has been modified w.e.f. 1st September 2012. As per the modified Scheme, the total premium is Rs.470/- out of which, Rs.290/- is to be borne by the Government of India and Rs.100/- is being paid by the LIC from the social security fund of Government of India. Only a premium of Rs.80/- is to be paid by the powerloom weaver for getting the benefits under the said scheme. The coverage benefit under the scheme is as under:-

Component	Natural death	Accidental Death	Total Permanent Disability	Partial Disability
GIS	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 75,000/-

Under the said scheme there is no role and responsibility fixed on the factory owners,

(f) Government is implementing Group Insurance Scheme for maintaining the good health and welfare of textile/weavers in the country.

**STATEMENT-I**

*State wise Textile Workers on roll of Cotton/man-made fibre textile mills SSI, Non-SSI (Spinning, Composite and Weaving) as on 31.03.2013*

Sr.No	State	Workers on roll as on 31.03.2013
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56854
2.	Assam	3931
3.	Bihar	2235
4.	Chhattisgarh	1225
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6308
6.	Daman and Diu	271
7.	Delhi	2076
8.	Goa	72
9.	Gujarat	103005
10.	Haryana	15328
11.	Himachal Pradesh	19921
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5916
13.	Jharkhand	707
14.	Karnataka	20225
15.	Kerala	13854
16.	Madhya Pradesh	59755
17.	Maharashtra	109617
18.	Manipur	350
19.	Odisha	14487
20.	Pondicherry	5059
21.	Punjab	72279

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	75532
23.	Tamil Nadu	269815
24.	Uttar Pradesh	56222
25.	Uttaranchal	4144
26.	West Bengal	32651
Total		951839

**STATEMENT-II**

*STATE-WISE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE DECENTRALIZED POWERLOOM SECTOR BOTH DIRECT & INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT*

S. No.	States	No. of Workers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113580
2.	Assam	6845
3.	Bihar	7235
4.	Goa	305
5.	Gujrat	808460
6.	Haryana	30733
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3633
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	163
9.	Karnataka	204725
10.	Kerala	7010
11.	Madhya Pradesh	312133
12.	Maharashtra	3019903
13.	Odisha	8303
14.	Punjab	59050
15.	Rajasthan	85678
16.	Tamil Nadu	1013360
17.	Uttar Pradesh	164983
18.	West Bengal	15488
19.	Delhi	2755



1	2	3
20.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	0
21.	Chandigarh	105
22.	Dadra 7 Nagar Haveli	2405
23.	Pondicherry	2675
24.	Andaman and Nikobar, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep	0
Total		5869547

[English]

### South-West Corridor Project

2550. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for construction of Southwest Four-Lane Corridor for south Haryana covering areas of Rai Malikpur (Rajasthan Border)-Narnaul-Mahendergarh-Dadri-Bhiwani-Kharak under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total cost of the project;

(c) whether the Government has approved the said proposal and if so, the details and present status thereof and the funds released and spent on the project so far; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Four lanning of Rai Malikpur (Rajasthan Border)-Narnaul-Mahendergarh-Dadri-Bhiwani-Kharak Corridor has been taken up by Government of Haryana on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis as a State Government Project. Concession Agreement for this work has been signed with Concessionaire on 30.11.2012 with concession period of 20 years which includes construction period of 30 months. Total Project Cost for this work is Rs. 1201.70 crore.

### Ennore-Manali Road Project

2551. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ennore-Manali Road Improvement Project in Tamil Nadu has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status of the project; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ennore-Manali road project has been delayed due to delay in rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers, delay in relocation of fishing stalls within the fishing harbour area, delay in shifting of sewerage pipe etc. The work is in advance stage of progress. The revised target of completion is December, 2013.

(c) 1824 tenements were constructed for the resettlement of persons displaced by this project. Besides, in two slums localities namely NTO Kuppam and Cherian Nagar, it was decided to provide compensation for an amount of Rs. 20,000/- per family in addition to one tenement for them.

[Translation]

### Violation oLabour Laws

2552. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies producing pesticides are violating the existing labourlaws and safety measures in the (country);

(b) if so, the names of such companies against which action has been taken in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review of the process followed by these companies to ensure proper implementation of the existing labour laws and safety measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Adequate provisions already exist in Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed there under for ensuring safety measures in companies including pesticide companies in the country. These provisions are implemented by the State Governments through Inspectors of Factories. In case of any violations of the provisions of the

Act, action is taken against such companies under the relevant provisions of the Act.

As per the information collected from the Chief Inspector of Factories of State Governments and Union Territories, the State-wise details of such pesticide companies is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The implementation of safety provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 is reviewed periodically by respective State Governments and Union Territories. The Central Government also reviews the implementation of safety measures as prescribed in the Factories Act, 1948 annually with the Chief Inspector of Factories.

**STATEMENT**

**STATE WISE DETAILS OF PESTICIDE COMPANIES AGAINST WHICH ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN**

Sl. No.	State	a) Whether the companies producing pesticides are violating existing safety labour laws and safety measures in the country;	b) If so, the names of such companies against which action has been taken in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	There is no pesticide manufacturing company in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	1. Nagarjuna Agrichem Ltd., Etcheria (M), Srikakulam District, AP. 2. Bhagiradha Chemicals Ltd., Cheruvukommu palem, Ongole, Prakasam District. 3. Vimal Agro Tech. (Pvt.) Ltd., Raikal (V), Farooqnagar (M) Shadnagar Taluq, Mahaboobnagar District. 4. Poola Chemicals, Kothur (V&M), Nalgonda District. 5. Bayard Agro Chemicals (P) Ltd, (Formerly Laxmi Agro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.) Lingareddyguda, Farooqnagar (M), Shadnagar Taluq, Mahaboobnagar Dist. 6. Amsri Chemicals (P) Ltd., Panthangi (V), Choutuppal (M), Nalgonda District. 7. Pristine Agro Chemicals (P) Ltd., Koyyalagudem (VIII), Choutuppal (M), Nalgonda District. 8. Vantech Chemicals Ltc., Khazipally, Medak District. 9. Gauthami Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd., Venguru, Pedavegi (M), West Godavari District. 10. Hindustan Agro Insecticides, IE, AM Road, Gorantla, Guntur District. 11. Rhyme Organics & Chemicals limited, Burgula (V), Balanagar (M), Mahabubnagar District. 12. Vepoo Bio-Tech Pvt. Ltd., Burgula (V) Balanagar (M), Mahabubnagar District.

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	No pesticide manufacturing company has violated the existing safety norms prescribed under Factories Act, 1948 & Rules.	Nil
4.	Assam	No pesticide manufacturing company has violated the existing safety norms prescribed under Factories Act, 1948 & Rules.	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
5.	Bihar	No major violations have been observed during the course of inspection.	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
6.	Chhattisgarh	No violations noticed.	Not applicable
7.	Chandigarh	No pesticide manufacturing company exists in the U.T. of Chandigarh	Not applicable in view of reply to (a)
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No complaints have been received in this regard	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
9.	Delhi	There is no pesticide manufacturing factory registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the NCT of Delhi.	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
10.	Gujarat	Yes.	1) United Phosphorous Ltd., GIDC, Vapi Dist. Valsad. 2) Sandhya Organics Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. GIDC, Vapi Dist. Valsad. 3) Heramba Industries Ltd., GIDC, Vapi Dist. Valsad. Dist: Valsad.
11.	Goa	No	Nil in view of reply (a) .
12.	Himachal Pradesh	No such complaint/violation has been reported in the State of Himachal Pradesh	Nil in view of reply (a) .
13.	Haryana	Yes	2010 1. M/s Crystal Phosphates Ltd., VPO Nathupur, Sonipat. 2. M/s Dhanka Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., 7 KM Old Manesar Road, VIII, Mohaimmadpur, Gurgaon.

1	2	3	4
			<p>2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M/s Jaswant Rasayan, Plot No.48, Sec-27-28, Hisar.</li> <li>2. M/s Oriental Corps. Care Pvt. Ltd., Plot, No.444, HSIDC/ Saha, Ambala.</li> <li>3. M/s Jai Shree Rasayan Udyog Limited, VPO Nathupur, Distt. Sonipat</li> <li>4. M/s Thakkar Chemical, 38.5 KM Stone, Delhi-Rohtak Road, B/garh.</li> <li>5. M/s Denick Insecticides Ltd., P. No. 2, MIE-B, B/garh, Jhajjar</li> </ol> <p>2012-Nil</p> <p>2013</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M/s Bharat Rasayan Vill, Mokhra Tech. Meham, Rohtak.</li> <li>2. M/s Northern Mineral Ltd., (Dhanuka Agritech)Daullabad Road, Gurgaon.</li> </ol>
14.	Jharkhand	No	Nil.
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	No major violations have been observed during the course of inspection.	Nil
16.	Kerala	No pesticide manufacturing company	Not Applicable
17.	Karnataka	In the State, out of 11 registered pesticide manufacturing factories, 03 have been found to have violated Factories Act.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) M/s. Hyderabad Chemicals, Humnabad, Bidar Dist.,</li> <li>2) M/s. Makum Pesticides, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore.</li> <li>3) M/s. Multiple?; Pesticides, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore.</li> </ol>
18.	Lakshdweep	There is no pesticide manufacturing companies in this Union Territory.	Not Applicable
19.	Maharashtra	Yes.	<p>2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Transworld Fertochem Ltd. 39/1/2-MIDC-Dhatav, Taluk: Roha, Dist: Raigad. (two time violation noticed) Ratnagiri Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. C-39, MIDC, Lote-Parshuram;, Taluk: Khed Dist: Ratnagiri. 2011</li> <li>1) Excel Industries Ltd., Plot No. 112/21/1, MIDC-Dhatav, Taluk: Roha, Dist: Raigad.</li> <li>2) Gardha Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Dombivili. 2012</li> <li>1) Astec Life Sciences Ltd. Plot no. B-16 -19, MIDC Raigad.</li> </ol>

1	2	3	4
			2) Excel Industries Ltd., Plot No. 112/21/1, MIDC-Dhatav, Taluk: Roha, Dist: Raigad. (2 times violation noticed)
20.	Meghalaya	There is no pesticide; manufacturing company in the State.	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
21.	Madhya Pradesh	During the inspection in one factory violation of provisions of Factories Act, 1948 and M.P. Factories Rules 1962 were observed in the State of Madhya Pradesh	M/s Kissan Agro Chemicals, Sector F, Sanwer Road, Indore.
22.	Manipur	There are no pesticide manufacturing companies in Manipur.	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
23.	Mizoram	There are no pesticide manufacturing companies in Mizoram.	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
24.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
25.	Odisha	There are four pesticide manufacturing factories in the State of Odisha.	Nil
26.	Puducherry	No pesticide manufacturing units are available in the Union Territory of Puducherry.	Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
27.	Punjab	The department has not received any complaint regarding violation of labour laws and safety norms by the companies manufacturing pesticide	Nil
28.	Rajasthan	Status of safety in pesticide manufacturing companies covered under the Factories Act, 1948 is generally satisfactory.	Not Applicable
29.	Sikkim	No pesticide manufacturing company in the State of Sikkim	Nil
30.	Tamil Nadu	Out of total number of 21 pesticide manufacturing registered Factories in the State of Tamil Nadu, violations are noticed only in 3 Factories.	1. Nigitha Bio Agro Ltd., Ranipet, Vellore District.

1	2	3	4
			2. Coromandel International Pesticides, Ranipet, Vellore Dist.
			3.1 Jai Krishna Pesticides Ltd., Omalour, Salem District.
31. Tripura	There are no pesticide manufacturing companies in Tripura.		Does not arise in view of reply to (a)
32. Uttar Pradesh	Out of toted number of 15 pesticide manufacturing registered Factories action has been initiated against only one Factory.		M/s' I Ravi Organics Ltd., Mujaffarnagar.
33. Uttarakhand	No pesticide manufacturing company		Not applicable
34. West Bengal	Yes.		2010 1) United Phosphorus Ltd., Halda, Purba Medinipur. 2011 times violations noticed) 2012 1) United Phosphorus Ltd., Halda, Purba Medinipur. 2) Diens Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Uluberia, Howrah. 3) Ankar Industries Pvt. Ltd., North 24 Parganas. 2013 1) Diens Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Uluberia, Howrah

[English]

#### **INSTAL Scheme for Sports Talents**

2553. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce an Identification and Nurturing Sports Talent (INSTAL) scheme under which special schools nurturing sports talent in youngster would be set up in each district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the talented youth are likely to be provided admission in the said schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) There is a proposal to establish District Level Sports Schools (DLSS) in every district all over the country under a scheme, namely, Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent (INSTAL). The talented young sportspersons identified through Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) competitions are proposed to be placed in the DLSS. Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and Eklavya Schools are the priority ones where DLSS are expected to be established. There is also a proposal to rope in Private Sector by adopting Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in establishing DLSS. The talented young sportspersons in the DLSS will be elevated to the next higher level and placed in the Centres of Excellence (COX) proposed to be established. The whole scheme is in conceptual stage only. Hence, much details could not be furnished at this stage.

[Translation]

**Ban on use of Plastic Pouches**

2554. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of plastic pouches in view of their potential environmental hazard in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Chopra Committee constituted by the Delhi High Court to study the consequence of using non-reusable plastic and metal packing material has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main features of the report;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to ban the plastic pouches of Shampoo, Gutkha, Pan Masala, Salt and Biscuits; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) A Committee headed by Justice R.C. Chopra (Retd.) was constituted as per the order dated 19.11.2007 of the High Court of Delhi to study the environmental hazards related to the use of plastic bags in the city of Delhi, which had submitted its report in May, 2008. In the report, the Committee has, inter-alia, recommended increasing thickness of the plastic bags for manufacture, sale and use in Delhi to 40 microns, encouraging use of virgin plastic/biodegradable bags, regulating recycling of plastic waste effectively and banning use of recycled / coloured plastic bags and multilayered and metalized pouches.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. As per these rules, plastic carry bags should have a minimum thickness of 40 microns. Sachets using plastic material cannot be used for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala. Use of plastic material in any form is prohibited for packing gutkha, pan masala and tobacco. Manufacturers of plastic carry bags/multilayered plastics and persons engaged in recycling of plastic waste are required to be registered with State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee concerned.

[English]

**Training of Manpower of Zoos**

2555. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sign an MoU with Germany in order to utilise their expertise for training of manpower of various Zoos of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to understand and adopt best practices for management and also create theme concept in various Zoos across the country especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Zoo Authority had signed an MoU with Leipzig Zoo, Leipzig, Germany on 01.12.2012 to utilize their expertise in improving, developing and to implement future strategies in the fields of capacity building/ exchange of manpower, sharing of management practices, scientific animal exchanges, exhibit designing, research and conservation breeding programmes ongoing in various zoos in the country.

(c) The Central Zoo Authority has issued guidelines for scientific management of zoos to the Operators of the Zoos in the country including Haryana to adopt theme based management practices on the regional animals suited to the local climate and have greater chance of success, taking into consideration the available space, available financial resources and technical expertise available with the zoos and house the animals in open, naturalistic and immersion type of exhibits.

[Translation]

**Promotion to Women Sportspersons**

2556. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sports schools available to impart training to women sportspersons in the various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh and their current status;

(b) whether the Government proposes to chalk out any new scheme to provide more importance to women in sports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no sports school run by the Central Government that impart training specifically to women sportspersons in various States.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal at present by the Central Government to chalk out any new scheme to provide more importance to women in sports. However, the Central Government has been running a scheme called Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), to promote sports in the rural areas of the country. The scheme aims at development of playfields in all the village and block panchayats across the country and conduct of annual sports competitions from block to the national level for providing ample opportunity of participation to rural youth. Under this scheme, three types of competitions are conducted, viz., Rural Competitions, Womens' Competitions and North East Competitions. While the Rural and North East Competitions are meant for both men and women, Womens' Competition is conducted exclusively for providing more importance to women in sports.

[English]

#### **Corrupt Defence Officials**

2557. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of corrupt officials under Ministry of Defence against whom Central Vigilance Commission has recommended for action recently;

(b) whether the Government has taken action against these corrupt officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Whenever a complaint is received from Central Bureau of Investigation, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), other Departments and general public etc., the same is examined in the Ministry and if necessary, advice of CVC is sought on initiation of disciplinary proceedings. In recent past since July, 2012, Central Vigilance Commission has tendered their First Stage Advice against total 43 number of officials. On the basis of CVC's advice, with the approval of competent authority, further action is taken as per relevant rules.

[Translation]

#### **Violation of Clearance Norms**

2558: SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the rising incidents in respect of violation of environment clearance norms in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to make strict rules and delegate adequate powers to State Governments to check such violation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Environment Clearances (ECs), stipulating various conditions, are granted as per the procedure prescribed under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, for the projects or activities stated in the Schedule to the Notification. The compliance of stipulated EC conditions is monitored by the six Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Central Pollution Control Board and the concerned State: Pollution Control Boards / UT Pollution Control Committees. In case of any violation, appropriate action is taken against the defaulting Unit under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Necessary powers under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been delegated to the State Governments and State Pollution Control Boards / Committees in this regard.

[English]

#### **Indian Maritime Services**

2559. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making any progress towards "Indian Maritime Services" cadre creation for the progress of maritime sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action plan has been prepared by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K.VASAN): (a) to (e) :The matter has been considered by the National Shipping Board. No final decision has, however, been taken.



**NH Projects In Karnataka**

2560. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highway (NH) projects approved in various States of the country including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the present status of each of these projects along with the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The State-wise estimated cost of the road projects approved by the Government for execution by State Public Works Department (PWD) under Plan works during the last three years and the current financial year are placed enclosed Statement-I. All these works are at various stages of progress and are targeted for completion latest by March, 2016. State wise funds allocated during the last three years and the current financial year for development / construction of these projects are placed at enclosed Statement-II.

**STATEMENT-I**

*State-wise details of projects approved during the last three years and the current financial year*

Name of the State	Amount of estimates approved (Rs in crores)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	546.95
Arunachal Pradesh	48.67
Assam	666.13
Bihar	906.24
Chhattisgarh	133.58
Goa	52.56
Gujarat	323.77
Haryana	217.23
Himachal Pradesh	184.17
Jharkhand	151.98
Karnataka	578.17

1	2
Kerala	442.09
Madhya Pradesh	312.00
Maharashtra	665.57
Manipur	141.88
Meghalaya	131.92
Mizoram	81.15
Nagaland	153.69
Odisha	367.58
Punjab	413.47
Rajasthan	667.12
Tamil Nadu	549.64
Uttar Pradesh	1299.83
Uttarakhand	204.80
West Bengal	570.71

**STATEMENT-II**

*State-wise allocation of funds during the last three years and the current financial year*

State	Allocation (Rs in crore)
Andhra Pradesh	695.87
Assam	772.11
Bihar	921.82
Chhattisgarh	265.28
Delhi	61.50
Goa	53.14
Gujarat	512.22
Haryana	362.69
Himachal Pradesh	479.35
Jharkhand	416.70
Karnataka	1166.64
Kerala	515.19
Madhya Pradesh	491.77
Maharashtra	948.07
Manipur	202.92

State	Allocation (Rs in crore)
Meghalaya	273.83
Mizoram	206.23
Nagaland	102.74
Odisha	1038.32
Punjab	389.64
Rajasthan	706.30
Tamil Nadu	709.50
Uttar Pradesh	1281.16
Uttarakhand	393.74
West Bengal	763.01

### Technologies In Waste Management

2561. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been done by the Central Pollution Control Board about the contribution of existing technologies in the solid waste and drainage management for reduction in water as well as environmental pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATE ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), they have undertaken a few performance studies on operating technologies, particularly relating to Waste to Energy plants and Common Hazardous Waste incinerators. CPCB has also initiated pilot projects for demonstrating in-situ sewage treatment. The management of solid waste and drainage is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies to plan, design, execute and operate the waste and drainage management schemes in the urban areas.

### Research in Steel Sector

2562. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need for implementation of world class latest technologies in the Indian steel industry for improving its efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated and expenditure incurred on the research and development activities during each of the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the public and the private sector iron and steel companies are engaged in the research and development activities in the iron and steel sector and if so, the details thereof along with the major achievements made by these companies during the said period;

(d) whether any new scheme for promoting research and development activities including introduction of dedicated courses or educational universities to create environment for the advancement of the steel industry has been initiated/proposed to be initiated by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government through its policies has been pursuing adoption of latest technologies for improving efficiency of Indian steel industry. The report of the Working Group on Steel Industry for the 12th Five Year Plan, National Steel Policy and Roadmap for R&D and Technology etc. enlist such measures. The major steel plants in the country have already embarked upon, modernization/expansion programme and are phasing out obsolete technologies. Further, new/green field steel plants are being set up with world class technologies.

To encourage R&D in the steel sector, the Government has introduced a scheme viz. 'Promotion of Research & Development in Iron & Steel Sector'. The total budget allocated and expenditure incurred on the R&D projects pursued under this scheme are as under:

Financial Year	Budget		Expenditure
	(Rs. in crore)		
	BE	RE	
2010-11	35.00	29.00	4.14
2011-12	39.00	29.00	9.63
2012-13	44.00	26.49	24.90
2013-14*	46.00	NA	Nil

\* Upto July 2013

(c) Major steel companies like Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) in the public sector and Tata Steel Limited, JSW Steel Limited, Essar Steel Limited, Jindal Steel & Power Limited and JSW Ispat Steel Limited in the private sector are engaged in Research and Development work in the iron and steel sector in the country:

The major achievements from the R&D programmes pursued by the companies during the past inter-alia covers:

- Raw Materials upgradation,
- Improvement in Process/ Technology, Products and Productivity,
- Development of New products & improvement in Quality, and
- Improvement in Energy consumption & Environment Management.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A new scheme 'Promotion of R&D in Iron & Steel Sector' was introduced by the Government in the 11th Five Year Plan which has been continued in the 12th Five Year Plan. Government has allocated Rs. 200 crore for R&D during the 12th Five Year Plan. A New Component is being added in the aforesaid scheme for development of technology for Cold Rolled Grain Oriented (CRGO) electrical steel sheets and other value added innovative steel products. Further, to strengthen Human Resource Development in the Iron & Steel Sector, Government has established a Steel Technology Centre at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur. Two more such Centres have also been approved for IIT Bombay and IIT (BHU), Varanasi.

#### **Stay on Mining by NGT**

2563: SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered a nationwide stay on sand mining on river beds in the country;

(b) if So, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) order of 5th August, 2013 in Original Application No.

171 of 2013 restrains any person, company, authority to carry out any mining activity or removal of sand, from river beds anywhere in the country without obtaining Environmental Clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) / State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and license from the competent authorities.

(c) Sand mining is regulated in terms of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Minor Mineral Concession Rules framed by the State Government there under. Further, the projects of sand mining require prior environmental clearance. For any violation, the necessary legal action would be taken.

#### **Leasing of Port Lands**

2564. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be please to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to allow port trusts to lease land to private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(c) the total area of land that currently remains unused a various ports, port-wise;

(d) the details of procedure by which the said land will be leased to private companies and the activities for which the land will be leased;

(e) the revenue sharing methodology of such private companies with the Government; and

(f) the estimated revenue the Government intends to earn through such leasing of port land?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) to (c) :At present, normal leasing of Port Land has been kept in abeyance by the Government. A comprehensive policy relating to land management by Major Ports has been formulated and is awaiting the approval of Cabinet. All Major Ports have land use plan which dictates the usage of the Port land for different activities. Port lands are put to optimal use based on the respective land use plans.

(d) to (f) :Does not arise.

#### **Border Roads Organisation**

2565. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of State roads as well as National Highways (NHs) that have been taken over by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) for construction, strengthening, widening and reconstruction particularly in Gujarat during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise and road-wise details of total outlays, financial allocation made, amount released and target fixed for completion of these roads by BRO; and

(c) the State-wise details of the present status of the State roads including NHs that are already taken over and construction work started by the BRO, and their present status, particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (c) No State road or National Highway has been taken over by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in Gujarat State. The details of State roads and National Highways taken over by BRO during last three years and current year and State-wise, road wise details of total outlay, financial allocation / fund released, likely target fixed for completion and present status are enclosed as Statement.

**STATEMENT**

Sl No	State	Name of Road	Length (in KM)	Total outlays (in lacs)	Financial allocation/Fund released upto 2013-14 (in lacs)	Probable date of completion	Present status (Physical Progress in percentage)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hukanjuri-Khonsa	35.00	166.90	Nil	2017	Forest Clearance in progress
2.	Assam	Balipara-Massamari	5.00/23.00*	770.00	352.00	2017	Survey in progress
3.	Manipur	Sajik Tampak to Aigeyang	19.50	2999.64	119.12	2020	Survey in Progress
4.	Manipur	Tamanglong-Khongsang	39.50	7362.27**	1620.24	2017	DPR under finalisation
5.	Assam	Samthabari-Gelephu	20.00	1258.14	1049.99	2014	45
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal Sonarwani	35.00	910.31	76.96	2015	DPR under finalisation
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Patnitop Sanasar to Nathatop	15.57	941.38	399.99	2015	30
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Parol-Korepannu-Rajpura	34.538	5190.23	2271.90	2016	46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NH 1 AP Kharote	6.23	511.41	297.15	2014	41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Agra chak RS Pura Dablehar-Arnia-Khour	28.974	2799.53	1597.25	2016	31
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Khour-Ramgharh Pakhuri	10.862	925.00	680.35	2016	57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jakh-Khojipur-Narayanpur	16.294	1793.75	1116.44	2016	39
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Sumdo-Kaza - Gramphu	205	38093.00	1665.00	2022	DPR under finalisation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Sansari-Killar-Tandi-Thirot	140.32	41924.00	966.00	2015	5
15.	Rajasthan	Gudha-Dhorimanna	33.70	2447.00	1039.00	2015	50
16.	Rajasthan	Khuljodha-Shergarh-Phalsund-Shiv (K-S-P-S)	150.00	12635.00	110.00	2020	2
17.	Rajasthan	Panchala-Pirau	10.15	841.00	200.00	2014	1
18.	Tripura	Kumarghat-Kailashahar	24.77	9075.00	6722.00	2015	25
19.	Punjab	Parmanand-Taragarh-Kathlaur-NJS-Parol	19.77	1289.41	629.48	2015	28

\* Out of 23 Km, only 5 Km have been formally taken over in all respect.

\*\*Outlay considered for 20 Km, balance stretch planned under EPC ( Engineering, Procurement and Construction) mode

### **Sports Training Schools**

2566. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to admit talented young sportspersons to specialised sports training schools under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to rope in private players and State Governments to build specialized sports training schools in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) There is no proposal to establish specialized sports training school under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). However, there is a proposal to establish District Level Sports Schools (DLSS) in every district all over the country. The talented young sportspersons identified through PYKKA competitions are proposed to be placed in the DLSS. Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and Eklavya Schools are the priority ones where DLSS are expected to be established. There is also a proposal to rope in Private Sector by adopting Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in establishing DLSS. The whole concept is in conceptual stage only. Hence, much details could not be furnished at this stage.

### **State Maritime Boards**

2567. SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued a directive to all the maritime States to set up their State maritime Boards as part of its initiatives to give a major fillip to non-major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also instructed all the major ports to install radioactive material detectors and implement port community system for facilitating paperless transaction to enhance efficient operation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI. G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) :Yes Madam. During the Maritime States Development Council (MSDC) meeting all the Maritime States/UTs were requested to constitute State Maritime Boards (SMB).

(c) and (d) :Yes Madam, Government has issued instruction to all the major ports for installation of Radioactive Material Detectors and implementation of Port Community System (PCS). All Major Ports have placed orders with M/s Electronic Corporation of India for procurement of Radio-active material detectors. The implementation of Port Community System (PCS) in all Major Ports is in place and they are exchanging 9-10 Lakh messages every month with users and Customs. Around 2045 stakeholder/users have registered with PCS.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translition*]

### Agri Processed Products

2568. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the export of processed/value added agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total processed/value added agricultural products exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken decision to permit the export of processed/value added agricultural

products even in the event of restriction/ban imposed on export of the basic farm produce; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the impact of such policy on the prices of such goods in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The foreign exchange earned by exporting processed/ value added agricultural products including top five destinations for the last three years and current year are as under:

Value: USD Million

Country	2010-11 Value	Country	2011-12 Value	Country	2012-13 Value	Country	2013-14* Value (P)
USA	172.33	USA	224.64	USA	226.27	USA	34.27
U K	75.08	U K	101.37	U K	94.96	U K	17.05
UAE	60.68	UAE	86.90	UAE	87.91	UAE	15.28
Nepal	46.33	Saudi Arabia	58.35	Saudi Arabia	71.35	Saudi Arabia	14.15
Netherland	37.67	Nepal	53.84	Nepal	60.76	Nepal	13.39
Others	580.95	Others	840.81	Others	938.46	Others	159.37
Total	973.04	Total	1365.91	Total	1479.70	Total	253.51

Source: DGCI&S (BRC code 28, 29, 30), \* April - May, 2013-14.

P- Provision

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has, vide notification no. 31 (RE-2012) dated 04th February, 2013, decided to allow the export of 14 commodities/product groups of processed/value added agricultural products like cereal flours/meals, preparation of cereals etc., milk products like casein and caseinates, butter, cheese, curds etc., value added products of onion, and peanut butter even in the event of possible restriction/ ban on the export of its basic farm produce in future.

The export of above mentioned processed/value added agricultural products constitute a miniscule portion of overall exports of agriculture commodities, and would therefore have no impact on their prices in the domestic market. Such a decision has been taken to ensure a consistent and stable policy for processed and /or value added agri products and for enabling India to move up the

value chain in export of agricultural commodities. This would also ensure better realization to farmers, minimizing post harvest losses, employment generation in food processing industries, ensuring investments in creation of infrastructure facilities for agricultural produce.

[*English*]

### Army Housing Projects

2569. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of irregularity in residential projects of the Army in Kochi has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the cases of land scams and residential project scams related to the armed forces into which inquiry is being conducted, project-wise;

(d) the details of the cases regarding which inquiry has been completed and report submitted to the Government; and

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Court of Inquiry has been directed by Army Headquarter to investigate into the alleged irregularity in the Army Welfare Housing Project at Kochi. The convening authority has been directed for early completion of Court of Inquiry.

(c) to (e) During last four years in eight cases of land scams and residential scams related to the Army, inquiry / investigation were initiated. In six cases, i.e. Army Welfare Housing Project at Kochi; Adarsh Co-operative Housing Society case; Pune Land case; Issue of NOC by the office of DEO, Srinagar; 8-A, Lothian Road, Pune Cantonment and Jodhpur case, inquiry / investigation are in progress. In one case i.e., Kandivili land case, CBI has closed the case after Preliminary Enquiry. In remaining one case i.e. Sukhna land case, Court of Inquiry has been finalised and action against erring officials has been taken by Army Headquarters.

#### **Industrial Infrastructural Development**

2570. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give priority to setting up of private industrial parks to pursue industrial infrastructural development as well as to mitigate the problem of unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to enhance the quantum of investment of its gross domestic product in the research and development for sustaining high growth in future: and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No quantitative targets have been given in the Chapter 13 on Industry in the 12th Five Year Plan document. However, the para 8.6 of Chapter 8 on 'Science and Technology', in the 12th Five Year Plan document, inter-alia, suggests desirability of increasing R&D expenditure to 2 per cent of GDP and significantly enhancing corporate sector R&D expenditure to at least 1 per cent of GDP by attracting investments and engaging the corporate sector in R&D through policy and reforms processes.

#### **Clearance to Park**

2571. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has granted the environmental clearance to SIPCOT Industrial Park in Thervoy Kandigai village in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people has been displaced due to the construction of the said park; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Environmental Clearance to the proposal of Industrial Park by SIPCOT at Thervoy Kandigai, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu was granted by this Ministry in the year 2010. The issues related to the rehabilitation are dealt by the State Government.

#### **Integrated River Basin Management**

2572. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution levels in Bharathapuzha and Pamba rivers in Kerala continues to increase;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to adopt the Integrated River Basin Management to protect these two rivers in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme of Central Pollution Control Board, the water quality is monitored at 3 locations along the river Pamba and 2 locations along the river Bharathapuzha in Kerala. In both the rivers, water quality is meeting the prescribed standards for key parameters of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). Faecal conform levels, however, exceed the norms at some locations.

(c) to (e) A project for abatement of pollution of river Pamba in Kerala has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 18.45 crore under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The project includes interception & diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plant, bathing ghats, community toilets, public participation etc. An amount of Rs 2.78 crore has been released to the State Government for implementation of the project. No proposal, however, has been received by this Ministry for the abatement of pollution of the river Bharathapuzha under NRCP.

[Translation]

#### **CNG-Fitted Vehicles**

2573. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of accidents caused by faulty Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) kits fitted in the Vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether some States have made compliance plates mandatory on CNG-fitted vehicles keeping in view the safety of drivers;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the concern for safety of CNG-fitted vehicles has remained restricted to a few States only; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways collects road accident data in a 19 point format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social

Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). Under this format, data on number of accidents caused by faulty Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) kits fitted in the Vehicles is not captured.

(c) and (d) The compliance plates is part of CNG kit and it is mandated under Automotive Industry Standard 024 028.

(e) and (f) Details regarding fitment of CNG kit are prescribed in rule 115 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 which are applicable in all the States/Union Territories.

[English]

#### **National Board for Wildlife**

2574. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for diversion of forest land in Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of Gaduli-Santalpur road;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the permission has been granted by the National Board for Wildlife;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be granted permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat for diversion of 79,474 ha of forest land in Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of Gaduli to Hajipur-Odma-Khavda-Kunari Road (S.H. Road). The proposal involves development of new roads passing through Flamingo nesting area, ecologically important mangrove areas, to meet needs of the Border Security Forces (BSF). Since the proposal involves diversion of land from Wildlife Sanctuary, it was placed for consideration of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 25th April 2011.

(c) to (e) The Committee decided to carry out a site inspection before taking a view in the matter. The site



inspection report was considered by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 25th Meeting held on 13th June 2012, 26th meeting held on 31st October 2012 and 27th meeting held on 12th December 2012 and in its 28th meeting held on 20th March 2013 decided that the proposal in its present form can not be accepted, as it was having a serious impact on wildlife of the region, and the Shravan Kavadia mangrove area, which is unique being far away from the coast, would be affected.

*[Translation]*

#### **Clearance to Mining Project**

2575. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted clearance for mining in Barwani district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has imposed any conditions including time limit for mining purposes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the environment is likely to be affected by the said sand mining; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests has not accorded any environmental clearance for sand mining in Barwani district of Madhya Pradesh. However, as per the information provided by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority of Madhya Pradesh, the said Authority has granted environmental clearance for two projects namely (i). Stone/Boulder Quarry of M/s Nikhlesh Joshi in 4.0 hectare located at Village Lonsara Khurd, Tehsil-Badwani, District-Barwani, Madhya Pradesh vide letter no. 624-25/SEIAA/13, dated 17.05.2013 and (ii) Sand Quarry of M/s Ashish Malviya in 4.0 hectare located at Village Semli, Tehsil-Pati, District-Barwani, Madhya Pradesh vide letter no. 558-59/SEIAA/13, dated 15.05.2013 subject to conditions stipulated in the respective environment clearance letters.

(d) and (e) :Sand mining is regulated in terms of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Minor Mineral Concession Rules framed by the State Government there under. Further, the projects of sand mining require prior environmental clearance.

#### **Abatement of Pollution**

2576. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the rules to tackle the noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure strict adherence to noise pollution control rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) . The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 have been amended four times. Last time the said Noise Rules were amendment on 11.01.2010. Presently, there is no proposal to amend these Rules.

(c) . A demi official letter was written on 4th February 2010 to the Chief Secretary of all States and Union Territories to take steps to ensure strict adherence to noise rules, inter-alia, which include to notify the Authority under the rules, and to specify in advance the number of particulars of days, not exceeding 15 in a calendar year, on which a two hour exemption (10.00 pm to 12.00 midnight), for use of loudspeakers or public address system and the like, would be operative.

*[English]*

#### **Import from China**

2577. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge influx of cheap Chinese products in the country particularly in pharmaceutical, engineering and footwear sector during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the sectors which have been adversely affected by import of cheap Chinese products and the preventive action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to offer incentives or mandatory sourcing of equipments from domestic manufacturers and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the proposal of mandatory sourcing of equipments from domestic manufacturers is likely to violate any of the agreements made by India with the World Trade Organisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of domestic manufacturers particularly in the micro, small and medium sectors?

*Imports from China of Pharmaceutical, Engineering and Footwear Products*

Value in USD Million)

Sl. No.	DESCRIPTION	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr-May)
1.	Pharmaceutical Products	85.77 (65.06)	100.65 (17.35)	90.73 (-9.85)	15.56 (-5.25)
2.	Engineering Products	13,411.32 (47.94)	16,538.24 (23.32)	14,808.30 (-10.46)	2,116.72 (-22.16)
3.	Footwear	119.20 (91.71)	180.31 (51.26)	211.15 (17.11)	26.23 (1.70)

\* Percentage growth over corresponding period is given in brackets

(Source: DGCI&S)

Major imports from China include electronic goods, machinery, organic chemicals, project goods, fertilizers, iron and steel, transport equipments, electric machinery (except electronics) and manufactures of metals.

All imported goods in India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are notified from time to time. The Government takes appropriate action in case of goods imported from any source is found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health.

Due to concerns regarding melamine contamination in milk and milk products from China, on the recommendation from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, the Government has prohibited import of milk and milk products including chocolate and chocolate products and candies/confectionery/food preparations with milk or milk solids as ingredient, from China with effect from 24.9.2008 till 23.6.2014. Further, import of toys is subject to meeting of the specified technical and safety standards since 27.1.2010. These standards apply to China also. Import of mobile handsets without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) or with all zeroes IMEI and import of CDMA mobile phones without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or all zeroes ESN/MEID, has been prohibited since 16.6.2009. These standards apply to import of such goods from China as well.

Directorate General (Safeguards) can temporarily restrict import of products by imposition of additional duty or quantitative restrictions (QRs) if Indian industry is 'seriously

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a), (b) and (e) Details of imports from China in pharmaceutical, engineering and footwear sectors during last three years and the current year are given below:-

injured or threatened with injury' caused by 'surge' in imports. This is an action in accordance with the WTO Agreements on safeguards. This applies to import from China also.

Government has also been imposing anti-dumping duties for restricting imports when such imports have been established as unfairly affecting the markets for goods produced by Indian industries. The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated anti-dumping investigations into 291 cases as on date involving various countries since 1992. Out of these, 159 cases involve imports from China. The major products found to have been dumped from China in all these years and in respect of which anti-dumping duty has been imposed, fall in the product group of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Products of Steel & other metals, Fibres & Yarns and Consumer Goods. The anti-dumping investigation by India is always initiated in accordance with the principles and procedures laid down in our national law, which is in consonance with the WTO's Agreement on Anti-Dumping.

(c) Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes to increase the competitiveness of small scale industries (SSIs) to effectively compete with imports from China and other countries. Some of these schemes/programmes include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Market Development Assistance Scheme and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation.

(d) Yes, Madam. The proposal of mandatory sourcing of equipments from domestic manufacturers is likely to violate the provisions given under the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs).

[*Translation*]

### **Inspection of National Highway Projects**

2578. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway (NH) projects are inspected periodically by the Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details of such NH projects which have been inspected by the Government/NHAI during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether any irregularities have been found in these projects during the inspection and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) and (b) The development and maintenance works of National Highways (NHs) are being implemented on the agency basis. The State Public Works Departments (PWDs), Border Roads Organization (BRO) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are implementing the development and maintenance works on NHs. All the NH works are inspected periodically by the field officers of the executing agencies. Besides, Regional Officers (ROs) / Engineering Liaison Officers (ELOs) of the Ministry including Officers from Headquarters also inspect the projects from time to time. Apart from this, Supervision / Independent Consultants are also appointed for closely monitoring the quality of construction of major NH projects.

(c) No major irregularities were noticed. However, the minor shortcomings noticed during inspection were communicated to the executing agencies / contractors / concessionaires for rectification.

[*English*]

### **Modified Price Stabilisation Fund**

2579. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the operation of the Price Stabilisation Fund and if so, the outcome (thereof);

(b) whether the modalities of Modified Price Stabilisation Fund (MPSF) Scheme have been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the modifications proposed in the MPSF from the earlier price Stabilisation Fund Scheme and the time by which the same is likely to be formalised and (implemented);

(d) whether the modified scheme is likely to cover more crops including the plantation crops and if so, the details (thereof); and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to create awareness and popularise the modified scheme among the small cultivators for its better implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme has been reviewed by various Committees set up by the Government from time to time, namely, Dr. Pranab Sen Committee, Rangachary Task Force and High Powered Sub-Committee. On the recommendation of these Committee, a Modified Price Stabilisation Fund (MPSF) Scheme is being formulated.

(b) and (c) After due deliberations with all stakeholders, modalities of the scheme are being finalized in consultation with Forward Markets Commission (FMC) and Commission for Agrivulture Costs and Prices (CACP), Ministry of Agriculture. The proposed Modified Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme is to be finalized after obtaining views of FMC and CACP. Following this, the process for approval of the competent authority for implementation will be initiated.

(d) Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cardamom (Small and Large) are proposed to be covered under the Modified Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme.

(e) Better implementation, awareness creation and popularization of the Scheme are being proposed in the modified scheme.

### **Construction of Bridge Over Brahmaputra**

2580. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved construction of second bridge over Brahmaputra River at Saraighat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the company which has been assigned the construction work of this bridge;

(c) whether there is an inordinate delay in the execution of this project and if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken or being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATIYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The total length of the project is 4.079 km from km 1121.241 to km 1125.320. The length of the main bridge is 1493.584 m. The work has been awarded to firm M/s Gammon India Ltd.

(c) and (d) The work has been delayed due to change in design of main bridge and increase in scope due to additional works. The work is likely to be completed by December, 2014.

#### **Conservation of Rivers/Lakes**

2581. DR, RAM CHANDRA DOME:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to various agencies for implementation of programmes relating to prevention of pollution in rivers, lakes and ground water all over the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the said funds was spent effectively, efficiently and economically for the purpose for which it was allotted;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds meant for prevention of pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) State-wise details of funds released by the Ministry during the last three years and current year for prevention of pollution and conservation of rivers and lakes under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) are given in the enclosed Statement. As per the Central Ground Water Board, no funds have been allocated by them for prevention of pollution of ground water during this period.

(b) to (d) Works for pollution abatement and conservation of rivers and lakes under the NRCP and NLCP are implemented on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States through implementing agencies nominated by the State Governments and functioning under their control. Funds are released in installments for the sanctioned works to the concerned State Governments/implementing agencies as per the prescribed procedure based on satisfactory physical and financial progress of the works as well as utilisation of funds released earlier. The progress of implementation of works under the programmes is monitored both by the Centre and the States on continuous basis at various levels. In addition, for effective implementation of works, the following measures have been taken; i) Signing of Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the State Government/implementing agencies/Urban Local Bodies for adherence to timelines, proper operation & maintenance of the assets being created, timely release of State share, ii) independent appraisal of Detailed Project Reports by reputed institutions, like Indian Institute of Technologies, and iii) introduction of Third Party Inspection (TPI) mechanism by independent agencies.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Funds released to State Governments/Implementing Agencies during the last three years and current year for prevention of pollution in rivers and lakes*

##### A. National River Conservation Plan

(Rs. crore)

S. No.	State	State Implementing Agency	Funds Released
1.	Bihar	Bihar Rajya Jal Parshad, Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation	64.38
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	42.10

S. No.	State	State Implementing Agency	Funds Released
3.	Karnataka	Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	0.96
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran, Nasik Municipal Corporation, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	16.89
5.	Odisha	Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board	5.00
6.	Punjab	Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board	233.31
7.	Rajasthan	Public Health Engg. Department, Urban Improvement Trust, Kota	20.00
8.	Delhi	Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi	118.17
9.	Haryana	Public Health Engineering Deptt.	42.20
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	416.65
11.	Uttarakhand	Uttaranchal Peyjal Nigam	48.12
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority, Commerce & Industries Dept for CETP	194.13
13.	Sikkim	Water Security & Public Health Engg. Department,	57.09
Total			1259.00
<b>B. National Lake Conservation Plan</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board.	1.90
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Lake and waterways Development Authority	88.29
3.	Karnataka	Lake Development Authority	6.50
4.	Maharashtra	Deptment of Environment, Nasik Municipal Corporation, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	3.25
5.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project	35.41
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	61.70
7.	Uttarakhand	Nainital Lake Region Special Area Development Authority	3.00
8.	West Bengal	Deptment of Environment	11.97
9.	Nagaland	Public Health Engineering Deptt.	3.00
Total			215.02

**Subsidy on Agricultural Goods**

2582. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy given to the exporters for import-export during each of the last three years and the current (year);

(b) the subsidy given for import export of sugar and other food items along with the names and addresses of the companies which got grant of more than rupees five crore and above during the said period;

(c) the details of target fixed for the trade of agricultural products along with surplus wheat, rice, sugar and food items available and exported during said period along with the rate at which the same has been procured/exported/imported;

(d) whether the Government has been purchasing/importing the goods at higher rates and exporting them at concessional rates or rates much less than their prevalent international prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total estimated loss incurred on such transactions during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, responsible for the export promotion of agricultural commodities provides subsidies to exporters of scheduled products of APEDA. The details of subsidy paid to the Exporters by APEDA during 2010-11 to 2013-14 is as follows:

Scheme	Rs. in Crore			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	13-14 (upto 5/08/2013)
Development of Infrastructure	12.55	4.88	1.35	0.04
Market Development	16.34	9.35	16.98	0.02
Quality Development	7.18	7.13	6.68	0.08
Transport Assistance	63.93	95.88	72.99	3.03
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>117.24</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>3.17</b>

The Government is also providing incentives on export of various products of agriculture sector under Vishesh

Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY). Incentive under this scheme is granted in the form of duty credit scrip @ 5% of FOB value of exports. Government is also providing incentive in the form of Duty Credit Scrip under the Incremental Export Incentivization Scheme (IEIS). Government is not providing any incentive on export of sugar and foodgrains. Beside this, NAFED, PEC, MMTC and STC were also eligible for reimbursement of losses, if any, to the extent of 15% of the landed cost of the imported pulses plus service charge. During 2010-11, Rs. 34.359 crore was reimbursed to above PSU's. The Scheme was discontinued since 1.4.2012.

(c) The export of agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stocks including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standard in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to strike a balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc. The Government takes into account the above factors before deciding on the export of agricultural commodities. No yearly target for commodities was set for the year 2012-13 by the Department of Commerce. The details regarding export of agriculture & allied products (principal commodities group wise) are given in the enclosed Statement. The Department of Commerce only maintains the quantum, value and average unit / prices of export of different commodities centrally. No consignment/variety wise unit export price details are maintained

(d) No Madam. Currently, the Government is exporting wheat from Central Pool Stocks of FCI through Central Public Sector Undertakings of the Department of Commerce like MMTC, PEC and STC. During the period July 2012 to June, 2013, the Government's realization in the exports of such wheat on a weighted average FOB price basis received in its global tenders was higher than the Government's procurement price (i.e. Minimum Support Price) for the year 2012-13.

(e) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

Values in US\$ Million

Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
<b>AGRI CULTURE &amp; ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	<b>17,345.94</b>	<b>27,427.04</b>	<b>31,864.71</b>
01) Cereal	3,348.54	6,270.39	9,645.16
a) Rice	2,544.77	4,940.36	6,208.16

Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
b) Wheat	0.15	202.07	1,934.17
c) Others	803.61	1,127.95	1,502.82
02) Pulses	190.52	227.58	235.45
03) Tobacco	875.35	833.42	924.06
a) Unmanufactured	692.29	602.8	701.38
b) Manufactured	183.06	230.61	222.69
04) Spices	1,768.08	2,750.04	2,814.42
05) Nuts & Seeds	1,624.23	2,598.65	2,044.51
a) Cashew including CSNL	626.68	927.64	752.47
b) Sesame & Niger seed	517.1	577.96	544.63
c) Ground nut	480.45	1,093.05	747.41
06) Oil Meals	2,437.90	2,420.46	2,938.53
07) Guergum Meal	646.08	3,354.82	3,919.23
08) Castor Oil	654	971.85	792.82
09) Shellac	30.81	53.09	73.84
10) Sugar & Mollasses	1,245.94	1,881.34	1,615.49
11) Processed Foods	2,052.63	2,550.10	2,720.91
a) Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	1,038.16	1,129.57	1,177.97
b) Fruits/Vegetable seeds	40.52	60.03	63.7
c) Processed & misc processed items	973.94	1,360.49	1,479.23
12) Meat & Preparations	1,971.08	2,921.42	3,291.92
13) Poultry & Dairy Products	249.49	208.8	410.52
14) Floriculture Products	64.85	76.5	77.79
15) Spirit & Beverages	186.46	308.56	360.07

Source: DGCI&S

#### DRDO Products

2583. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a kit to instantly identify explosive typically used in bomb blasts and plans to sell the explosive detector in USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the kit has been made available to all security agencies in India to help them to check growing number of terrorist attacks in India; and

(d) if so, the other measures likely to be taken to upgrade information technology in security agencies to enable them to function efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Defence Research and

Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed Explosive Detection Kit (EDK) capable of detecting and identifying explosives commonly used for destructive purposes. The kit was launched by a US Company, Crowe & Co. On 2nd August, 2013. DRDO has granted a license on non-exclusive basis to sell EDK in countries other than India and on exclusive basis for manufacture & sales in US.

(c) The Explosive Detection Kit is currently in use by Police Forces (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu), Paramilitary Forces (Border Security Force), Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads (BDDS) and Army.

(d) In view of the growth of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) in the country, security agencies are taking all possible steps to upgrade information technology to enable them to deal with such situations, like detection and diffusion of explosive devices.

*[Translation]*

#### **Two-Laning of NH-106**

2584. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake two-laning of National Highway No. 106 passing through Supaul;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pipra stretch is likely to pass through Kamalpur village thereby affecting a large number of villagers;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any suggestions regarding construction of this road without any demolitions in the village; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) and (b) Government has approved two laning of National Highway No. 106 from Birpur to Bihpur (km. 0.00 to km. 136.00) to be taken up with World Bank loan assistance.

(c) Minor re-alignment of NH-106 is proposed in Kamalpur Village for improvement of sharp curves. Total eleven houses are going to be acquired thereby affecting 54 persons.

(d) and (e) A reference has been received regarding modification of the alignment which is under examination.

#### **Uneducated Labourers and Educated Unemployed Youth**

2585. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of educated unemployed people in the country is more than that of the uneducated labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of unemployment in respect of the uneducated labourers and the educated youth respectively in the country; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard along with action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) The percentage/details of unemployed persons including labourers is captured through the survey of National Sample Survey Office. Details of education – level specific usual status unemployment rates for the persons of age 15 years and above and youth in the age group of 15-29 during 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement. To promote creation of jobs, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).



**STATEMENT**

*Education - level specific usual status unemployment rate for persons of age 15 and above and 15-29 years during 2009-10.*

Educational level	Unemployment Rate (%)							
	All persons aged 15 years and above				Youth in the age group of 15-29			
	2009-10				2009-10			
	mRural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not literate	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	3.8	2.6
Literate & up to primary	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.9	1.4	4.1	2.0
Middle school	1.8	2.3	2.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	5.4	8.1
secondary	2.1	4.7	2.2	11.8	5.0	6.8	5.9	20.5
Higher secondary	3.5	15.3	4.5	11.3	7.8	22.2	10.9	19.1
Diploma/certificate	9.0	33.1	5.3	9.4	21.4	46.6	12.8	17.9
Graduate & above	6.3	20.4	4.3	12.7	16.6	30.4	13.8	24.7
Secondary & above	3.5	11.8	3.6	12.2	8.3	17.8	10.3	22.5

Source: NSSO

**Construction of Pathway**

2586. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people including Kanwaria use the route from Pahleja Ghat to Muzaffarpur Garib Sthan and Chaumukhi Mahadev, Vaishali and from Reva Ghat to Chaumukhi Mahadev and Garib Sthan for carrying Gangajal to Muzaffarpur and Vaishali;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any plan to construct a pathway along the said highway route; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which construction of this pathway is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Kanwarias generally use portion of NH-77 (Hajipur- Muzaffarpur) and NH-102 (Chhapra-Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur) for carrying Gangajal to Muzaffarpur and Vaishali. These National Highways are being developed under National Highways Development Project as per existing IRC guidelines and Ministry's Specifications for Road and Bridge works. The projects include facilities like paved shoulders, earthen shoulders, bus shelters, service lanes etc. to facilitate road users

including kanwarias. Presently there is no plan to construct dedicated pedestrian pathway along the route.

[English]

**Repairing of NH-31 and NH-31D**

2587. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maynaguri-Dhupguri stretch on National Highway (NH-31) and the stretch between Siliguri and Teesta Bridge on NH-31D in West Bengal have been badly damaged and have become unfit for transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned/released funds for repairing of the said NH (s); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI SARVEY SATIYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) The NH-31D in West Bengal between Phulbari and Dhupguri, which also include Maynaguri-Dhupguri stretch of NH-31, had been damaged in certain stretches. The above National

Highway had been entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for 4 laning under East West corridor but could not be awarded due to delay in land acquisition (LA) by the State Authorities. Though NHAI had carried out maintenance works amounting to Rs 41 crore, there had been further damages. To take up restoration of the damages, Rs 20 crore has already been allocated and accordingly the State PWD has taken up restoration work which is in full swing. Most of the damaged stretches have been repaired and is in traffic worthy condition.

[Translation]

### **Ganga Expressway Project**

2588. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given clearance for the Ganga Expressway project to be built under Public Private Partnership (PPP) from Ballia to Noida in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Dose not arise.

[English]

### **Acquisition of Forest Land**

2589. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has acquired forest land from the States/ Union Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of acquired forest land during the last three years; State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the compensation worked out and provided by the Government to the State Governments in lieu of the acquired forest land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS . (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (A)and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) did not acquire forest land from the States/Union-Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities. However, as per the provision of the Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, use of forest land for non-forest purpose requires prior approval of Central Government. State/UT-wise details of approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the MoEF for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes during the last three years and the current year (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2010 to 20.08.2013) are annexed as statement.

(c) As the MoEF did not acquire forest land from the States/Union-Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities no compensation in this regard has been provided by the MoEF to State/ Union Territories. However, approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the MoEF for use of forest land for non-forest purposes are subject to fulfillment of inter-alia the conditions that the concerned State/UT Government shall realize the Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land and the amount required for creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, afforestation and fencing of safety zone (for mining projects), implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan (for irrigation and dam projects), implementation of Regional and/or site specific Wildlife Conservation Plan etc. from the concerned user agencies and transfer the same to the Ad-hoc CAMPA.

### **STATEMENT**

*State-wise details of the approvals (Stage-I and Stage-II) accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the period of last three years and the current year (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2010 to 20.08.2013)*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	No. of Proposals	Area of forest land diverted (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	7	18.37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	118	10,627.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	91	7,388.17
4.	Assam	26	832.57

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	88	4,411.94
6.	Chandigarh	6	1.03
7.	Chhattisgarh	74	15,863.44
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	14	4.87
9.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
10.	Delhi	3	16.74
11.	Goa	10	332.44
12.	Gujarat	236	4,420.77
13.	Haryana	1,261	1,421.02
14.	Himachal Pradesh	666	4,561.96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16.	Karnataka	77	1,903.55
17.	Kerala	23	52.34
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	156	12,081.55
20.	Maharashtra	162	6,934.271
21.	Manipur	8	1,260.91
22.	Meghalaya	14	408.72
23.	Mizoram	5	735.58
24.	Nagaland	0	0
25.	Odisha	73	13,091.73
26.	Puducherry	0	0
27.	Punjab	991	1,690.51
28.	Rajasthan	129	5,077.49
29.	Sikkim	37	632.31
30.	Tamil Nadu	41	500.07
31.	Tripura	51	220.6882
32.	Uttar Pradesh	536	2,677.24
33.	Uttarakhand	979	6,857.57
34.	West Bengal	25	319.37
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,908</b>	<b>1,04,348.40</b>

Note: The statement does not include information for Jammu and Kashmir as provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 do not extend to Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Mandatory Transmission of Bank Realisation**

2590. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmission of bank realization against shipping bills has been made mandatory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Directorate-General of Foreign Trade and Commissioner (Trade and Taxes), Government of National Capital Territory have signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to use Electronic Bank Realisation Certificate;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said MoU along with the name of other States which have signed such MoU; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enter into such MoU with other State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) It has been made mandatory with effect from 17.8.2012. It has been done to reduce transaction cost.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) and (e) The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed on 05.06.2013 with Department of Trade & Taxes, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is to utilize eBRC data available on DGFT site in refunding VAT and in facilitating other related tax administration. Government of Maharashtra (Sales Tax Department), Government of Odisha (Commercial Taxes Department) and Government of Andhra Pradesh (Commercial Taxes Department) have already signed MoU with DGFT.

#### **Indo-US Joint Military Exercise**

2591. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the last Indo-US combat aircraft exercise held;

(b) the extent to which such exercises prove to be useful for the Indian armed forces; and

(c) the allocations made for such exercises during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) The last Indo-US combat aircraft exercise named 'Cope India 09' was conducted in India from 19th October to 23rd October 2009.

(b) Such exercises improve operational and training standards of the IAF by exposure to operation and training practices of the Air Forces of other countries.

(c) An amount of Rs.51.43 crore was allocated for such exercises in the last five years.

[Translation]

### Connecting of Ports

2592. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to connect all the ports of the country with highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to connect Mormugao Port to Verna;

(d) if so, the current status of the said proposal; and

(e) the allocation made by the Government for the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) and (b) In the year 2006, the Report of the Committee of Secretaries (COS) on Road Rail Connectivity of Major Ports recommended four lane road connectivity to each Major Port. Accordingly, all the Major Ports have been connected with National Highways.

(c) to (e) The work of Port connectivity project of four lane road from Verna Junction to Sada Junction connecting to Mormugao Port Trust (MoPT) was started in June, 1998. The stretch of 13.10 km of road from Verna Junction to Varunapuri Junction has been completed and thrown open for traffic since May, 2004. The balance 5.20 km from Varunapuri Junction (13.10 km) to Sada Junction (18.30 km) and flyover at gate No. 9 of the Port to NH-17B could not be completed as Government of Goa could not hand over the balance stretches of land to NHAI. While hearing a Special Leave Petition on the project, the Hon'ble Supreme Court

vide order dated 17.09.2012, has ordered that the work will be taken up by the Government of Goa and the funds will be shared by NHAI and MoPT for executing the balance work. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.75 crores has been allocated for MoPT under the Government Budgetary Support (GBS) for the year 2013-14.

[English]

### Funds for Border Roads Organisation

2593. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation and expenditure on border roads by Border Roads Organisation are in decreasing trend year by year during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government on above reasons; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate funds to the BRO for timely execution of its project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) Year wise details of allocation and expenditure on border roads by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Year	Fund allocated	Expenditure
2010-11	4917.32	4481.89
2011-12	4373.86	4093.19
2012-13	4232.54	4087.62

Delay in forest / wild life clearance, restricted working period, adverse ground conditions, inclement weather conditions and natural calamities in Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Ladakh in last few years affected the achievements and related expenditure.

(c) and (d) To address the constraints in execution of projects and to improve utilisation of funds various steps like fast tracking of forest and wild life clearance of projects, making available assured funds in the budget in the beginning of year, induction of modern machineries / equipment and allowing outsourcing of works have been taken.

The BE allocation for 2013-14 is Rs.5075.46 crores.

[Translation]

### Bonded Labourers

2594. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of bonded labourers especially in backward and rural areas in the country at present, State- (wise);

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated or proposed to be formulated for the rehabilitation of such bonded labourers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons (therefor);

(c) the State-wise number of freed/rehabilitated bonded labourers at present, State- (wise);

(d) whether any assistance has been provided for this purpose especially for backward and rural (areas);

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last three years and the current (year); and

(f) the measures taken by the Government for the speedy identification/rehabilitation and eradication of bonded labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released is 2,97,372 as on 31.03.2013. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs.20,000 per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government. The scheme also provides for financial assistance to the State Governments for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

(c) Statement-I is annexed

(d) and (e) Statement-II is annexed

(f) The responsibility for identifying and rehabilitating the bonded labourers lies with the respective State Governments. The Central Government has been operating a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour since May, 1978.

Special Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Labour & Employment has been constituted to review and monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act. The Group holds region wise meetings from time to time to impress upon the State Governments to effectively implement the Act by setting up vigilance committees at the district/sub-divisional level wherever they do not exist and monitoring the functions of these committees already in existence.

### STATEMENT-I

*Number of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme up to 31.03.2013.*

Name of the State	Number of Bonded Labourers	
	Identified and Released	Rehabilitated
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	38,141	31,687
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	2992
Bihar	15,395	14,577
Chhattisgarh	1362	1362
Gujarat	64	64
Haryana	594	92
Jharkhand	196	196
Karnataka	64,600	58,348
Kerala	823	710
Madhya Pradesh	13,317	12,392
Maharashtra	1,404	1,325
Odisha	50,441	47,313
Punjab	252	252
Rajasthan	7563	6406
Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573
Uttar Pradesh	33,772	33,772

1	2	3
Uttarakhand	5	5
West Bengal	344	344
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,97,372*</b>	<b>2,77,410</b>

\* 19962 Bonded Labourers are not available for rehabilitation either they have died or left the place without leaving their addresses.

### STATEMENT-II

*Detail of Central assistance provided to the State Governments for rehabilitation of bonded labour during the last three years under Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.*

Year	State	Amount (in lakhs)
2010-11	West Bengal	6.85
	Chhattisgarh	68.80
	Uttar Pradesh	10.00
	Bihar	4.30
2011-12	Odisha	38.39
	Karnataka	7.30
	Andhra Pradesh	15.30
	Bihar	68.20
	Rajasthan	2.50
	Haryana	0.30
	Uttar Pradesh	339.10
2012-13	Punjab	1.90
	Chhattisgarh	55.00
	Rajasthan	5.00
	Uttar Pradesh	133.50
	Karnataka	109.00
Punjab	16.40	

### Decline in Exports

2595. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export from various ports in the country including Mormugao Port of Goa is declining constantly;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the export from various ports including Mormugao Port during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for declining in exports from such ports.;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed this development;

(e) if so, whether the Government is formulating any measures to promote export from such ports including Mormugao; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) and (b) The export of certain commodities like iron ore has declined in major ports including Mormugao Port. However, exports from Major Ports like Ennore, VO Chidambaranar, Cochin, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru and Kandla have increased. The details of the exports from various ports in the country including Mormugao Port, year-wise during the last three years are given below:

(in 000' Tonnes)

PORT		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
KOLKATA DOCK SYSTEM		4263	4502	4831
HALDIA DOCK COMPLEX		8407	6202	3919
PARADIP PORT TRUST		14990	7506	2097
VISAKHAPATNAM PORT TRUST		14227	11673	11204
ENNORE PORT LIMITED		1052	1244	1739
CHENNAI PORT TRUST		20178	18281	17921
V.O. CHIDAMBARANAR		6562	7948	7466
COCHIN PORT TRUST		2066	2603	2378
NEW MANGALORE PORT TRUST		7345	7649	6585
MORMUGAO PORT TRUST		40529	29578	8515
MUMBAI PORT TRUST		4311	5109	5156

PORT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU PORT TRUST	27047	28600	28241
KANDLA PORT TRUST	15259	16230	21038
GRAND TOTAL	166236	146225	121090

Note : The export details for the current year i.e. from April to July, 2013 are not available.

(c) The reasons for decline in exports from certain Major Ports is primarily due to restrictions on iron ore mining and the global economic slow down.

(d) to (f) Yes Madam. The Government has initiated the following measures to improve cargo throughput in the Major Ports:

- i) Construction of new berths and terminals to enhance port capacity.
- ii Modernising berths with state of the art loading / un-loading equipments to improve operational efficiency.
- iii) Initiatives by Ports to attract more cargo & increase throughput.
- iv) Initiatives by Ports to diversify the cargo, particularly in Mormugao Port.

[English]

#### Payment of Salaries

2596. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI;

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of various industries/private limited companies including M/s. Instrumentation Limited, Kota not making timely payment of salary/wages and statutory dues of its employees for the last three years;

(b) if so, the complete details of delayed payment month-wise and company-wise during the said period;

(c) the action taken against such companies; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the timely payment of salary/wages etc. to its employees by such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL

SURESH) (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. By way of periodic Inspections, it has been observed that some industries including M/s Instrumentation Limited Kota have not made timely payment of salary/wages and statutory dues to its employees during the last three years.

Wherever irregularities are detected action is initiated against the employer by way of filing prosecutions in the appropriate court. In case of less payment than the rates prescribed by the Government of India under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 claim is filed before the Authority under the Act and compensation awarded by the Authority in addition to payment of the minimum wages to the workers.

As far as salary/wages of employees is concerned, the statutory provisions are enforced by Central Government and State Governments in their respective Spheres. The data relating to State Governments is maintained at their level. As far as data, relating to Central Sphere regarding delayed wages and salary is concerned, some of the regions have reported that there has been a delay or non-payment of salary and statutory dues to its workers/employees. Region-wise reported details of delayed/non-payment of salary/wages and action taken in these cases are given respectively in the enclosed Statement I and II.

#### STATEMENT-I

Some of the regions have reported that there has been a delayed or non-payment of salary and statutory dues to its workers/employees. Reported region-wise details of delayed/non- payment is given below:-

Ajmer Region

(1) M/s. Instrumentation Limited, Kota (IL. K) The following payments are due to be paid against various Heads in respect of employees of Instrumentation Limited, Kota (IL.K):-

	(Rs. In Lakhs)
P.F. (including pension & interest) for the year 2013-14	- Rs.7586.16
Gratuity (As per LIC Policy) as on 01.04.13	- Rs.4633.00
Earned Leave (As per LIC Policy) as on 01.04.13	- Rs.3071.00
Unpaid salary of employees for year 2013-14	- Rs.565.13
Unpaid dues of Ex-employees for year 2013-14	- Rs.1259.00

During the course of inspection by LEO (C), Kota in August, 2012, a case of non payment of Gratuity in respect of 07 workers was detected and delayed payment of Gratuity in respect of 36 workers amounting to Rs.507134.00 was detected at M/s. Instrumentation Limited, Kota (IL. K)

(2) A case of non payment of wages amounting to Rs. 302000.00 in respect of M/s. EDAC Automation Limited, a contractor of Ms. Cairn Energy India Limited, Barmer for the period from July, 11 to Oct.,2011 for 09 workers was detected during inspection by LEO (C) and claim before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was filed which was decided in favour of the employees.

(3) A case of non payment of wages amounting to Rs. 947764.00 in respect of M/s. Industrial Security Associates, Chennai Region (Non Payment of Salary/wages)

contractor of B.S.N.L., Jodhpur for period from 01.10.12 to 31.01.13 for 42 workers in year 2012-13 was detected during inspection by LEO (C) and claim before Authority has been filed.

(4) A case of non payment of wages amounting to Rs. 102280.00 in respect of M/s. Varsed Detectives & Security Pvt. Ltd. a contractor of Airport Authority of India, Udaipur for month of Feb., 13 for 22 workers in year 2013-14 was detected during inspection by LEO (C) and claim is being filed before the Authority.

(5) As per information received from the management of H.M.T., Ajmer the Gratuity payment in respect of 87 employees amounting to Rs.43622687.00 has been paid from Jan.,2012 to July, 2013.

Month	Name of the company.	Details.
December-2012	M/s. Clear Secured Services Pvt Ltd	Contract Workmen 06 workmen of M/s. Clear Secured Services made a complaint dated 11.6.2013 before the LEO (C) Chennai regarding Non-payment of Salary by his employer from December, 2012. The LEO (C) Chennai is pursuing the matter with the Subcontractor and the Contractors. Based on the complaints, Claims are under legal process.
March & April, 2013	M/s. Clear Secured Services Pvt Ltd	06 workmen of M/s. Clear Secured Services made a complaint dated 11.6.2013 before the LEO (C) Chennai regarding Non-payment of Salary by his employer from December, 2012. The LEO (C) Chennai is pursuing the matter with the Subcontractor and the Contractors. Based on the complaints, Claims are under legal process.
May-2013, June,2013 & July,2013.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd (HPF Ltd), Ootacamund	Regular Workmen  It has been reported that the salary for the employees of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd (HPF Ltd), Ootacamund, has been delayed since April, 2012 onwards, as there is no budgetary support for wages during this fiscal year. The management of HPF, appraised the Ministry of Heavy Industries about the financial position. In the mean time, the employees of HPF, started their sit-in-strike since 3.5.2013, and 40% of the net salary for the month of April, 2013 was paid as salary advance on 24.5.2013. It is submitted that HPF is a sick unit and the proposal for revival is still under the consideration of the Central Government. The proposal for payment of salary corresponding to the period from April 2012 to September 2012 was approved by the cabinet on 11.06.2013 and a sum of Rs.20,000/- was paid



Month	Name of the company.	Details.
		as Salary advance to all the regular employees of the company on 22.07.2013. Hunger strike by the workers has been called off from 30.07.2013. The State Government (Govt. of Tamilnadu) is the Appropriate Government under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for HPF Ltd.
Non Payment of Statutory Dues		
2009-10 2010-11 2011-12	M/s. New Security Force, Trichy.	Contract Workmen Bonus  During the course of inspection by the LEO (C) Chennai, under Payment of Bonus Act, it was observed by the LEO (C), that Statutory Bonus for the period from 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 was not paid by the contractor to their workmen. The LEO (C) issued Inspection Report and filed Criminal Cases before the Judicial Magistrate Court, Vellore.

#### Hyderabad Region

A less payment to 94 casual labourers by the contractor of M/s Hindustan Cables Limited for the period from Oct, 2010 to March, 2011 amounting to Rs 14,67,383/- was detected.

#### Mumbai Region

M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune is not making timely payment of wages and statutory dues to its employees/workers. There has been a delay of payment of wages from 1 to 3 months since April, 2012 to May, 2013 and for the months of June and July, 2013 wages have not been paid by HAL so far.

M/s Air India Ltd. is also not making timely payment of wages to its workers/employees. There has been a delay of 1 to 2 months since July, 2010 onwards.

#### **STATEMENT-II**

Wherever irregularities are detected action is initiated against the employer by way of filing prosecutions in the Appropriate court and in case of less payment then the rates prescribed by the Government of India under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 claim is filed before the Authority under the Act and compensation awarded by the Authority in addition to the minimum wages is given to the workers. Action taken in case of the establishments located in the above four regions where violations have been noticed is as under:-

#### Aimer Region

In case of Instrumentation Limited, Kota (IL,K) inspection under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has been

conducted by LEO (C), Kota and Show Cause Notice has been issued to the C.M.D., Instrumentation Limited, Kota (IL,K) to rectify the violations. However, the management failed to rectify the violation and did not make the payment despite the notice. Hence action against C.M.D., Instrumentation Limited, Kota (IL,K) has been initiated and prosecution proposal has been submitted to the C.L.C. (C), New Delhi for onward transmission to the Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi for grant of necessary sanction to file case against the defaulters.

In case of M/s Industrial Security Associates, M/s Varsed Detectives & Security Pvt. Ltd. claim cases against the defaulters has been filed before Authority under Payment of Wages, 1936 and one claim has been decided in respect of M/s EDAC Automation Ltd.

In case of M/s. H.M.T. Ltd., no claim has been filed before Controlling Authority under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 for non-payment of Gratuity so far.

#### Chennai Region

Regarding complaints of non-payment/delayed payment of wages claims have been filed by LEO (C), Chennai before the Authority and RLC (C), Chennai under Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Regarding non-payment of bonus for the period from 2009-10 to 2011-12, LEO (C), Chennai has issued Inspections report and filed criminal case before the Judicial Magistrate, Vellore.

#### Hyderabad Region

The claim case was filed before the Authority and RLC (C), Hyderabad under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 who

has awarded the claim amount to the tune of Rs 3,05,21,400/- in respect of the workers.

**Mumbai Region**

In the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 a total of 16, 15, 14 number of gratuity cases were filed and orders issued by the Controlling Authority. For the year 2011 and 2012, 16 and 15 number of recovery certificates have been issued respectively.

In the matter of M/s Air India Ltd., an Industrial Dispute was raised by the union (AIEG) which is pending before the National Industrial Tribunal, Mumbai being the matter of national importance.

**Irregularities in BCCI**

2597. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA.:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI.:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS.:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the financial and administrative irregularities/corruptions in the functioning of Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to take over the administrative/financial control of BCCI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam, during the past, irregularities/corruption in the functioning of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) were reported in sections of print and electronic media. Various agencies of the Government such as the Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax Department, etc. have conducted inquiries into the allegations of irregularities in the BCCI. Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) has informed that whenever any credible information pertaining to tax evasion is detected or received, appropriate action as per the Direct Tax Laws is taken by the Income Tax Department. Consequent to withdrawal of registration under section 12A of the Income

Tax Act, 1961, the Income Tax assessments of BCCI have been completed for Assessment Years (AYs) 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, denying its claim for exemption of its Income from tax. Further, the assessments for AYs 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2008-09 were re-opened in certain other issues and have since been completed raising appropriate tax demands.

(c) No, Madam

(d) Sports Bodies including Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) are registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 and are autonomous in their functioning.

**Fuel Efficiency Norms for Vehicles**

2598. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce fuel efficiency norms for vehicle manufactured and sold in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has maintained any data or conducted a study on the wastage of fuel due to poor fuel efficiency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) to (d) A proposal to specify energy consumption standards for certain categories of passenger vehicles is under consideration of the Government. Details are being worked out in consultation with the concerned organizations etc.

**Clearances to Road Projects**

2599. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI.:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has asked to re-examine the clearances of many road projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the NGT has also come out with new guidelines for laying of road and corridors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

#### **Trade with Myanmar and Taiwan**

2600. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Myanmar have held any discussion to boost the trade between the two countries in the recent (past);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed between the two countries;

(c) the details of the total trade carried out between the two countries during the last three years and the current year along with the priority areas identified for the purpose and the target fixed for the trade and investment between the two countries in future:

(d) whether India is tenth largest investor in Myanmar and has offered to assist the sick industries in Myanmar and if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of such packages; and

(e) the details of the bilateral trade carried out between India and Taiwan during each of the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken by the Government to improve the trade relation between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Minister of Commerce and Industry has visited Myanmar during 5-8 June, 2013 to attend the World Economic Forum Meeting on East Asia and for bilateral interactions. The Minister had bilateral meetings with Myanmar President, Minister for Commerce, Minister for Energy and Minister for Communication & Information Technology to boost the trade between the two countries. The issues identified for cooperation were Infrastructure Development, Institution Building, Agriculture and Agro Processing, Education, Information Technology,

Communications, Banking Sector, Energy and Mining etc. Bilateral economic cooperation was also reviewed.

(c) During the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till June, 2013), total trade with Myanmar was US\$ 1,338.29 Million, US\$ 1,926.52 Million, US\$ 1,957.35 Million and US\$ 515.49 Million respectively. During the year 2012-13, the top ten items of export were Drugs, Pharmaceuticals & Fine chemicals, Machinery and Instruments, Oil Meals, Primary & Semi-finished Iron & Steel, Transport Equipments, Electronic Goods, Manufactures of Metals, Rubber Manufactured Products Except Footwear, Cotton Yarn, Fabrics & Plastic and Linoleum Products. There is a bilateral trade target of US\$ 3 billion by 2015.

(d) Yes, Madam. According to Myanmar Statistics, India is the tenth largest investor in Myanmar. India has offered help in reviving 300 apparel factories in Myanmar including other bilateral collaboration in textile sector. The modalities of bilateral collaboration between the two countries in textile sector are at a preliminary stage; and

(e) During the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till June, 2013), total trade with Taiwan was US\$ 6,262.60 Million, US\$ 8,174.82 Million, US\$ 7,007.32 Million and US\$ 1,554.58 Million respectively.

#### **Impact of MNCs on Employment**

2601. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted or proposed to be conducted by the Government to assess the impact of entry of the Multi National Companies (MNCs) on the unemployment problem;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and;

(d) the measures taken by the Government for generating more employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No study/ survey has either been conducted or is proposed to be conducted by the Ministry of Labour & Employment to assess the impact of entry of Multi-National Companies (MNCs) on the unemployment problem. As such reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour

force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(d) For generating more employment in the country, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swamajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In addition, Government has decided to spend more funds on skill development programmes. For example, it has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Component Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development.

[English]

#### **Financial Assistance for Promotion of Sports**

2602. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and sports organizations for development and promotion of sports and youth affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to each such NGOs/organizations during each of the last three years, State and NGO-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any monitoring system or conducted any review of the work done by these NGO/organizations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof along with the action taken by the Government against such NGOs who have found guilty in mis-utilisation of funds;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal for grants from such NGOs/sports organizations during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, NGO-wise, State-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard along with the number of proposals lying pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government provides funds/financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Sports Organizations for promoting sports and youth affairs under different schemes. The details of the funds/grants provided during each of the last three years, organization/NGOs-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise are give in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Under the Department of Youth Affairs Scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), grants are released for five programme areas, such as Youth Leadership and Personality Development, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure, Development and Empowerment of Adolescents and Technical and Resource Development to the Non-Governmental Organizations. The review of the work is done on the basis of the performance reports, details of activities conducted, press cuttings and photographs, funds utilization certificates and audited accounts from Chartered Accountant submitted by the NGOs as well as inspection reports of functionaries of NYKS/NSS/District Administration.

For ensuring proper utilization of grants under the Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities, the Ministry has been obtaining reports from the State Disability Commissioners before releasing grants. Ministry does not release grants to National Sports Federations until they have submitted the audited statement of accounts and utilization certificates for the previous grants.

The Ministry has received adverse reports from the Haryana State Disability Commissioner in respect of the following two organizations:

1. "Samarth" Special School for Disabled, Ghari Mohalla, Kharkhoda, Sonapat, Haryana managed by Modern Education Society, Sonapat, Haryana.
2. BIITS Vocational Educational Institute, Ward No.8, Kalanaur, Rohtak, Haryana managed by BIITS Vocational Educational Institute, Rohtak, Haryana.

Based on the reports received from the Commissioner of Disabilities, Govt. of Haryana, the refund of grant of Rs.2,36,250/- sanctioned and released to Modern Education

Society, Sonapat, Haryana in March, 2011 and Rs.1,46,250/- to BIITS Vocational Educational Institute, Rohtak, Haryana in March, 2011 was sought together with interest. In response to this, both the organisations had submitted representations together with documents against the Report. All the documents were sent to the Commissioner of Disabilities, Govt. of Haryana seeking their comments on the representation submitted by the organizations. The comments are awaited.

(e) No proposal after receipt of adverse report, in December, 2012, from Disability Commissioner, Govt. of Haryana has been received from the above two organizations.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) above.

### STATEMENT

*A state-wise list showing details of funds provided to NGOs under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) during the last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13.*

2010-11

Delhi

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Grantee	Amount (in rupees)
1	2	3
1.	National Youth Project, New Delhi	25,00,000/-
2.	Spic Macay, New Delhi	17,50,000/-
3.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research. ND	5,75,000/-
4.	Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi	27,09,500/-
5.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC). New Delhi	10,00,000/-
6.	IMF. New Delhi	40,00,000/-
7.	National Adventure Foundation, ND	30,00,000/-
8.	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, New Delhi	5,00,000/-
9.	The Energy and Resource Institute, New Delhi	2,50,000/-

1	2	3
10.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi	12,44,56,166/-
Bihar		
11.	Anuragh Narayan College, Boring Road. Distt. Patna	1,50,000/-
Jammu and Kashmir		
12.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering. Jammu and Kashmir	4,25,000/-
Rajasthan		
13.	Foundation of Education & Development. Jaipur	22,80,000/-
Uttarakhand		
14.	Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi	5,80,000/-
West Bengal		
15.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal	7,50,000/-
16.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling	1,36,52,000/-

2011-12

Delhi

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Grantee	Amount (in rupees)
1.	National Youth Project. New Delhi	11,37,500/-
2.	Spic Macay, New Delhi	17,50,000/-
3.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi	13,00,000/-
4.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi	16,50,000/-
5.	IMF, New Delhi	96,69,543/-
6.	National Adventure Foundation, ND	1,03,25,000/-
7.	Delhi Adventure Sports Association, New Delhi	6,50,000/-

1	2	3
8.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi	10.52,14.950/-
9.	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi	10,79,450/-
Chandigarh		
10.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh	5,00,000/-
West Bengal		
11.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal	9.66.275/-
12.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute	1,04.74,000/-
Jammu and Kashmir		
13.	Jawahar institute of Mountaineering, Jammu and Kashmir	30.89,385/-
Assam		
14.	S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti	19.86.000/-
Rajasthan		
15.	Foundation for Education & Development	27,36.000/-
2012-13		
Delhi		
SI. No.	Name & address of the Grantee	Amount (in rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Spic Macay, New Delhi	35,00,000/-
2.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi	12,38,125/-

1	2	3
3.	IMF, New Delhi	57.25,000/-
4.	National Adventure Foundation. ND	30.00.000/-
5.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi	8,38,99.750/-
6.	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). New Delhi	10.79.5 00/-
7.	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust	5.00,000/-
8.	Association of Indian Universities. New Delhi	1,41.00.000/-
Chandigarh		
9.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh	10,00,000/-
West Bengal		
10.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal	9,38.925/-
11.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute	89.07.750/-
Jammu and Kashmir		
12.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, Jammu and Kashmir	1,10.03.405/-
Assam		
13.	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship	98,16,000/-
Manipur		
14.	Manipur Mountaineering & Trekking Association	10.00,000/-

*The grants released under the Scheme of Assistance to Persons with Usabilities for the last three years i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13.*

Name of State/UT	SI. No.	Name of Organization	Grant released as per Scheme (In Rs.)		
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1	Nirman Association for the Mentally Handicapped, W-127, HMT Colony/Township, Chintal, Hvdderabad-500 054.	122700	146250	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	1	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped (Deaf & Dump) School & Training Centre, PO Gabharu Tunijan, Dist Lakhimpur- Assam.	236250	196000	236250
	2	Bikalanga Kalyan Kendra, Telahi,Vill. Pahumaria, PO. Panigaon Dist: Lakhimpur, Assam - Pin -787052.	236250	207890	315000
	3	Ashaddeep School for the Mentally Disabled, 1B Plya Apartments, Kanaklata Path, Lachitnagar, Guwahati, Assam -781007.	236250	248830	314496
Bihar	1	Child Concern (Institute for Child Development, Mental Health) 103 Sheela Complex, New Bahadurpur Bazaar, Rajendra Nagar, Patna, Bihar-800 016.	236250	Nil	315000
	2	Bihar Disabled Sports Academy, Moinul Haq Stadium, New Bhadurpur, Bazar Samiti Raod, Rajendra Nagar, Patna, Bihar -800 016.	236250	Nil	315000
	3	Buddham Sharnam, Chand Choura, Samir Takia, Gaya, Bihar-823001.	Nil	236250	270000
	4	Viklang Samman Sansthan, Siur, Kosi, Roll, Nawada, Bihar-805107.	Nil	236250	275000
	5	Umag Bal Vikas, Fairfield Colony, Digha Ghat, Patna, Bihar -800011.	Nil	236250	314800
Chandigarh	1	Society for the Blind,Chandigarh for Institute for the Blind,Sector -26 Chandigarh.	183750	309154	236250
Delhi	1	Umrao Singh Education Society- Koshish Special School, Kar Kar Dooma, Delhi.	230250	Nil	Nil
	2	School for the Handicapped, Run by Handicapped Women Welfare Association,5 PSP Institutional Area, Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-110 085.	Nil	315000	228697
Goa	1	Peoples Education Trust, School for Appropriate Learning, Mala, Panaji, Goa.	146250	70000	Nil
	2	Lokvishwas Pratishthan's, Virani-Isani High School for the Deaf & Dumb Children, Shantadurga, Krupashram, Kapileswari, Dhavali, Ponda-Goa-403401.	236250	Nil	Nil
	3	Daddy's Home Special School, Gogol, PO. Fatorda, Opp. Mutt Complex, Margao-Goa 403602.	236250	Nil	Nil
	4	Gujarati Samaj Educational Trust for the Handicapped, Near Maruti Temple, Aquem, Margao - Goa 403601.	236250	101380	206250
	5	Caritas-Goa for St. Xavier's Academy, C/o St. Francis Xavier's Training Centre for the Handicapped, Kadamba Road, Old Goa, Goa -403402.	236250	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	1	Khodiyar Education Trust Mehsana, Panjarapol Building, Near Azad Chawk, Mehsana, Gujarat - 384001.	Nil	275000	236250
Haryana	1	BIITS Vocational Educational Institute, Ward No 8 Opposite Gali Police Station, Kalanaur, Rohtak, Haryana-124113.	146250	Nil	Nil
	2	Modern Education Society, "SAMARTH" Special School for Disabled 241 Gali No I, Ward No 8, Gopalpur Road Kharkoda, Sonapat, Haryana,- 131403.	236250	Nil	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	1	Sahyog Bal Shraavan Vikalang Kalyan Samiti.-Sahyog Special School, Nagchala, NH- 21, Sadar Mandi. Dist. Mandi- HP.	236250	290960	236250
	2	Nav-Chetna Parents Association for the Mentally challenged, Kullu HP, H No 140, Loran, PO Dhalpur- 175101.	236250	Nil	307363
	3	Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development (CORD), VPO Sidhbari, Tehsil. Dharamshala ,Dist Kangra 176057.	236250	Nil	312335
	4	Chander Abha Memorial School for Blind Chancier Abha Mahila Kalyan Bhawan, Sarwari Bazar, Kullu HP.	Nil	236250	285000
	5	Prem Ashram, Institute of Sisters of Charity, Children's Home Post: UNA, (HP) - PIN-174303.	Nil	397750	236170
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Prerna Institute of Rehabilitation & Research, Sahyog India, 3/56 A, DAULAT BHAWAN R.S. Pura JAMMU Jammu and Kashmir.	Nil	236250	315000
	2	Humanity Welfare Organisation Help Line Near Deeni Masjid, NH Road Bijbehara, Dist Anantnag. Jammu and Kashmir.	Nil	146250	283545
Jharkhand	1	Zila Vikalang Residential School, Jailhata, Medininagar, Palamau, Jharkhand-822 101.	236250	40000	215000
	2	Madhur Muskan, 4A -Om Shanti Apartment, Bangla School Lane, Main Road Ranchi, JHARKHAND - 834001.	Nil	146250	165000
	3	Jharkhand Disabled Sports. Art. Craft, Culture & Youth Affairs Association, Indraprastha Colony, Briyatu, Ranchi-834001.	Nil	236250	275000
Kerala	1	Karuna Speech And Hearing School For The Deaf, Eranhpalam, Calicut-673006	236250	240076	275000
	2	Ta'leemul Islam Trust, Kannur, (Karunya Nikethan School For The Deaf, Wadislam, Vilayancode, Kannur, Kerala-670501.	Nil	236250	108711



1	2	3	4	5	6
	3	WAYANAD ORPHANAGE, Muttil, PO. Mandad, (Via) Kalpetta, Dist Wayanad, Kerala -673122.	Nil	236250	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	1	Sahyog Vishesh AAWASIYA VIDYALAYA (Drastibandhitarth), Ginni Compound ,Meenakshi Chowk, Hoshangabad, MP.	295000	236250	315000
	2	Chingari Trust, 44-Sant Kanwar Ram Nagar, Berasia Road, Bhopal MP-462001.	236250	Nil	220197
	3	Sneh Shikha and Manav Seva Sansthan, Rewa, Sneh Mand Budhi Evam Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Reva, MP -486001.	236250	78750	236250
	4	Vikalang Seva Bharti M.P, Banerji Bhawan, 321 Tilak Ward, Galgala, Jabalpur, MP-482002.	236250	Nil	315000
	5	Amar Jyothi School, 18, Koteshwar Road, Gwalior 474012, MP.	236250	39000	236250
Maharashtra	1	Maji Vidyarthi Sangh, Pimpalgaon Deaf & Dump Residential School, Pimpalgaon (Hare), Tehsil. Pachora, Dist Jalgaon, Mahatrastra-424203.	146250	Nil	Nil
	2	Institute of Rural Pediatrics,6/269. Newase Road, Baramati Dist-Pune 413102.	236250	Nil	Nil
	3	Sahyadri Adivasi Gramin Vikas Pratishthan Manchar, P.O.:Manchar, Taluk Ambegaon, Dist: Pune, Maharashtra - 410201.	Nil	195000	Nil
Manipur	1	Bliss Island School, People Advance in Social Service, Churachandpur. Manipur.	236250	295000	315000
	2	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons (RIHP), Yairipok, Manipur-795149.	236250	121633	236250
	3	Achievement of Rising Maiden (ARM), Kwakeithel, (Institute of for Children with Disabilities) (ICD) Nganappi Thong, Imphal Manipur).	255000	236250	315000
	4	Society for Empowerment of the Disabled, Phiwangbam, Leikai, Bishnupur Dist Moirang-795133 (THANGJING Special School for the Disabled) Manipur.	236250	Nil	315000
	5	Spastic Society of Manipur. Ghari, Airport Road, PO Tuliha, IMPHAL West Manipur.	236250	Nil	315000
Meghalaya	1	Dwar Jingkyrmen, School For Children In Need Of Special Education, Tony Land, Shillong, Meghalaya-793 003	Nil	236250	Nil
	2	Bethani Society, Jyoti Sroat School, Bethani Society Campus, Lady Veronica Lane, Laitumkhrah, Shillong, Meghlaya-793 003, Meghlaya-793 003.	Nil	236250	236250

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3	Lynti Jingkyrmen. School for Children in need of Special Education, Mawlangwir, Mawkyrwat, West Khasi Hills Dist., Meghalaya.	Nil	146250	114443
	4	Ferrando Speech and Hearing Centre, Umniuh-khwan, Dist. Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya-793122.	Nil	236250	Nil
Mizoram	1	Spastics Society of Mizo Ram, Gilead Special School, Aizawl, Mizoram.	295000	236250	235000
	2	Special Blind School (Samaritans Association for the blind), Durtlang Venglai, Mizoram.	137400	118125	185625
Odisha	1	Mahasbir Trg and Research Centre-Mahabir Schoolr the Deaf and Dump, Ichhapur, Bhadrak, Odisha.	236250	Nil	Nil
	2	Open Learning Systems, Plot No.G-3/A/I	236250	239900	Nil
	3	Gadakana Mouza, PO. Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhabaneswar, Dist. Khurda, Odisha.			
		Kabi Narasingha Matha Blind & Deaf School, At-Bakilikana, Po:Dengapadara Via:Burupada, Dist: Ganjam, Odisha -761146.	Nil	236250	Nil
	4	Open Learning Systems,Special School for Children with Cerebral Palsy & Intellectual Disability, Plot 991 Kundheibenta Sahi, Old Sadar Thana Lane, Near SCS College, Puri, Odisha-752001.	Nil	236250	Nil
	5	Bhima Bhoi School or the Blind Unit IX PO Bhoinagar, Dist Khurda Bhubaneswar, Emai	236250	Nil	Nil
Punjab	1	Umang School, Faridkot (Mentally retarded)	236250	128000	Nil
	2	Ujala School, Faridkot (Visually handicapped)	146250	99000	129966
	3	Umeed Red Cross School, Faridkot (Deaf and Dumb)	146250	82300	145635
	4	Sant Educational And Welfare Society, 10, Pacca Bagh (Near Punjab & Sind Bank), Ropad, Punjab-140001.	236250	Nil	290838
Puducherry	1	Satya Special School, 59 - Muthiah Mudaliar Street, Muthialpet, Puducherry -605003.	225000	198000	288153
	2	Carunnai Society for Education, Research and Rehabilitation of the mentally challenged, 30. 5th Cross Road, Kamban Nagar, Reddiyarpalayam. Puducherry.	236250	235000	315000
	3	Rainbow Foundation Trusr, No. 22-23, Balamurugan Nagar, (Via) Abduikalam Nagar, Thengaihitu, Puducherry- 605 004.	118125	Nil	Nil
	4	(SADAY School for Special Needs) Lions Complex Centre for Special Attention Deserving Adaptable Youngsters, Lions Club Street, Behind Yatri Niwas, Kennedy Nagar, Puducherry -6050001.	236250	235000	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	1	Society for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped, Jaipur- for Nirmal Vivek School, Behind Dainik Bhaskar, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur.	209290	Nil	182646
	2	Netraheen Vikas Sansthan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.	236250	295000	315000
	3	Asha Ka Jharna (Institute for Special Education), Nawalgarh, Rajasthan- 333 042.	205000	264580	240000
	4	Topovan Manovikas Vidyalaya NH 15, Surat Garh Road, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan-335001.	236250	201900	315000
	5	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal, (RMKM), Viswamitra Ashram, Vill Chachiyawas, Via. Gagwana, Dist Ajmer Rajsthan - 305023.	236250	Nil	307420
Tamil Nadu	1	Sivabakkiam Special School for the Mentally Challenged and Rehabilitation Centre, Elanagar, Thiruchencode-T.K.	275000	236250	235000
	2	Colourful Children St. Armes School for the differently abled children, Trichy Main Road, Nallur Namakkai, Tamilnadu-637 020.	261750		Nil
	3	Helen Keller School for the Hearing Impaired, Jayankondam Cross Road, PO. Kollapuram, Taluk. Udayarpalayam, Dist. Ariyalur, TN – 612901.	236250	175075	295691
Uttar Pradesh	1	In graham Institute Society- Asha Vidyalaya for the Deaf, Ghaziabad.	236250	183000	Nil
		SANCHIT VIKAS SANSTHAN (Mansik Mand Vidyalaya) Madanapur, Hasanapur PO, Bargadwa-Basti UP -172190 (PO, Jhalani Dist. Gonda, UP.	236250	Nil	315000
	3	Margdarshan, D-Manaki, Dist, Hospital Campus, Jagdishpur, Ballia (UP)-277001.	Nil	236250	Nil
	4	Amethi Gram Vikas Sansthan, Jamaun, Dist. Chatrapathi Sahuji Maharaj Nagar, UP-227807.	Nil	146250	160000
Uttarakhand	1	Samarth Sewa Samiti, Near Mahila Vidyalaya Degree College, Satikund, Kankal Hardwar.	148323	114100	126000
West Bengal	1	Jnandwip Handicapped School and Training Centre, Kadamtala, Patlakhawa, Dist. Cooch Behar-736101.	228000	100859	253888
	2	Kenduadihi Bikash Society, Kenduadihi, Bankura West Bengal-722102.	226700	151800	168602
	3	Noble Mission of South Kolkotta, Pratibandhi Sammilani Village, Brakhola, Krishak Pally, Mukundapur, Kolkotta -700099.	236250	143750	232500
	4	Nimtouri Tamluk Unnayan Samity, Vill: Nimtouri, PO: Kulberia,. Dist; Purba Medinipur, West Bengal - 721649.	Nil	236250	185888

*The grants released under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations for the last three years.*

Rs. in lakhs				
S.No	Name of the Federation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Upto February, 2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	308.30	790.00	63.37
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	42.10	606.00	131.40
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	180.05	162.13	218.98
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	509.53	1440.00	0.00
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	256.64	11.29	20.50
6.	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	62.33	425.00	58.28
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	64.71	319.00	37.49
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	356.36	360.00	347.66
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	35.36	122.00	104.45
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	146.54	68.40	11.76
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	165.89	1531.00	183.40
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	435.76	1809.00	429.08
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	116.53	567.00	219.24
14.	Badminton Association of India,	150.71	910.00	328.47
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	13.44
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	610.51	174.99	228.32
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	41.69	23.53	54.46
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	153.98	983.00	512.71
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	85.95	255.00	50.38
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	10.00	121.00	11.44
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	150.53	84.68	118.90
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	18.43	636.00	0.00
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, Jammu and Kashmir	46.44	78.70	24.40
24.	Basketball Federation of India, N Delhi	24.24	227.89	40.23
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	174.06	36.06	9.00
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.00	185.72	46.48
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	47.65	75.82	63.20
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	221.39	13.38	147.83
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	12.00	285.89	364.00

1	2	3	4	5
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	23.77	10.96	7.83
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	10.18	0.00	0.00
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	14.75	12.75	8.25
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	12.00	10.50	12.75
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	7.76	12.00	16.30
35.	Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Indian Power lifting Federation	0.00	0.00	3.50
37.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	7.50	16.50	16.50
38.	Korfball Federation of India. New Delhi.	5.50	2.50	0.00
39.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	SepakTakraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	12.00	12.00	6.50
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	486.02
42.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	13.75	11.75	19.00
43.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	55.10	490.00	28.05
44.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	19.75	15.25	14.00
45.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	9.00	8.50	0.00
46.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	16.00	11.25	9.25
47.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.00	90.56	75.28
48.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	50.11	50.20	72.16
49.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	1.41	0.00	0.00
50.	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
51.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	82.34	0.00	50.30
52.	Malkhamb Federation of India	11.50	0.00	0.00
53.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	14.75	11.75	11.22
54.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	4.50
55.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	1.00
56.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	5.20	0.00	0.00
57.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	1324.60	39.54	228.48
58.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	3700.16	322.00	6370.00
59.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	381.00	160.89	6.61
60.	Tenpin Federation of India	55.10	0.00	0.00
61.	Bowling Federation of India	64.27	0.00	0.00
62.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	2.44

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Jump Rope Federation of India	0.00	0.00	8.09
64.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society	0.00	0.00	12.75

[Translation]

### Export of Salt

2603. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote export of salt in the country particularly from Gujarat; and

(b) the details of the incentives including nature of facilities proposed to be provided to the exporters of salt in the country including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The Government of India has exempted payment of cess on salt exported to foreign countries under the provisions of Salt Cess Act, 1953 and the Rules made thereunder to promote export of salt in the country.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

### Wage Revision in Defence PSUs

2604. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of wage revision in the Defence public sector undertakings including Bharat Electronics Limited has been pending, since long;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from the labour unions of these undertaking in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No proposal for wage revision is pending in Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL), Mazagon Dock Ltd. (MDL); Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. (MIDHANI); Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL); Goa Shipyard Ltd. (GSL); Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL) and BEML Ltd. (BEML). The position regarding the remaining two Defence Public Sector Undertakings is as under:-

In Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE), wage revision of workmen is due with effect from 01.01.2012. The recognised unions have submitted their charter of demands for the wage revision. Keeping in view the guidelines notified by the Department of Public Enterprises on 13th June, 2013, the negotiations with the unions will be concluded and settlement reached, in due course.

### Jute Production

2605. SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute industry/ manufacturers are facing hardship due to shortage of jute fibre in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government for ample availability of raw material to jute industry for production of jute products;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open Jute Service Centres in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with its likely impact on the production of jute;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ensure 100 per cent reservation for packaging of foodgrains and sugar in the jute bags/jute packaging materials and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts made by the Government to increase the use of jute/jute products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAGA LAKSHMI): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Madam, there is no such proposal at present,

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in Packaging Commodity) Act, 1987 (JPM Act), jute packaging material is compulsorily used in the supply and distribution of certain commodities. Under the said Act, Government has been specifying the commodities and their

percentage thereof for compulsory packaging in the jute packaging material for each year after considering the recommendations of Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) constituted under the JPM Act. and taking into account the availability of raw jute, capacity of jute industry, the likely demand of jute packaging material and the interest of the persons engaged in the jute industry and in the production of raw jute etc. The matter regarding compulsory use of jute packaging material for the packaging of foodgrains and sugar during the jute year 2013-14 (July-June) is under consideration of the Government.

(f) Government of India is implementing various schemes to increase the use of jute/jute products in the country. Some of the important schemes are as under:-

- (i) The Jute Technology Mission (JTM) had been launched as a major initiative for overall development of the jute industry and growth of the jute sector with a total outlay of Rs.355.55 crores. Under the JTM, several schemes were operational under the Mini Mission I, II, III & IV for the overall growth of jute sector. Mini Mission-IV provided for the modernization of jute industry, upgradation of skills, market promotion and exports etc. which helps to increase use of jute/jute products.
- (ii) In order to increase use of jute/jute products, Government provides for compulsory packaging of certain percentage of foodgrains & Sugar in jute under Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in packaging commodities) Act, 1987.
- (iii) The Govt. of India encourages extensive research in jute in order to increase production of Jute Diversified Products (JDPs). Promotion of Jute Geotextiles (JGT) is one of the most important diversified jute products with huge potential to have large scale application. National Jute Board (NJB), a statutory body under this Ministry explores new market avenues for boosting use of jute goods to promote/increase the use of jute/jute products in the country and abroad. National Jute Board (NJB) regularly organises trade fairs in India and abroad to explore new markets for boosting use of jute goods.

[English]

#### **National Sports Policy**

2606. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the National Sports Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs) have rejected the draft National Sports Policy;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to address the grievances of IOA and NSFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports had proposed a new comprehensive National Sports Policy in 2007-08, the draft of which was discussed with all stakeholders viz, State Governments, Indian Olympic Association (IOA), National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons and sports administrators. After careful consideration of the whole matter and in view of the new initiatives taken by way of introduction of the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan for broad-basing of sports in the country, the Government decided that the existing National Sports Policy, 2001 is sufficient to achieve the goals of both mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports and decided to withdraw the draft comprehensive National Sports Policy.

Views of IOA and NSFs are taken into consideration by the Ministry while framing/revising policies/schemes concerning participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, conduct of national championships, conduct of international sports tournaments in India, organizing coaching camps, management of NSFs etc.

[Translation]

#### **Rehabilitation Policy**

2607. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the conditions laid down and policy being followed by the Government for providing adequate compensation and rehabilitation to the persons displaced

due to acquisition of the land for setting up of public sector steel plants particularly Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether the Government has laid down any condition/policy wherein the local displaced persons would be considered and given preference for employment in such steel plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of persons displaced due to setting up of steel plants in the country and the number of such persons who have been provided compensation and employment, State and plant-wise, particularly in the newly formed Durg district;

(d) the number of cases still pending before the concerned authorities, State-wise and plant-wise particularly Bhilai Steel Plant along with the time by which such displaced persons are likely to be rehabilitated; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for their speedy rehabilitation and for providing employment to the representative of the families displaced by the steel plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) , (b) , (d) and (e) Land for setting up public sector steel plants, including Bhilai Steel Plant, is acquired by the concerned State Government as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The rehabilitation/compensation and other issues of displaced persons are dealt with by the competent authority under the Land and Rehabilitation policies of the concerned State Government. The employment to displaced persons is being regulated in terms of guidelines which have been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, whereby other things being equal, displaced persons are considered and given preference for employment. At present, there are no cases for employment of displaced persons satisfying the eligibility criteria pending in Bhilai Steel Plant.

(c) SAIL has provided employment over the years to more than 27000 persons under the displaced category at its steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro & Salem which is well over the 19000 families displaced Details are as under:-

SAIL Steel Plants	State	Nos. identified as displaced	Employment provided under displaced category
1	2	3	4
Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh	5684	4468
Rourkela Steel Plant	Odisha	4094	6350

1	2	3	4
Bokaro Steel Plant	Jharkhand	6019	16000 (approx.)
Salem Steel Plant	Tamil Nadu	3002	214

[English]

### Indo-Afghan Defence Deal

2608. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has considered Afghan's request for supplying arms;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost therefor; and

(c) the decision, taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) (a) to (c) The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with Afghanistan signed on October 4, 2011 provides for security cooperation between the two countries under which India has agreed to assist, as mutually determined, in the training, equipping and capacity building programmes for the Afghan National Security Forces. India's assistance to Afghanistan in the defence sector is based upon specific requests from the Government of Afghanistan.

### Training to Women

2609. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider giving special training to the women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for production and marketing of Indian fashion accessories, carpets and jutes in view of the demand of the said products in the international markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present schemes available for training to SHGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government is implementing schemes which provide training to NGOs, Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) & other weaker sections of the society under (i) Scheme No. 7.2 and 7.3



under Mini Mission IV of Jute Technology Mission (JTM) (ii) Ambedkar Hastshilp vikas Yojna (iii) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) (iv) Integrated Skill Development Scheme. The schemes, however, did not have any specific thrust for overseas market.

#### **Blacklisting of Companies**

2610. SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tainted companies against which inquiry have been initiated for irregularities in defence deals / procurements have not been blacklisted or debarred from participating in tenders for defence procurements;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the last three years, company-wise;

(c) the reasons for deferring decision on blacklisting these companies; and

(d) the time by when these companies are likely to be debarred from future defence deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (d) Whenever any allegation of irregularity in defence procurement is received, an enquiry is made in the matter. If required, suitable punitive action is taken as per the procedure and Law. No time limit can be fixed in such matters.

Following six firms were debarred in April, 2012 from further business dealing for a period of 10 years:

- (i) M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK).
- (ii) M/s Israel Military industries Ltd. (IMI).
- (iii) M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- (iv) M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana.
- (v) M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich.
- (vi) M/s Corporation Defence, Russia.

#### **Review in Report on Western Ghat**

2611. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any commission to review the findings of Prof. Madhav Gadgil Commission report on Western Ghats in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said commission has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the major findings thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) . The Ministry had constituted a High Level Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr/K Kasturirangan, Member, Planning Commission vide office order dated 17.8.2012 to inter alia examine the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel Report in a holistic and multidisciplinary fashion keeping in view the comments received from the concerned State Governments/Central Ministries/Stakeholders and other related important aspects such as preservation of precious biodiversity, needs and aspirations of the local and indigenous people, sustainable development and environmental integrity of the region, climate change and constitutional implications of centre-state relations and to recommend further course of action to the Government with respect to the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel Report.

(c) to (f) . The HLWG has submitted its report to the Ministry. The major recommendations of the report deal with (i) definition and delimitation of Western Ghats Region (ii) identification of eco-sensitive areas in the states of Western Ghats, (iii) regulation / prohibition of certain activities in the eco-sensitive areas, (iv) measures for incentivizing green growth in Western Ghats region, (v) setting up of a Decision Support and Monitoring Centre for Western Ghats and (vi) review of specific cases – Athirappilly hydropower project, Gundya Hydropower project, moratorium on development projects in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts and mining in Goa. The Ministry has uploaded the report on its website for wider dissemination and use and also sought comments from stakeholders. The HLWG report is under examination in the Ministry

#### **Training Programmes for Road Developers**

2612. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to organise training programmes for road developers/

contractors and consultants for undertaking road projects under Engineering, procurement and Construction (EPC) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to conduct review meetings of road projects on monthly basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) and (b) Trainings on Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract are organized by this Ministry / Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) which are attended by the road developers/contractors and consultants besides officers from executing agencies and the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Meetings are held at various level from time to time to review the progress of works on National Highways (NHs) under various approved programmes of the Ministry.

#### **Green India Scheme**

2613. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from various State Government regarding implementation of 'Green Credit Scheme' in the States including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action for getting approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam The Central Government has received the proposal by the name 'Green Credit Scheme' from the State Government of Gujarat. This proposal envisages advancing the obligatory compensatory afforestation in cases of diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposal has been

examined in the Ministry and requires approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The State Government of Gujarat has been advised to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for obtaining further directions.

#### **Census of Artisans**

2614. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the census of Kumhar (potter) has been held in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to such artisans during the last three years, scheme-wise;

(d) whether the cases of weavers/ artisans' deaths have been reported during the last three years in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure a dignified life for the artisans/weavers involved in textile weaving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The current census of handicrafts artisans including Kumhar (potter) of Odisha is still in progress. The number of artisans of potter of Odisha shall only be known once the census is completed,

(c) The schemes of the government for promotion & development of handicraft in the country do not envisage any direct financial assistance to artisans. The schemes envisage providing of financial assistance to Implementing Agencies viz State Handicrafts Corporations/Apex Societies/NGOs etc. for the promotion & development of handicrafts and the details of financial assistance provided to these Implementing Agencies under various schemes including potters of Odisha during the last three years is as per the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes, Madam. Death cases of weavers have been reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. However in case of artisans no death case have been reported.

(e) The reasons for suicide cases in case of weavers is due to poverty, family disturbance, financial and other

domestic problems. The number of such cases reported during the last three years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Number of deaths
1.	2010	50
2.	2011	46
3.	2012	45

The step taken by the Government to ensure a dignified life for artisans/weavers and for overall development of handicrafts and handloom is by way of implementation of various schemes. The scheme are:-

For Handicraft Sector:-

- i. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY).
- ii. Marketing & Support Service Scheme,

- iii. Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme,
- iv. Research and Development Scheme,
- v. Human Resource Development Scheme,
- vi. Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

For Handloom Sector:-

- i. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.
- ii. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme.
- iii. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
- iv. Mill Gate Price Scheme.
- v. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.
- vi. Revival Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR).

### STATEMENT

*State wise, Scheme wise fund released under Handicrafts scheme during 2010-11 for different eligible agencies*

		Rs. In Lakhs						
Sl. No.	State	AHVY	R&D	Design	HRD	Marketing	Welfare	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125.58	5.11	19.9	36.50	246.87		433.96
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		0	0	9.40	0		9.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.38	0	4.95	5.00	0		31.33
4.	Assam	313.54	24.57	172.27	213.89	794.28		1346.28
5.	Bihar	64.04	2.35	13.62	61.68	81.97		223.66
6.	Chandigarh	54	0	0	0	4.79		58.79
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.9	2.47	0.9	38.97	16.52		90.76
8.	Delhi	90.6	406.77	45	1120.09	1323.1		2985.56
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Goa	37.67	0	0	0	50.39		88.06
11.	Gujarat	349.99	1.80	15.27	26.70	130.78		524.54
12.	Haryana	23.99	0	9.5	69.67	48.82		151.98
13.	Himachal Pradesh	54.18	0	7.70	8.32	72.49		142.69
14.	Jharkhand	77.32	0	5.4	6.61	51.24		140.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	263.73	4.23	29.8	114.26	41.49		453.51
16.	Karnataka	68.51	0	4.8	35.5	99.58		208.39
17.	Kerala	52.22	2.21	9.9	43.56	22.56		130.45

Sl. No. State	AHVY	R&D	Design	HRD	Marketing	Welfare	Total
18. Madhya Pradesh	430.27	0	52.77	152.04	165.35		800.43
19. Maharashtra	92.34	0	20	89.42	83.49		285.25
20. Manipur	453.83	10.00	122.21	65.57	241.35		892.96
21. Meghalaya	2.25	0	0.9	13.48	6.75		23.38
22. Mizoram	6.22	0	0.9	0	1.15		8.27
23. Nagaland	125.38	7.50	12.13	24.11	13.26		182.38
24. Odisha	284.4	6.5	26.15	57.96	213.56		588.57
25. Punjab	77.66	0	24.35	101.42	43.23		246.66
26. Pondicherry		0	0	7.76	14.00		21.76
27. Rajasthan	135.66	0	21.9	85.35	180.9		423.81
28. Sikkim	7.22	0	0	9.62	16.71		33.55
29. Tamil Nadu	96.56	75.71	7.1	28.16	257.93		465.46
30. Tripura	82.39	0	17.19	24.54	0		124.12
31. Uttar Pradesh	969.32	53.59	555.92	228.43	620.63		2427.89
32. Uttaranchal	149.16	0	11.3	8.13	22.37		190.96
33. West Bengal	56.37	0	21.07	55.96	169.12		302.52
Total	4597.68	602.81	1040.73	2742.10	5034.68	2686.00	16704.00

Note:- In welfare scheme funds released country as a whole not state wise.

*STATE-WISE, SCHEME-WISE FUNDS RELEASED UNDER HANDICRAFTS SCHEMES DURING 2011-12.*

Rs. In Lakhs

Sl. No. State	AHVY	Design	Marketing	HRD	R&D	Welfare	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	200.82	17.04	172.47	55.99	18.99		465.31
2. Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	6.36	0		6.36
3. Arunachal Pradesh	76.81	15.4	9.95	31.21	0		133.37
4. Assam	420.08	186.88	642.34	78.54	42.45		1370.29
5. Bihar	21.20	18.25	43.23	43.76	0		126.44
6. Chandigarh	3.55	0	0	0	2.47		6.02
7. Chhattisgarh	12.81	2.70	48.53	4.19	0		68.23
8. Delhi	101.73	156.03	1608.13	150.16	409.42		2425.47
9. Daman and Diu	13.55	0	0	0	0		13.55
10. Goa	6.32	2.70	39.87	5.82	0		54.71
11. Gujarat	487.00	45.65	127.57	27.16	0		687.38
12. Haryana	261.46	12.20	85.85	15.33	0		374.84

Sl. No. State	AHVY	Design	Marketing	HRD	R&D	Welfare	Total
13. Himachal Pradesh	22.61	50.88	68.37	7.07	0		148.93
14. Jharkhand	140.89	9.65	20.16	10.87	0		181.57
15. Jammu and Kashmir	307.17	24.89	67.55	60.16	2.37		462.14
16. Karnataka	46.20	7.35	28.65	32.28	7.35		121.83
17. Kerala	109.90	10.80	19.76	47.13	0		187.59
18. Madhya Pradesh	139.93	89.17	119.07	65.14	11.34		424.65
19. Maharashtra	101.22	43.97	120.97	35.99	20.34		322.49
20. Manipur	560.32	109.06	189.41	54.47	0		913.26
21. Meghalaya	110.36	5.90	22.03	18.86	0		157.15
22. Mizoram	70.14	7.70	0	11.57	0		89.41
23. Nagaland	91.09	4.37	110.92	29.03	7.5		242.91
24. Odisha	66.67	44.57	60.38	73.60	15.05		260.27
25. Punjab	123.90	24.75	35.32	49.85	0		233.82
26. Pondicherry	2.00	1.80	11.34	18.72	0		33.86
27. Rajasthan	126.84	14.40	186.58	59.47	22.66		409.95
28. Sikkim	49.03	21.80	11.36	16.23	0		98.42
29. Tamil Nadu	67.13	11.10	127.69	98.42	3.51		307.85
30. Tripura	58.81	23.36	43.87	111.54	0		237.58
31. Uttar Pradesh	932.60	909.88	445.19	390.14	15.34		2693.15
32. Uttaranchal	68.80	16.20	41.82	39.77	5.17		171.76
33. West Bengal	66.14	8.79	53.55	46.89	5.17		180.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>4867.08</b>	<b>1897.24</b>	<b>4561.93</b>	<b>1695.72</b>	<b>589.13</b>	<b>3472.00</b>	<b>17083.1</b>

Note:- In Welfare scheme state-wise funds are not released

*STATE-WISE, SCHEME-WISE FUNDS RELEASED UNDER HANDICRAFTS SCHEMES DURING 2012-13*

Sl. No. State	AHVY	Design	MSS	HRD	welfare	R&D	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	99.9	28.50	144.67	40.40		4.86	318.33
2. Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0.00	0				0
3. Arunachal Pradesh	44.65	15.00	59.70	1.25		3.65	124.25
4. Assam	394.64	99.90	591.85	40.10		21.52	1148.01
5. Bihar	102.13	16.70	62.82	38.10		7.18	226.93
6. Chandigarh							
7. Chhattisgarh	15	-	39.37	19.30		-	73.67
8. Delhi	72.12	104.80	1778.3	187.60		252.28	2395.1

Sl. No.	State	AHVY	Design	MSS	HRD	welfare	R&D	Total
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Goa	28.35	-	26.83	4.60	-	-	59.78
11.	Gujarat	236.38	14.50	83.26	20.90	-	-	355.04
12.	Haryana	209.11	5.90	44.6	40.30	-	14.87	314.78
13.	Himachal Pradesh	44.51	5.00	46.55	1.42	-	-	97.48
14.	Jharkhand	52.62	14.00	21.84	11.50	-	-	99.96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	315.37	28.10	30.43	57.65	-	9.8	441.35
16.	Karnataka	73.19	4.50	73.92	24.15	-	-	175.76
17.	Kerala	55.76	14.50	65.27	39.70	-	-	175.23
18.	Madhya Pradesh	161.00	44.90	109.58	99.00	-	27.1	441.58
19.	Maharashtra	86.63	2.70	99.53	62.90	-	-	251.76
20.	Manipur	396.32	30.40	121.46	44.30	-	21.63	614.11
21.	Meghalaya	1.75	5.00	5.61	6.25	-	-	18.61
22.	Mizoram	6.17	5.00	13.35	5.46	-	-	29.98
23.	Nagaland	40.45	20.90	20.16	4.50	-	-	86.01
24.	Odisha	72.89	24.90	165.98	93.20	-	8.7	365.67
25.	Punjab	141.74	14.50	58.79	15.60	-	2.49	233.12
26.	Pondicherry	3.61	-	22.96	11.40	-	-	37.97
27.	Rajasthan	54.92	13.10	102.78	86.60	-	29.3	286.7
28.	Sikkim	0	5.00	23.15	5.90	-	-	34.05
29.	Tamil Nadu	50.84	4.50	98.63	39.50	-	42.31	235.78
30.	Tripura	105.69	5.00	26.25	16.00	-	-	152.94
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1171.75	94.60	414.91	278.45	-	47.77	2007.48
32.	Uttaranchal	100.28	16.30	15.75	11.60	-	2.4	146.33
33.	West Bengal	119.34	10.40	129.00	58.30	-	-	317.04
Total		4257.11	648.60	4497.30	1365.93	2489.00	495.86	13753.80

Note:- In Welfare scheme state-wise funds are not released

#### Expert Members in NGT

2615. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Expert and Judicial Members in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) functioning at present;

(b) whether the number of Expert Members are more than Judicial Members in the NGT;

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken by the Government and the time by which vacancies in the Judicial Members will be filled up by the Government;

(d) whether the NGT Act provides that the number of Expert Members in hearing an application or appeal shall not exceed the number of Judicial Members;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of composition of the benches by the NGT in hearing the applications/ appeals; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the NGT follows the provisions of the Act in so far as constitution of benches is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) At present, 10 Expert and 6 Judicial Members are functioning in the National Green Tribunal (NGT).

(b) Yes, Madam

(c) The Government has already initiated the process for filling up of the remaining vacancies of Judicial Members in the NGT.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam Proviso to section 4 (4) (c) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 states that the number of Expert Members shall, in hearing an application or appeal, be equal to the number of Judicial Members hearing such application or appeal.

(f) The composition of benches by the NGT varies from case to case.

(g) The Government has taken up the matter with the Chairperson, NGT.

[Translation]

### Shipping Projects

2616. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of ongoing shipping development projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of ongoing projects that are running behind schedule along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any individual official has been held responsible for the same:

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against them;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) The Indian shipping industry is operated/managed by entrepreneurs from public and private sectors. The acquisition of ships in private sector is solely a commercial decision taken independently by the entrepreneurs. The Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the only Central Public Sector shipping company having "Navratna" status since 1st August, 2008, is empowered to take investment decisions. SCI has the following ongoing ship acquisition projects:

Sr. No.	Type of vessel	Name of Shipyard
1.	1 no. Anchor Handling towing & supply vessels of 80T Bollard Pull capacity each	Bharati Shipyard, India
2.	2 nos. Kamsarmax bulk carriers	Jiangsu Eastern Heavy Industries Co. Ltd., China
3.	2 nos. VLCCs	Jiangsu Rongsheng Heavy Industries, Co. Ltd., China
4.	3 nos. Cellular container vessels of 6,500 TEUs each	STX (Dalian) Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., China
5.	1 no. Cellular container vessel of 3,500 TEUs	Rongcheng Shenfei Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., China
6.	6 nos. Anchor Handling towing & supply vessels of 80T Bollard Pull capacity each	ABG Shipyard Ltd. India

(b) All the ongoing ship acquisition projects of SCI are running behind schedule. The shipbuilding industry worldwide is presently going through depression phase with most of the shipyards struggling from cash flow problems.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

(f) In case of default by builder such as delayed delivery of the vessel, SCI is empowered to exercise contractual penalties in the form of Liquidated Damages including cancellation of shipbuilding contracts to safeguard its interests.

[English]

### **Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement**

2617. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHABHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has participated in the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, 2013; (b) if so, the details thereof along with the agenda of the said meet and the issues discussed during the said meet;

(c) whether a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation have been taken during the said meet;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time likely to be taken in ratification of the said agreements; and

(e) whether the Government has insisted upon having equal intra corporate transfer norms with the European Union countries and if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The agenda for the meet was as follows:

(i) The 4th India-Russia Business Dialogue; (ii) Presentation on Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor highlighting the opportunities available for Russian companies in the infrastructure sector; (iii) Meeting of the India-Russia CEOs Council; (iv) Panel discussion on "BRICS Partnership – The Potential and Limitations in Global Stewardship"; (v) Issues relating to promotion of bilateral investment and trade.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise

(e) Department of Commerce is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki.

High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki. Negotiations across a number of tracks including Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures,

Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Government Procurement, Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights etc. are underway. Final positions are to emerge as the negotiations across various sectors are ongoing. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosures before finalization of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

[Translation]

### **Textile Design Exhibitions**

2618. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile design exhibitions including handicraft exhibitions organised in the country particularly in backward areas during the last three years and the current year along with export orders received through these exhibitions;

(b) whether the Government proposes to organise more such exhibitions in future and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms/criteria to be followed by the Indian traditional handicraft industry/ artisans to participate in national/ international exhibitions/fairs;

(d) whether the participation in such exhibitions/fairs has declined during the last three years and the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of promotional schemes being run by the Government to provide adequate financial assistance and conducive infrastructure to the traditional handicraft industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI. PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A total of 1858 domestic events in the Handloom Sector and 666 handicrafts exhibitions were organised in the country including in backward areas during the last three years. During the current year (upto July, 2013), 242 domestic events and participation in 16 international events have been approved. During the last three years, participation in 68 international handloom events have been approved and spot orders worth Rs.67.41 crore have been booked.



Government is implementing Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD). Under the said scheme, 42 Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) were organized across the country during last three years for Marketing Development of powerloom products. The powerloom weavers are participating in BSM to market their products at regional and cluster level in the country.

The ISPSD is under approval for remaining 12th plan period. However, one BSM has been conducted during current year.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to organize more such exhibitions in future depending upon the number of viable proposals received under the above schemes and availability of funds.

(c) Government provides financial assistance to various Implementing Agencies like Central/State Handicrafts Corporations/Apex Societies and NGOs who are working with artisans for organizing exhibitions in the country to provide a marketing platform for the products developed by artisans.

For International exhibition/fairs, the artisans who have been conferred Shilp Guru Award and National Awards are considered for participation in fairs/festival abroad subject to condition that their sales turnover is more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum or have exported handicrafts goods worth minimum of Rs.2.00 lakhs in the preceding year, provided total exports in proceeding year is not more than Rs.50.00 lakhs.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Government provides financial assistance to various Implementing Agencies like Central/State Handicrafts Corporation/Apex Societies/NGOs for promotion & development of handicraft in the country under the following scheme:-

- i. Baba Sahib Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY).
- ii. Marketing & Support Service Scheme,
- iii. Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme,
- iv. Research and Development Scheme,
- v. Human Resource Development Scheme,
- vi. Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

[English]

### **Tiger Reserved Area**

2619. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to declare the Kudremukh forest in Karnataka as "Tiger Reserved Area";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has written a letter to Union Government for seeking withdrawal of its decision in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Based on a proposal received from the State Government, the National Tiger Conservation Authority has accorded approval for creation of the Kudremukh Tiger Reserve in Karnataka.

(c) and (d) As per communication received, the State Government has decided not to declare the Kudremukh National Park as a tiger reserve.

(e) The permission for creation of Kudremukh Tiger Reserve has not been withdrawn.

### **Check on Encroachment on Forests**

2620. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to resurvey and demarked the boundary of the reserved forests and national parks situated in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Forest being a concurrent subject, protection and management of forests is primarily the responsibility of respective States/UT Governments. To supplement the efforts of the States/UTs Governments, the Central Government is providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Intensification of Forest Management under which funds are provided for various activities including survey and demarcation of forest areas.

Financial assistance is also provided to the States/UT Governments under other Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats and Project Elephant for various activities including demarcation of boundary of the Protected Areas.

Details of funds released under these Schemes in the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

### STATEMENT

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
intensification of Forest Management Scheme	5685.35	6336.29	5105.82	3731.20
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat	7438.18	6873.64	7489.48	2067.64
Project Elephant	2197.59	2093.94	1796.53	No fund released so far

### Defence Deals

2621. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any new defence deals with other countries of the worlds recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement these deals in a transparent manner;

(d) whether any irregularities have been found in some of the defence deals recently and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the status of investigation in these deals; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to curb the irregularities in defence deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Contracts for the procurement of defence equipments have been signed with companies in various countries including Russia, USA, Israel, Switzerland, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Singapore etc.

The equipment covers various types of weapon systems and platforms. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Standard clauses in a contract include the following to ensure transparency:-

(i) Signing of Pre Integrity Pact.

(ii) Penalty for use of undue influence.

(iii) Prohibiting use of agents and payment of commissions.

(d) and (e) There have been certain allegations of irregularities in the procurement process in an Air Force case of VVIP helicopters and an Army case of Reconnaissance and Surveillance helicopters. Both cases have been referred to CBI for investigation.

(f) Procurement of Defence Equipment is carried out as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and Defence Procurement Manual (DPM). This procedure contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency.

### STATEMENT

Major contract signed with foreign countries during 2012-13:

#### ARMY

S. No.	Country	Nos. of contract
1.	ISRAEL	5
2.	RUSSIA	5

#### AIR FORCE

S. No.	Country	Nos. of contract
1.	GERMANY	1
2.	ISRAEL	1
3.	RUSSIA	1
4.	SWITZERLAND	1
5.	USA	3

#### NAVY

S. No.	Country	Nos. of contract
1.	USA	3
2.	RUSSIA	3
3.	ISRAEL	1
4.	FRANCE	1

[Translation]

**Discrimination against Athlete Runners**

2622. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of athletes/athlete runners who have brought laurels to the nation in various international events in the past are languishing in abject poverty and many of them were forced to give up sports for their livelihood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is discriminating athlete runners in comparison to players of other sports;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to stop this discrimination;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to identify those poor former sports personalities and help them to harness their talents and to improve the morale and confidence of upcoming youths interested in sports events; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam, no such cases have been brought to the notice of the Government recently. Whenever cases of outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears living in indigent conditions are brought to the notice of the Ministry, the Ministry considers providing ex-gratia financial assistance for their medical treatment or for alleviating their financial distress as per the Scheme of National Sports Welfare Fund for sportspersons. Recently, an assistance of Rs. 60,500/- was given from the Fund to Ms. Shanti Soundarajan former athlete for undergoing a diploma course at the Sports Authority of India's Bengaluru Centre. Ms. Soundarajan had won a silver medal in Asian Games 2006 at Doha, which was later withdrawn, as she was not found eligible to compete in the female category because of female hyperandrogenism.

Further, for providing financial security to meritorious sportspersons including those belonging to the discipline of athletics, the Ministry provides monthly pension ranging from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 10,000 for lifetime to those

sportspersons who have won medals in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Championships (in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games) and Para-Olympic Games, who have retired from active sports and completed 30 years of age:

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Ministry has been utilizing the services of former players and Arjuna Awardees as Government Observers for overseeing the implementation of the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and as observers for monitoring the implementation of Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA).

[English]

**Venture Capital Fund to Promote Green Technologies**

2623. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a Venture Capital Fund to promote green technologies for a cleaner environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked from it to promote green technologies;

(d) whether the Union Government has linked all academic institutions that work on climate change to National Knowledge Network ([www.nkn.in](http://www.nkn.in));

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government has identified key knowledge institutions that become centres of excellence in climate change related research; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) encourages private sector initiatives for development of innovative technologies

for Climate Change adaptation and mitigation through Indian Fund for Sustainable Energy (INFUSE), which is a unique venture capital fund. This fund focuses on investing in and mentoring early-stage start-ups in the sustainable energy sector.

Further, Government through its National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency under NAPCC has also initiated work on rules, development of appraisal documents, operational manual etc. for setting up Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency.

(c) INFUSE having a total fund size of Rs. 125 crores, is backed by the Government of India's Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) along with leading national, international organisations and global businesses. The Technology Development Board, an autonomous institution of the Department of Science and Technology has committed to invest Rs. 10.00 crores towards INFUSE.

(d) to (g) The Mission envisages networking academic and scientific research institutions including creation of integrated National Knowledge Network. Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay and International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics-Hyderabad have been identified as the knowledge institutions to carry out multi-disciplinary studies on climate change.

[Translation]

#### **Pension to Defence Personnel**

2624. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide pension even to those officers and other Ranks personnel who have served army for less than ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Minimum qualifying service is an essential criterion for pension in the Government. As per the existing rules, the minimum qualifying service required to earn service pension is 20 years for Commissioned Officers and 15 years for Personnel Below Officers Rank. No change to reduce the number of years of qualifying service to earn service pension is contemplated by the Government at present.

#### **Repairing and Construction of Bridge on NH-104**

2625. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway (NH)-104 from Jaynagar-Ladnia-Lokha-Lokhi upto Narahiya point of NH-57 is in dilapidated and unmotorable condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction of a high level R.C.C. bridge in km. 194-195 located at Bhutahi Balan river on the said NH has come to a (standstill); and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Some portions of the National Highway (NH)-104 from Jaynagar (km. 154)-Lodmia-Lokha-Lokhi upto Narahiya (km. 216) are damaged for which maintenance is taken up through Periodical Renewal, Ordinary Repairs and Flood Damage Repairs as per site requirement and availability of funds. Further, this section of NH-104 is included for development under World Bank assistance programme for which Detailed Project Report (DPR) is completed.

(c) and (d) The construction of high level Bridge in km. 194-195 located at Bhutahi Balan river on NH-104 is taken up through State PWD and present physical progress is 75%. The 2nd revised cost estimate of the project is under consideration in the Ministry for its approval.

[English]

#### **Bilateral Trade Relations**

2626. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bilateral trade carried out between India and Egypt during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to double the volume of trade between India and Egypt and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the countries around the Indian Ocean have met recently to discuss the trade relations and if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the these countries to improve their trade relations;

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued to India from the said strengthening of trade relations in the region; and

(e) whether India has requested Pakistan to carry out most of the trade through the land route in place of the sea

route and if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereto along with the likely benefits of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI . D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of the bilateral trade carried out between India and Egypt during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:-

AS ON 21/8/2013 VALUE: US \$ MILLIONS

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11 (Apr-Mar)	2011-12 (Apr-Mar)	2012-13 (Apr-Mar)	2013-14 (Apr-Jun)
1.	EXPORT	1,982.43	2,421.89	2,897.33	542.32
2.	% Growth	41.21	22.17	19.63	-
3.	IMPORT	1,354.56	3,002.40	2,553.47	755.98
4.	% Growth	-19.96	121.65	-14.95	-
5.	TOTAL TRADE	3,336.98	5,424.29	5,450.80	1,298.30
6.	% Growth	7.78	62.55	0.49	-

Source: DGCIS

(b) During the first meeting of the Joint Egypt-India Trade Committee held in Cairo on 10th March, 2013 the two sides agreed to work towards the target of achieving a total trade of US\$ 8 billion by 31st March, 2016. Towards this end, various steps have been taken, some of which are listed below:-

- Five Joint Study Groups (JSGs) on Trade, Standardization and origin issues, Industrial Cooperation & SMEs, Pharmaceuticals, and Agriculture have been set up.
- The Joint Business Council (JBC) mechanism has been activated with the last meeting of the JBC being held during the visit of President of Egypt to India in March, 2013.
- A technical file of Indian wheat has been submitted to Egyptian authorities to pave a way for exports of Indian wheat to Egypt. Also cooperation in the field of Fertilizer is being explored
- Multi-sectoral as well as sector specific Trade Fairs are being organized in Egypt. With fairs in the area of pharmaceuticals and textiles having been planned in 2014.

(c) and (d) The first Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) Economic and Business Conference was held on 4-5 July, 2013, in Mauritius. Text of

the statement issued at the end of the conference is enclosed.

(e) In the 7th Commerce Secretary level talks with Pakistan held on 20-21 September, 2012 at Islamabad, both countries appreciated that better trading opportunities provided through land route would enhance mutual prosperity of the business communities and consumers on both sides of the border. It was also, noted that there is need to further strengthen infrastructure on both sides and to resolve all the issues through mutual cooperation, harmonization of customs procedures, provision of laboratory facilities, scanners, weigh bridges, cold houses, containerized services and automation of the business processes. The need for more trade traffic to be carried through the Railways was also emphasized.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *1st IOR-ARC Economic and Business Conference held in Mauritius*

The Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation held its fir Economic and Business Conference in Pointe aux Piments, Mauritius, on July 4 and 5.

The IOR-ARC, which is the only pan-Indian ocean grouping, has 20 members, namely Australia, Bangladesh, Comoros, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Seychelles,

Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

And there are six dialogue partners, namely China, Egypt, France, Japan, and Britain, and the United States, and two observers, namely, the Indian Ocean Research Group and the Indian Ocean Tourism Organization.

Following is the text of the statement issued at the end of the two-day conference:

1. We, the Ministers of Trade, Commerce, and Industry of Member States and Dialogue Partners of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IORARC), met in the Republic of Mauritius, for the First Economic and Business Conference on July 4-5, 2013, under the theme of 'Deepening Economic Linkages for Balanced, Inclusive & Sustainable Growth'. The meeting was co-hosted by the Governments of Mauritius and India and brought together Ministers and business representatives from across the Indian Ocean Rim.

2. We recognize that the First IOR-ARC Economic and Business Conference was in keeping with the decisions taken by the IOR Business Forum held in Gurgaon, India, during the IOR-ARC Council of Ministers and Related Meetings in October-November 2012, which recommended that Business-to-Business meetings have an important role to play for expanding trade and commerce between Member States.

3. We are satisfied with the discussions which took place in the four panel sessions, namely, Unlocking the Potential of the Services Sector in the IOR-ARC (ICT, Tourism, Financial Services); Enhancing Trade and Investment in the IOR-ARC; Creating Agribusiness linkages, addressing Food Security and Sustainable Development; and Ocean Economy/Blue Economy. We hope that the proposals and ideas raised and agreed to in these sessions can be taken forward by member states.

4. We express concern at the weak global economic environment and observe that the low rates of growth in advanced economies have impacted developing economies through slower international trade and decreased FDI inflows. We stress that Member States should consider and adopt measures, consistent with their WTO obligations to stimulate growth and development in the Indian Ocean region.

5. We undertake to encourage the concept of 'Open Regionalism' and identify trade as an integral factor in promoting economic cooperation and development. We urge

Member States to harmonize trade practices in line with international norms and take steps to minimize barriers to trade in the Indian Ocean region and emphasize the need to build on the complementarities of our economies and identify key growth sectors.

6. We propose that initiatives taken at this conference should facilitate interaction between trade and investment promotion bodies of Member States. We welcome the IOR-ARC Work Program in Trade Facilitation initiated by Member States and fully support efforts to implement this for boosting intra-IOR-ARC trade and commerce.

7. We noted that the study on "Trade and Investment Prospects of the IOR-ARC in the New Millennium" which was released in 2011 in the Council of Ministers Meeting in Bengaluru, has highlighted ten areas of cooperation namely trade cooperation, tariffs, food sector trade, standards cooperation, regional value chains, mining, pharmaceutical and traditional medicine, coordination among EXIM Banks, investment and trade facilitation. We hope that Member States cooperate further in these sectors and emerging ones such as the ocean economy.

8. We welcome the participation of business entities particularly in the small and medium size enterprises and entrepreneurs in the First IOR-ARC Economic and Business Conference, emphasize the critical role of the private sector in the success of this conference and call on the IOR Business Forum to turn the challenges into opportunities.

9. We recognize the Indian Ocean as a binding force of the Association and therefore think it is imperative that Member States identify areas of cooperation in harnessing the oceanic resources which could become a pillar to sustain our development efforts.

10. We recognize the value of ongoing dialogue among Ministers of Economy, Trade and Industries as an integral part of economic dialogue involving the National Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

#### **Dronacharya Award to Coaches**

2627. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of sports/games in which coaches were considered for Dronacharya Award during the last three years; and

(b) the number of coaches along with their names who have got Dronacharya Award during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Nominations received in respect of coaches belonging to different sports disciplines are considered for Dronacharya Awards. Based on the recommendations of the Selection Committee for Dronacharya Awards, the Government approved coaches belonging to the following sports disciplines during the last three years:

Sl.No.	Sports/Games
1.	Athletics
2.	Billiards & Snooker
3.	Boxing
4.	Gymnastics
5.	Hockey
6.	Kabaddi (Women)
7.	Table Tennis
8.	Wrestling
9.	Para Sports (Athletics)

(b) Following coaches have been conferred Dronacharya Award during the three years:

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the Coach	Sports/Games
1.	2010	Shri A. K. Kutty	Athletics
2.		Shri Subhash B. Aggarwal	Billiards & Snooker
3.		Shri L. Ibomcha Singh	Boxing
4.		Shri Ajay Kumar Bansal	Hockey
5.		Captain Chand Rup	Wrestling
6.	2011	Dr. Kuntal Kumar Roy	Athletics
7.		Shri Inukurthi Venkateshwara Roy	Boxing
8.		Shri Devender Kumar Rathore	Gymnastics
9.		Shri Rajinder Singh	Hockey
10.		Shri Ramphal	Wrestling
11.	2012	Shri Virender Poonia	Athletics
12.		Ms. Sunil Dabas	Kabaddi (Women)

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the Coach	Sports/Games
13.		Shri Yashvir Singh	Wrestling
14.		Shri Jasvinder Singh Bhatia	Athletics
15.		Shri Bhawani Mukherjee	Table Tennis
16.		Shri Harender Singh	Hockey
17.		Dr. Satyapal Singh	Para Sports (Athletics)
18.		Shri B. I. Fernandez	Boxing (Foreign Coach)

[Translation]

#### Gold Import Under FTA

2628. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the institutions which are authorized by the Government for the import of gold in the country;

(b) whether the free trade agreement has resulted into multi fold increase in the import of gold jewellery from Hongkong and Thailand as compared to the import of jewellery from other countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total value of gold jewellery imported from various countries and particularly from Thailand during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether there has been investigation into the reports of certain jewellery companies wrongly calculating the custom duty payable for their imports and if so, the details thereof including the findings thereon along with the action taken against such erring companies;

(e) the list of items which have excluded from the import duty with Hongkong and Thailand under the free trade agreement; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to review the free trade agreement and exclude the gold imports from the list of items in the free trade agreements and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under Foreign Trade Policy 2009-

14, 10 agencies have been authorized by DGFT to import Gold into India. RBI has also authorized 36 Scheduled Commercial Banks for import of gold. The details of institutions are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) At present, India has no Free Trade Agreement with Thailand and Hong Kong.

(c) India and Thailand have signed a Framework Agreement for establishing an India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement on 09.10.2003, under which there is an Early Harvest Scheme that covers gold jewellery. Thailand is also a part of ASEAN-India Agreement on Trade in Goods signed on 13.08.2009 where gold jewellery is included for concessional trade. The total value of gold jewellery imported from Thailand as compared to the total imports of gold jewellery for the last three years and the current year is given below:-

	(in US\$ million)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto May, 2013)
Thailand	32.68	130.43	106.91	1.05
Total import	242.25	762.22	4945.95	83.58

Source: DGCIS

(d) During 2012-13 (upto February 2013), 46 cases involving 2990.85 Kgs of gold were reported against companies which were wrongly calculating the customs duty payable. Action has been initiated against the offenders under the provisions of Customs Act for collection of differential duty, imposition of fine and penalty. All the Customs formations including DRI have been sensitized to prevent such fraudulent import by wrongly calculating the Customs duty payable for their imports. Constant surveillance is kept on Seaports, Airports and Land Customs Stations.

(e) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

(f) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

### **STATEMENT**

I. Agencies nominated to import gold under FTP:

Sr.No.	Nominated Agency
1.	MMTC Ltd
2.	Handicraft and Handloom Export Corporation (HHEC)

Sr.No.	Nominated Agency
3.	State Trading Corporation (STC)
4.	Project and Equipment Corporation (PEC) of India Ltd
5.	STCL Ltd
6.	MSTC Ltd
7.	Diamond India Ltd (DIL)
8.	Gems and Jewellery Export promotion Council (GJEPC)
9.	Star Trading House (only for Gems and Jewellery)
10.	Premier Trading House

II. Banks authorized by RBI to import gold:

Sr.No.	Name of the Bank
1.	Allahabad Bank
2.	Bank of Nova Scotia
3.	Bank of India
4.	Canara Bank
5.	Corporation Bank
6.	HDFC Bank Ltd.
7.	Indian Overseas Bank
8.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.
9.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.
10.	Oriental Bank of Commerce
11.	Punjab National Bank
12.	State Bank of India
13.	Syndicate Bank
14.	Union Bank of India
15.	Axis Bank
16.	Central Bank of India
17.	State Bank of Patiala
18.	Standard Chartered Bank
19.	State Bank of Mysore
20.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.
21.	Punjab & Sind Bank



Sr.No.	Nominated Agency
22.	ICICI Bank Ltd.
23.	Yes Bank Ltd.
24.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.
25.	State Bank of Hyderabad
26.	City Union Bank Ltd.
27.	Dena Bank
28.	Indian Bank
29.	Federal Bank Ltd.
30.	Andhra Bank
31.	State Bank Travancore
32.	The South Indian Bank Ltd.
33.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
34.	Bank of Maharashtra
35.	ING Vysva Bank Ltd.
36.	Bank of Baroda

[English]

#### **Computerisation of Procurements System**

2629. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up a detailed plan to computerize the management of supply chain of both fresh and dry rations in the Armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether issues, receipts, inventory management procurements and other aspects of supply chain management would be brought under this system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY)  
(a) to (d) Computerisation of the supply chain of both fresh and dry rations have been undertaken as a Pilot Project. It covers all aspects of supply chain management to include estimation, provisioning, accounting, stocking, receipts, issues, Estimated Storage Life (ESL) management, sampling and budgeting.

#### **Safety Of Women Workers**

2630. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised norms to ensure the safety of women workers particularly for those working late shifts in BPOs including women working in night shifts in Textile firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether mechanisms are in place to hold accountable the firms that violate such safety norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the various other measures for enhancing security and protection of women working under such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF BELABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Business Process Organisations (BPOs) are covered under the Shops and Establishment Act, which is a State Act and enforced by respective State Governments. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 04th September, 2009 to all State Governments and Union Territories wherein they have been advised, inter-alia, to make a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of crime against women. The advisory, inter-alia, advises the State Governments and Union Territories on gender sanitization of the police personnel, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women and improving the quality of investigations, setting up 'Crime Against Women Cell' in district where these do not exist, setting up of special courts, improving the safety conditions in road and special steps for security of women working in night shifts of call centers.

As far as safety provisions in textile firms are concerned, they are governed by the Factories Act, 1948. As per Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1948 women workers are allowed to perform any work only during 6.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. and in special cases with State Government permission between 5.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.

(c) to (e) In respect of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, mechanisms are in place, to initiate legal action and launch prosecution against such factories that violate safety norms. Details of such prosecutions for violating safety norms including safety of women filed during the year, 2011 State wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

**STATEMENT**

State-wise details of prosecutions for violating safety norms including safety of women filed during the year 2011 in the registered factories (P)

SI. NO.	States/ UTs	Pending from Previous year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Convictions	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine Imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	461	1356	842	434	0	5658660
3.	Assam	7	17	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	53	12	0	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	705	417	305	217	8	9591100
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	394	398	107	107	0	1377000
9.	Goa	27	12	9	9	0	175500
10.	Gujarat	25259	2359	1319	829	0	3798750
11.	Haryana	5760	4249	1565	1477	0	4921000
12.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	96	66	25	0	0	83000
14.	Jharkhand	185	45	0	0	0	0
15.	Karnataka	557	216	191	101	0	4756700
16.	Kerala	71	27	26	25	0	323000
17.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18.	Maharashtra	1220	651	713	713	0	11836350
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	1299	275	8	0	0	52600
23.	Puducherry	2	10	10	8	0	393000
24.	Punjab	1348	89	267	57	0	2069700
25.	Rajasthan	886	121	31	31	1	227825
26.	Tamil Nadu	12401	3453	2673	1731	0	23046125
27.	Tripura	25	3	14	14	0	81000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29.	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	West Bengal	516	518	25	25	0	632550
Total		51272	14294	8130	5779	9	69023860

Note: There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim

P: Provisional NA: Not Available

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

### Regional Office of IWAI

2631. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish regional office of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) at Bhubaneswar for better coordination of work in respect of National Waterway No. 5;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the National Waterways No. 5 project along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) :Opening of an office at a suitable location will be considered at appropriate time before commencement of development works in National Waterways (NW)-5.

(d) A Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the development of NW-5 has been prepared and commercially viable stretches identified. Detailed hydrographic survey to assess the hydro-morphological conditions of the identified stretches has also been completed. Efforts are being made to develop the viable stretches of NW-5 through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

### MOU of SCI With GAIL

2632. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) and Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) have signed an MoU to cooperate for the transportation of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) sourced by GAIL from the United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under the MoU, SCI will assist GAIL in the charter hiring of LNG and GAIL will assign steps in rights to SCI in the ownership of LNG ships;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the said MoU would be beneficial for SCI?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) and Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) have signed an MoU to work together for GAIL's requirement of LNG shipping for import of LNG from Sabine Pass (3.5 MMTPA), USA and Cove Point LNG liquefaction project (2.3 MMTPA) at Lusby in the state of Maryland to India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. GAIL will assign equity participation to SCI to the extent of 26% in the ownership of the LNG tankers through its step-in rights with the ship-owners to whom the time charter is awarded.

(e) The MoU with GAIL will help SCI to strengthen its services in the LNG transportation segment and provide long term secured returns to Company.

[Translation]

### Toll Plazas on NH-24

2633. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of toll plazas set up on the stretch of 140 km. on National Highway (NH-24) between Dalpatpur (Moradabad) to Dasna (Gaziabad), name and location-wise;

(b) the reasons for setting up these toll plazas on a small stretch and charging huge toll tax there; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Madam, the details of User Fee (Toll) Plazas on the stretch of National Highway-24 between Dalpatpur (Moradabad) to Dasna (Ghaziabad) is given below:

Chainage of Plaza (Km)	Location of Plaza	Length (in km) for which fee is payable	Date of Start
29.300	Dasna	32.245 (including 11.250 km Hapur bypass)	03.10.2002
80.500	Brijghat	35.00	22.10.2012
121.975	Joya	56.250	10.07.2010
156/158 SPY Project	Moradabad Bypass	18.22	21.06.2001

(b) The above reaches were completed in different points of time. Toll Plazas were established accordingly so as to ensure that there is no revenue loss to the Government. These plazas are established as per the provisions of the applicable fee rules and user fee is being charged accordingly.

(c) In view of (b) above no action is proposed.

[English]

### Tea Gardens

2634. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tea gardens have fallen sick and have been closed in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of tea gardens affected and closed down and the number of persons affected thereon, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revive and reopen these gardens and closed factories and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken and results achieved so far in this regard;

(c) whether the Government and the Tea Board of India has prepared any blue print to improve the tea industry in the country and to create a special corpus fund for replantation and rejuvenation of the tea gardens and the tea industry and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons (therefor);

(d) whether Assam is likely to adopt Kenyan model of regulating the tea processing units to ensure quality and if so, the details thereof and the present position thereof along with the measures being taken by the Tea Board to ensure the quality of (tea); and

(e) whether the tea factories have been barred from procuring tea leaves from agents and will have to procure the same from the small tea growers directly and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) From mid 1999 to 2007 conditions adversely affected the viability of tea gardens, resulting in closure/abandonment of as many as 130 gardens. However, from 2008 onwards, almost all the closed gardens have been re-opened. As on date only six gardens remain closed — 03 (three) in West Bengal, 02 (two) in Kerala and 01 (one) in Assam. The reasons for closure and the number of workers affected are shown in the table below:

SL No.	State	Estate	Month of closure	Reasons	Number of workers affected
1.	Kerala	Lone Tree	Dec 2000	Labour unrest.	660
2.		Pirmed.			729
3.		Dheklapara	Aug 2002	Financial crisis	544
4.	West Bengal	Ringtong	Feb 2008	Abandoned by owners	837
5.		Dalmore	July 2012	Labour unrest.	1021
6.	Assam	Rani	Mar 2010	Labour unrest.	105
Total					3896

(b) Steps have been initiated for reopening the closed tea gardens, viz, Lone Tree, Pirmed and Dheklapara, by invoking Section 16 (E) of the Tea Act, 1953, which provides for handing over the management of the gardens to new entrepreneurs. It was challenged by the owners in the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in respect of gardens Lone Tree and Pirmed. For the Dheklapara garden, approval of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta was not received. Because of these legal hurdles further steps could not be taken as per the provisions of Tea Act. Negotiations are underway between the Labour Department and the trade unions and management of the remaining four gardens.

A rehabilitation scheme notified by the Government of India in June 2007 provides for restructuring of bank loan, interest subsidy on working capital, deferred payment of provident fund (PF) dues, waiver of outstanding loans under the Tea Board. Loan schemes and according priority for providing developmental assistance under Tea Board Development Schemes.

(c) Yes, Madam. A comprehensive Tea Development and Promotion Scheme has been formulated for implementation during the XII Five Year Plan. The Scheme provides for a special purpose tea fund for financing replantation/rejuvenation of old and uneconomical tea areas. During the XII Plan, it is targeted to renovate 47,000 ha by way of replantation/replacement (40,000 ha) and rejuvenation pruning and consolidation in hilly areas (7,000 ha). The scheme is currently under process of appraisal.

(d) Adopting Kenyan model for Assam has been found to be not feasible as the structure of the Kenyan tea industry is totally at variance with that of Assam. Taking into account, the profile of the tea industry in Assam, detailed regulatory guidelines have been formulated and issued to all tea factories sourcing green leaf from small tea growers, with regard to the quality of green leaf and the method of fixing the minimum price for the green leaf, each month based on the auction sale average.

(e) No, Madam. No such directives have been issued by Tea Board.

#### **Robotic Soldiers**

2635. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation has started any project to manufacture robotic soldiers who can work like the soldiers posted on the border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the necessary technology for the said project is being made available in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any time limit has been fixed for the manufacturing of robotic soldiers in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) – 'Daksha', which is an automated mobile platform for multi-purpose payloads. It is an electrically powered state-of-the-art Robot capable of being remotely controlled over a distance of 500 metres line-of-sight and can be utilised continuously for 3 hours before recharge. It has stair climbing capability and can be used for handling Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

(c) and (d) Technology for production of ROV has been transferred to Ordnance Factory Board (OFB).

(e) and (f) Limited Series Production (LSP) order for 20 Daksha placed by the Army has already been delivered.

*[Translation]*

#### **Employees of CBWE**

2636. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to wind up the Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the reasons for the continuous decline in number of employees of the Board and limiting of its (activities);

(d) whether the funds for the Board are also continuously (decreasing); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Doesn't arise in view of (a) above.

(c) There is no decline in the number of sanctioned posts in CBWE. However, some posts are deemed abolished because these remained vacant for more than one year.

The details of number of programmes and number of workers participated in the programmes during last five years, is as under:

Year	No. of Programmes	No. of workers participated
2008-09	6,802	2,30,816
2009-10	8,303	2,88,716
2010-11	8,480	2,96,734
2011-12	9,793	3,82,637
2012-13	11,087	4,22,700

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The details of Grants-in-aid under Non-Plan Scheme and Plan Scheme allocated to CBWE during last five years, is as under:

Financial Year	(Rs. in Crore)	
	Grants-in-aid (Non-Plan)	Grants-in-aid (Plan)
2008-09	27.00	9.50
2009-10	36.40	9.00
2010-11	40.00	9.50
2011-12	40.96	23.20
2012-13	51.87	24.74

#### **KMP Expressway Project**

2637. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: WILL the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people are facing difficulties owing to the slow pace of work on Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) expressway and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Government of Haryana is also not satisfied with the performance of the executing company and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government of Haryana has imposed a penalty on the company for delaying the project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the company has paid the penalty amount and if not, the reasons therefor and the assurance given by the company to complete the project within stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY

SATYANARAYANA) (a) to (d) Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) expressway does not pertain to this Ministry and as such, this Ministry is not aware of such problems.

[English]

#### **FDI Projects**

2638. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects have come up as per the agreements made with various States under the sanctioned Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay, if any, in starting the projects;

(c) whether the actual FDI inflow is less than the sanctioned FDI during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The union government has no FDI related agreements with the states. Investors are required to comply with the national and state level laws and regulations while investing in the country.

(c) and (d) No targets are sanctioned/ fixed for FDI inflows, as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

#### **Military Nursing Service**

2639. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the male candidates are not allowed to join the Military Nursing Service (MNS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation for opening up MNS to the male candidates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Service conditions and by-laws of the Military Nursing Service (MNS) are governed by (The Indian) Military Nursing Service Ordinance 1943 and the Military Nursing Services (India) Rules, 1944, which provide that MNS is an all women cadre of nurses.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Writ Petitions have been filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka wherein petitioners

have challenged the constitutional validity of the Indian Military Nursing Service Ordinance 1943 and the Military Nursing Services (India) Rules, 1944 in so far as the said rules prohibit appointing of male nurses as being eligible for appointment in the Indian Military Nursing Service. The matter is subjudice.

### **Accidents in Steel Plants**

2640. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of accidents in the various steel plants in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the number and nature of accidents that took place in various steel plants along with the number of persons injured/died in such accidents during each of the last three years and the current year, plant-wise;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted to identify the causes of such accidents and if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the officials found responsible for such accidents;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the injured/families of the deceased persons in such cases along with the average annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these plants; and

(e) the details of technological, safety and human resource related measures taken/being taken to minimize such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) A statement showing details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the requisite period is annexed. The accidents at these plants have occurred due to reasons such as fall from height, gas poisoning, electrocution, burn injury, fire/explosion etc.

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. Therefore in regard to the private steel sector, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) Yes, Madam. All fatal accidents are investigated by a plant level enquiry committee to identify the causes of such accidents and give recommendations to prevent

recurrence of such incidents. Status of implementation of the recommendations made by the committee is monitored and reviewed at appropriate levels for their timely compliance. Wherever recommended by the Plant enquiry committee, appropriate actions are taken against the erring employees/officials for violation of safety norms leading to an accident. In case of contractual employees, the same is done as per the penalty provisions given in the terms and conditions of the contract.

(d) In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. In case of fatal accidents of regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per the Workmen's Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and company policy. SAIL and RINL have paid approximately Rs. 17,32,04,413/- as compensation to the injured persons and families of deceased from 2010 till date.

The average annual expenditure on maintenance of different plants (including expenditure incurred on repairs, change in pipelines, electric repairs and mechanical maintenance) of SAIL and RINL during the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 was about Rs. 5738.33 crore and Rs.777.80 crore respectively.

(e) Measures taken by SAIL Plants/Units to avoid occurrence of accidents in identified areas of concern are as follows:-

- (i) Enforcing usage of job specific Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) by all concerned, mandatory use of full body harness in place of safety belts;
- (ii) Campaign and training on rail and road safety;
- (iii) Use of retardant dress while handling liquid metal;
- (iv) Provisions of automatic gas leak detection and alarm system in hazardous areas, Conducting periodic mock drills as per emergency plan;
- (v) Strict adherence to Inter Plant Safety Standards procedures;
- (vi) Enforcement of safety induction training;
- (vii) Strict adherence to safety procedures, medical fitness and height pass; and

- (viii) Thrust on systematic approach for safety management (OHSAS-18001 implementation, internal and external safety audits etc.)

As regards RINL, based on the findings of the enquiry committees which probe into the incident of each fatal accident, the cause of each accident is identified and the following measures are taken:

- (i) Comprehensive safety audit has been conducted by Regional Labour Institute, Chennai, DGFASLI (Directorate General, Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes) in July 2012.
- (ii) Review of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Training programme has been

conducted by Director Safety, Regional Labour Institute, Chennai, DGFASLI in October 2012.

- (iii) Mock-drills as per the emergency plan conducted periodically.
- (iv) Automatic gas leak detection alarm in critical and gas prone areas provided.
- (v) Enforcing usage of job specific personal protective equipment.
- (vi) Conducting special training programmes on Behavioral Based Safety and Legal awareness
- (vii) Training programme conducted on 'Prevention of Fire in Oxygen enriched systems'.

### STATEMENT

*Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants and units of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years and the current year (plant-wise).*

PLANTS /UNITS	Fatal accidents (fatality)				Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto 20.08.2013)	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto July'13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Steel Authority of India Ltd								
Bhilai Steel Plant	0	1	1	4	3	8	6	6
Durgapur Steel Plant	4	0	7	5	2	0	0	0
Rourkela Steel Plant	4	3	5	1	11	12	4	3
Bokaro Steel Plant	8	3	9	6	14	5	6	4
IISCO Steel Plant	10	6	3	2	27	12	8	5
Alloy Steel Plant	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Salem Steel Plant	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	0	3	0	0	9	6	8	2
Chandrapur Ferro Alloys Plant	0	0	0	0	6	4	4	2
Stock yard	1	1	1	0	1	5	1	0
Raw Material Division (Mines)	2	0	0	1	6	1	2	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhilai Mines	0	1	1	0	29	17	17	10
Collieries	3	1	0	1	3	5	1	1
SAIL Refractory Unit	0	1	0	0	0	8	20	12
Total (SAIL)	33	21	27	20	115	86	78	45
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	10	8	25	2*	46	46	33	14
GRAND TOTAL	43	29	52	22	161	132	111	59

\* (upto July, 2013)

### **Modernisation of Industrial Units**

2641. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced schemes for promotion and modernization of industrial units under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of the projects sanctioned under the IIUS in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Odisha and Chhattisgarh along with the implementation status thereof;

(c) the details of pending proposals under IIUS received from various industries including powerloom and textile clusters and the reasons for delay in sanctioning the projects;

(d) the total financial assistance sanctioned and the expenditure made therefrom to the projects for creating/upgrading water supply system, drainage and road connectivity in each State during the said period; and

(e) whether any assessment has been made about the efficacy of the promotional schemes and if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The 'Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)' was notified in 2003 for

upgradation and modernization of infrastructure facilities of the industrial clusters. The Scheme was recast in 2009. Further, the new Scheme namely, 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' has been introduced recently for taking up new projects in 12th Five Year Plan period.

(b) Two projects have been sanctioned in Odisha in 2004 and 2010 and one in Chhattisgarh in 2005 under IIUS. Total 9 Nos. of projects have been sanctioned during the financial years 2009-10 to 2012-13 including one project for the State of Odisha. The details of these 9 projects are Annexed.

(c) No proposal is pending under IIUS. One proposal for establishment of Powerloom Cluster at Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh and one proposal for establishment of Textile Cluster at Panipat, Haryana were received in Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) which were returned to the concerned State Government with a request to submit revised proposal after issue of Notification of Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) as outlay under IIUS was fully committed.

(d) The details of financial assistance sanctioned and the expenditure made therefrom to the projects for creating/upgrading water supply system, drainage and road connectivity in each State during the said period are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The independent evaluation of the Scheme was carried out in 2011 by the National Productivity Council (NPC). The findings of the Evaluation Study of NPC indicate that the Scheme has provided a robust platform for development of common facilities like R&D labs, Skill

Upgradation Centre, Common Tool Rooms, Prototyping Centres, Effluent Treatment Plants, basic infrastructure (road, water, supply, power, etc.) which are essential for the clusters. Majority of these clusters belong to Small and Medium Enterprises who have taken up green initiatives and

pollution curbing components under the Scheme. Based on the findings of the evaluation study and experiences gained during implementation of IIUS, a new Scheme Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) has been introduced w.e.f. 18.07.2013.

**STATEMENT**

S.NO	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Financial year of sanctioning	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (Rs. Cr.)	Approved project cost of Water supply, drainage and road connectivity (Rs. Cr.)	Expdr. incurred as on 31.07.2013 w.r.t preceding column (Rs. cr.)
1.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	2009-10	81.90	58.20	19.71	6.804
2.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Auranqabad	Maharashtra	2010-11	81.35	58.20	0	0
3.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	2010-11	102.81	58.28	1.72	1.21
4.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	2010-11	62.28	52.63	10.58	6.64
5.	Hand Tools Technology Centre, Jalandhar*	Punjab	2010-11	79.49	58.28	0	0
6.	Handloom Cluster, Bhagalpur*	Bihar	2010-11	20.82	15.69	0	0
7.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	80.50	58.28	17.24	13.91
8.	Narol Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat	2010-11	145.30	58.28	0	0
9.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	2011-12	42.63	30.92	7.52	1.24
TOTAL				697.08	448.76	56.77	29.804

\*SANCTION HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN AS THESE PROJECTS COULD NOT START IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

**Toll Plazas**

2642. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of toll plazas/toll agencies functioning on the National Highways (NHs) of the country, NH and State-wise including Goa;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame for collecting toll by these toll agencies and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the revenue accrued to the Government from these toll plazas during the last three years and the current year along with the time by which these toll plazas are likely to be made toll free by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Madam, state wise list of NHAI's toll plazas with the name of the toll agencies under Public Funded Projects is enclosed as Statement-I and under BOT Concessionaire is enclosed as Statement-II.

(b) In case of Public Funded Projects, the toll agencies have been selected by NHAI, through competitive bidding one tender mode for one year, two years (for annuity projects) and through limited bidding (e quotation) for three months. The user fee will be collected by the BOT/ OMT Concessionaires for BOT/ OMT projects for the period as provided in the Concession Agreements.

(c) Toll collection during last three years and current year upto June, 2013 by NHAI is as under:

Particulars	(Rs. in Cr.)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto June, 13)
For public funded/ OMT projects.	1923	1982	2381	806
Revenue share from BOT projects	536	923	1341	393

User fee is being levied and collected as per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008. However user fee shall be levied and collected at a reduced rate of 40% of the fee at the end of concession period in case of private funded project and on recovery of capital cost in case of public funded project.

## STATEMENT-I

STATE-WISE & NH-WISE PUBLIC FUNDED STRETCHES PRESENTLY  
UNDER COLLECTION OF FEE AS ON 31.07.2013

S. No	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location	Name of the Agency/ Concessionaire
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
1.	Ichapuram-Puintola	Km 477.054 - Km 432.000	5	45.054	Km 473.632 Bellupada	M/s BVSR Construct ions Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Nandigama -Srikakulam	Km. 160.00-Km. 97.00 (New Chainage Km. 543.204 - Km. 606.204)	5	63.000	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village Dist.Srikakulam	K. Kumar Raja Projects Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Ichapuram-Nandigam	Km. 226.15-Km. 160.00 (New Chainage Km. 477.054 - 543.204)	5	66.150	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram	M/s Vijay Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Srikakulam -Champavati	Km 97.00 - Km 49.00 (New Chainage from Km 606.704 - Km 654.204)	5	48.000	Km 616.704 Chilikapalem	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
5.	Champavati/Kopperla - Visakhapatnam-	Km 49.00 - Km 2.837 (New chainage from Km 700.544-Km 654.204)	5	46.340	Km.656.704 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
6.	Visakhapatnam - Ankapalli	km 2.837 - km 0.00 & Km 395.870 - Km 358.00 (New Chainage from Km 700.544-Km 741.255)	5	40.707	Km 728.055 Aghampudi	Virendra Kumar Vyas
7.	Ankapalli - Tuni	Km 358.00 - Km 272.00 (New chainage from Km 830.525-Km 741.255)	5	89.270	Km 795.498 Vemapadu, Distt Vishakhapatnam	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Tuni - Rajamundry (Bummuru)	Km 272.000 - Km 187.600 (new chainage from Km 914.883-Km 830.525)	5	84.400	Km 865.553 near Krishnavaram	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises
9.	Bommuru - Gundugolanu	Km 187.6-Km 81.6 (New Chainage from Km 914.833-1022.494)	5	107.611	Km 964.350, Tanuku	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
10.	Gundugolanu - Vijayawada -Including Eluru bypass	Km 81.60-Km 42.5 (New Chainage from Km 1022.494-1061.5940)	5	39.100	Km 1050.794 (Kalaparru Village.)	KOWURI RAVIND A REDDY) (individual)
11.	Gundugolanu - Vijayawada -Including Eluru bypass	Km 42.50 - Km 3.4 (New Chainage from Km 1061.594-Km 1100.694)	5	39.100	Km 1075.244 (Pattipadu Village)	M/s S.S.Enterprises
12.	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Km 368.255 -Km 471.331	7	103.076	Km 443.713 Manoharabad	Md. Usman
13.	Maharashtra/AP Border - Islam Nagar	Km 175.000 to Km 230.000	7	54.600	Km 180.300 Near Pippalwada village in Adilabad Distt.	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises
14.	Islam Nagar - Kattal	Km 230.00 - Km 278.00	7	53.010	Km 245.400 Rolmamba Vill.	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
15.	Kadthal-Armur	Km 278.00 - Km 308.00	7	30.900	Km 281.320, Gamjal	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
16.	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	Km 135.469-Km 211.00	7	74.622	Km 200.95 (Pullur)	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises (Consortium)
OMT.Plazas						
17.	Kurnool - Karidikonda	Km 211.00-Km 295.00	7	84.000	Km 250.700, Amakathadu, Distt. Kurnool	M/s MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Karidikonda - Marur	Km 295.00 - Km 374.00	7	79.000	Km 310.200, Kasepalli, Distt. Anantpur	M/s MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.

19.	Marur - AP/Karnataka Border	Km 374.000 - Km 462.164	7	88.164	Km 376.075 Marur Distt. Anantpur	M/s MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
BIHAR						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
20.	Aurangabad -Barachetti	Revise Km 180.00 -Km 240.00	2	60.000	Km 200.100 VII. Sau Kala	M/s Mother India Construction Pvt Ltd
21.	Pulparas - Saraigarh	Km 148.550-Km 159.185	57	10.64	Km 150.390 Asanpur in Supaul Distt.	M/s Balaji Enterprises
22.	Kotwa - Mehsi - Muzaffarpur	Km 440.000 to Km 520.000	28	80.00	468.700 near Parsoni Khem Village in East Champaran District	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Forbesganj - Purnea	Km 230.790 - Km 310.000	57	79.21	Km 267.000 Hariabara in Araria Distt.	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd
24.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	Km 0.000 - Km 69.500	57	69.50	Km 26.200 Maitihi in Muzaffarpur	Sh Vinay Kumar Pandey
25.	Darbhanga-Kosi Bund	Km 69.500 - Km 148.550	57	78.62	Km. 98.700 Naruar	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd
GUJARAT						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
26.	Ratanpur -Himatnagar	Km 388.180-Km 443.00	8	54.820	Km 416.00 Vantada Distt Sabarkantha	Sahakar Global Limited
27.	Himatnagar-Chiloda	Km.443.00-Km. 495.00	8	52.000	Km. 472.035 Kathpura	Sky Lark Securities Pvt.Ltd
28.	Garamore -Samakhiyali	Km 254.000 - Km 306.000 (new chainage Km 254.537 - Km 307.034)	8A	47.497	Km 286.655 Surajbari	M/s. SMS Infrastructure Ltd
29.	Garamore -Bamanbore	Km 182.60-Km 254.00	8A	71.937	Km 213.100 Vaghasia	Sahakar Global Ltd
30.	Palanpur/ Khemana - Aburoad	Km 340.00 - Km 295.00	14	45.000	Km 338.23 Khemana	M/s. MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Abu road - Palanpur/Khemana	Km 264.00 - Km 295.00	14	31.000	Km 270.25, Undvariya Distt Sirohi	M/s. Maspsko Builder Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Narmada Bridge and its approach on Vadodara-Surat Section 4 laned	Km 192.00-Km 198.00	8	6.000	Km 193.500	Under MoRTH
OMT PROJECTS						
33.	Porbander - Bhiladi	Km 2.00 - Km 52.50	8B	50.540	Km 11.00 Vanana Town	M/s Gujarat Pratibha Johnson OMT-2 Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Bhiladi - Jetpur	Km 52.50-Km 117.60	8B	65.100	Km 82.00 Dumiyani	M/s Gujarat Pratibha Johnson OMT-2 Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Palanpur -Radhanpur	Km 340.00-Km 405.00	14	65.000	Km 403.00 Bhiladi	M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
36.	Palanpur -Radhanpur	Km 405.00 - Km 458 & Km 138.80-Km 149.00	14&1 5	63.200	Km 439.00 Belgaum	M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Radhanpur - Adesar	Km 149.00-Km 217.00	15	68.000	Km 160.0 Varahi	M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
38.	Adesar-Samakhayali	Km 217.00-Km 281.30	15	64.300	Km 226 Makhel	M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
JHARKHAND						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
39.	Barachetti - Gorhar	Km 240.00 - Km 320.00	2	80.000	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt Hazaribagh	M/s U-Toll corporation Ltd
40.	Gorhar - Barwa Adda	Km 320.00 - Km 398.75	2	78.750	391.600 Ghangeri	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
KARNATAKA						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
41.	Maharashtra Border - Belgaum	Km 592.24 - Km 537	4	55.240	Km 591.24 Kognoli	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Limited

42.	Hattargi - Hirebagewadi	km. 537.000 - km. 515.000	4	22.00	km. 537.77 Hattargi	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Limited
43.	Gabbur - Devgiri	Km 404.00 - Km 340.00	4	64.00	Km 352.550 Bankapur	M/s-MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
44.	Doddasiddanahally - Hadadi	Km 189.000-Km 260.000	4	71.00	Km 237.650 Hebbalu, distt. Davanageri	M/s. Eagle Infra. India Ltd.
45.	Hadadi - Devgiri	Km 260.000 - Km 340.000	4	80.00	Km 288.200 Chalageri, distt. Haveri	M/s. BVSR Constructio n Pvt. Ltd.
46.	AP/ Karnataka Border - Devanhalli	Km 462.164 - Km 533.619	7	71.45	Km 464.774 near Bagepalli	M/s Chabbra's Associates
MAHARASHTRA						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
47.	Deodhari - Kelapur	Km 123.000-Km 153.000	7	30	Km 150.00 near Kelapur in Yavatmal Distt.	M/s. MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
48.	Borkhedi-Wadner	Km 36.600-Km 94.00	7	57.4	Km 92.500 near vill Daroda	M/s. Borele Buildcon Pvt. Ltd
MADHYA PRADESH						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
49.	Agra-Dholpur	Km 8.00-Km 51	3	43.000	Km 34 Baratha	M/s Konark Infrastructu e. Ltd.
50.	Morana - Gwalior	Km 61.00 -Km 103.00	3	42.000	Km 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morana	M/s Konark Infrastructu e. Ltd.
51.	Gwalior Bypass	Km 103.00 of NH-3 to Km 16.000 on NH-75	3 & 75	42.033	Km 32.607, Gwalior Bypass	M/s Balaji Enterprises
52.	Lakhnadon -Mahagaon	Km 567.550 - Km 624.480	7	56.93	Km 584.500 near Village Allonia in Seoni Distt.	M/s Inderdeep Construction
53.	Narsinghpur-Lakhnadon	Km 353.191 - Km 414.561	26	61.310	Km 372.531 (Khamaria)	M/s Vanshika Construction
54.	Lalitpur-Malthone (Lalitpur-Rajwans)	Km 99.005 - Km 160.000	26	60.995	Km 142.319 Malthon	Sh. Virendra Kumar Vyas



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55.	Malthone-Sagar Bypass (Rajwans-Bamhori)	Km 160.000-Km 219.492	26	59.492	Km 187.000 Mehar	M/s Vanshika Construction
56.	Jhansi - Lakhnadon	Km 262.739 - Km 309.000	26	46.261	Km 294.500 Village Titarpani in Sagar Distt.	M/s Vanshika Contruction
OMT PROJECTS						
57.	Raj/MP Boarder-Arnola Vill (Shivpuri Bypass)	Km 579.00 to Km 610.00 of NH-76, Shivpuri bypass taking off at km 610.00 of NH-76 and merging at km 15.00 of NH-25 and km 15.00 - km 30.00 of NH-25 including 22.00 km of Shivpuri bypass	76 & 25	53.273	Km 589.370 Ramnagar	M/s Jhansi Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Amola - Jhansi Bypass	Km 30.000 - Km 90.000	25	75.300	Km 84.650 Raksa	M/s Jhansi Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
ORISSA						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
59.	Bhadrak - Chetia	Km 53.124- 123.124 (New chainage Km 227.00-Km 157.00)	5	74.500	Km 98.000 (Km 191.698 New) Panikholi	M/s Konark Infrastruc ture Ltd.
60.	Sunakhala - Bhubaneshwar	Km 337.01 - Km 402.01 (New Chainage Km 362.000 - Km 297.000)	5	76.665	Km 397.310 Gangapada Near Khurda (New Km 301.700)	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
61.	Bhadrak - Balasore	Km 136.500-199.141 (New chainage Km 143.635 - Km 80.994)	5	62.641	Km 182.175 (Km 97.960 New) Sergarh	M/s S.S.Enter prises Ltd.
62.	Chandikhol-Paradip	Km 0.000 - Km 76.588	5A	76.588	Km 4 Srirampur	M/s Inderdeep Construct ion Co.
PUNJAB						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
63.	Amritsar - Wagah Border	Km 456.100-Km 492.030	1	35.930	Km 479.868 (Chhidan)	Shri Vinay Kumar Services Pvt. Ltd.

## RAJASTHAN

## PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS

64.	Udaipur-Kherwara	Km 278.00-Km 348.00	8	70.000	Km.311.100 Paduna Village	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Limited
65.	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Km 348.00-Km 388.180	8	40.180	Km.348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Limited
66.	Kishangarh - Village Kavalias	Km 0.00 - Km 35.00 & Km 15.00-Km 81.00	79 & 79 A	101.000	Km 80.800 Kavalias	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Limited
67.	Bhilwara -Chittorgarh	Km 81.00-Km 163.900	79	82.900	Km 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
68.	Village Rithola-Udaipur	Km 213-Km 113.830	76	99.170	Km 166.00 Narayanpura	M/s. Virendra Kumar Vyas
69.	Chittorgarh Bypass	Km 159.0 of NH 79 (New chainage Km 163.9) and merging at Km 213.0 of NH76	79&76	29.600	Km 28.500 Rithola	M/s Riddhi Siddhi Associates
OMT PROJECTS						
70.	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Km 509.00 - Km 580.00 (New Chainage Km 491.722 - Km 559.214)	76	67.492	Km 525.725 Mundiyyar	M/s Jhansi-Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Swaroopganj -Pindwara & Pindwara - Udaipur	Km 264.000 - Km 248.700 of NH-14 & Km 0.000 - Km 57.000 of NH-76	14 & 76	72.300	km 11.200 Malera/Pindwara	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
72.	Pindwara - Udaipur	Km 57.00 - Km 104.724	76	47.724	km 64.200 Jaswantgarh/Gogunda	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
73.	Chittoregarh -Bichhore	Km 213.00-Km 269.00 (New chainage Km 199.929-Km 252.929)	76	53.00	Km 237.629, Bassi Vil.	M/s Chittogarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
74.	Bichhore - Bijoliya	Km 269.00 - 325.00 (New chainage Km 252.929 - Km 306.929)	76	54.00	Km. 294.469, Aroli Vil.	M/s Chittogarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	Bijoliya - Kota	Km 325.00- Km 381.0 (Chainage Km 306.929 - Km 360.429)	76	53.50	Km 340.979, Dhaneshwar Vil.	M/s Chittogarth Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
76.	Kota Bypass -Derumata Temple	Km 406.00 - Km 449.150 (new chainage 388.263 -Km 430.943)	76	42.68	Km 427.000 Simliya / Baran	M/s Kota Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
77.	Derumata Temple - Gadawali River	Km 449.150-Km 509.00 (new chainage Km 430.943 - Km 491.722)	76	61.379	Km 479 Fatehpur	M/s Kota Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
TAMIL NADU						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
78.	Madurai -Virudhunagar	Km 1.500-Km 52.300 (old chainage Km 1.500 - Km 45.483)	7	50.80	Km 18.652 near Kappalur Distt. Madurai	M/s. Eagle Infra India Ltd
79.	Virudhunagar -Kovilpatti	Km 52.300 - Km 99.780	7	64.2	Km 74.930 near Etturvattum Distt. Virudhunagar	M/s. Eagle Infra. India Ltd
80.	Kovilpatti - Moondradaippu	Km 109.683-Km 173.183 (new chainage Km 116.500 - Km 180.000)	7	63.5	Km 125.350 near Salaipudhur Distt Tuticorin	M/s Premier Car Sales Ltd.
81.	Moondradaippu - Anjugramam	Km 173.183-Km 231.600 (new chainage Km 180.000 - Km 234.975)	7	54.975	Km 185.387 near Nanguneri Distt Tirunelveli	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Ltd
82.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km 28.00-Km 74.50	45	46.500	Km 52.820 (Paranur)	M/s Premier Car Sales Ltd.
83.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km 74.50-Km 121.00	45	46.500	Km 103.500 (Athur)	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
84.	Tirunelveli - Tuticorin	Km 4.00-51.02 new 0.000 to 47.250	7A new	47.250	Palayamkottai	M/s Premier Car Sales Ltd.
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## OMT Plazas

85.	Chennai Bypass	Km 0.00 to Km 32.600 of (NH No. 4 & 45)	45 & 4	32.600	Km 16.50, Vanagaram Km 28.600, Surapattu	M/s. MEP Chennai Bypass tollroad Pvt. Ltd
86.	Trichi - Tovatanakurichi	Km 0.00 - Km 60.950	45B	60.633	Km 21.020 (Near Boothakudi village)	M/s. Eagle Deep Trichy Bypass Tollway ndiaLtd
87.	Tovaranakurichi -Madurai	Km 60.950 to Km 124.840	45B	63.890	Km 113.630 (Near Chittampatti village)	M/s. Eagle Deep Trichy Bypass. Toll way India Ltd

## UTTAR PRADESH

## PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS

88.	Tundla-Makhanpur	Km 219.00-Km 250.500	2	49.873	Km 225.00, Tundla	M/s Ayushajay Construction Pvt. Ltd.
89.	Shikohabad - Etawah & Etawah Bypass	Km 250.50 - Km 321.10	2	72.940	Km 285.0 Semra, Atikabad (Gaurau)	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
90.	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	New chainage Km 457.377 - Km 508.877	2	51.500	Km 506.262, Purwameer	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
91.	Ashapur - Thariwan	Km 38.000 - Km 94.020	2	56.020	Km 71.000, Chitaura, distt. Fatehpur	M/s Surya International Pvt. Ltd
92.	Fatehpur - Khokharaj	Km 100.00-Km 158.00	2	58.000	Km 120.50 Katoghan	M/s Vinayendra Nath Upadhaya
93.	Allahabad - Handia - Varanasi	Km 245.00 - Km 317.00	2	72.000	Km 279.12, Lalanagar	M/s Bholanath Prajapati Shukla
94.	Allahabad Bypass	Km 158.00-Km 242.708	2	84.708	Km 161.850 Sihori Uparhar, Km 185.544 Adampur, Km 196.605 Rajapur Maksudan, Km 216.815 Bhopatpur and Km 239.950 Sujaula	Sh. Virendra Kumar Vyas
95.	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Km 27.643 - km 48.638 & Bypass of 11.250 km.	24	32.245	Km 29.30 Dasna	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96.	Brijghat - Moradabad	Km 93.00 - Km 149.25	24	56.25	Km 121.975 Joya	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
97.	Hapur-Garhmuketeshwar	Km 58.000 to km 93.000	24	35.000	Km 88.500 Brijghat, distt. Gaziabad	M/s Nagar Dairy Pvt. Ltd.
98.	Jhansi - Pooch	Km 90.000 - Km 165.000 (Except Km 97.150-Km 98.000)	25	64.150	Km 140.400 Village Semari in Jhansi Distt.	M/s Vanshika Construction
99.	Jhansi - Lalitpur	Km 49.700 - Km 99.005	26	49.305	Km 85.280 Village Vigakhet in Lalitpur Distt.	M/s Balaji Enterprises
100.	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	Km 0.00- Km 5.410	27	5.410	Km 1.600	M/s Inderdeep Construction
101.	Gorakhpur Bypass	Km 0.000 - Km 32.270 (existing chainage Km 251.700 - Km 279.800)	28	32.27	Km 3.500 village Tendua in Gorakhpur Distt.	M/s Sameer Pandey
102.	Gorakhpur-Kasiya	Km 279.80-Km 320.80	28	41.00	Km 307.00 near vill Muziana Hetim	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
103.	UP/ Bihar Border -Kasia	Km 320.800 - Km 366.800	28	46.00	Km 357.000, Salemgarh, Distt. Kushinagar	M/s Vinay Kumar Singh
104.	Poonch-Orai	Km 155.00 to Km 120.00	25	65.000	Km 187.50 village Ait in Jaluan district	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd
105.	Orai-Bara	Km 220.00 to 288.513	25	66.813	Km 229.213 village Usaka in Jaluan district (Chameri)	M/s Sangam India Ltd
106.	Shahjahanpur Bridge	-	24	-	-	Sh. Sanjay Traders
OMT Projects						
107.	Lucknow - Kanpur	Km 11.00-Km 59.00	25	48.00	Km 39.00 Nawabganj	M/s PNC Kanpur Ayodhya Toll Ways Pvt. Ltd.
108.	Lucknow - Ranimau	Km 8.250 - Km 70.000	28	61.75	Km 53.000, Ahmedpur, Distt Barabanki	M/s PNC Kanpur Ayodhya Toll Ways Pvt. Ltd.

109.	Ranimau - Faizabad	Km 70.000 to km 135.000	28	65.00	Km 107.000 Ronahi, distt. Faizabad	M/s PNC Kanpur Ayodhya Toll Ways Pvt. Ltd.
110.	Ayodhya - Basti	Km 135.000 to km 190.000	28	55.00	Km 163.000 Chaukadi, distt. Basti	M/s Ayodhya-Gorakhpur-SMS Toll Pvt. Ltd.
111.	Basti - Gorakhpur	Km 190.000 to km 252.860	28	62.86	Km 198.000 Mandwanagar	M/s Ayodhya-Gorakhpur-SMS Toll Pvt. Ltd.
WEST BENGAL						
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
112.	Barwa adda-Panagarh	Km 398.75- km 515.236	2	116.486	Km 454.8 Garui	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd
113.	Budbud-Palsit	Km 525.853-Km 587.853	2	62.000	Km 585.692 Palsit Distt Bardvan	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd
114.	Palsit - Dhankuni	Km 587.853 - Km 651.602	2	63.749	Km 646.005 Dhankuni	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd
115.	Pumea - Dalkhola	Km 447.000 - Km 498.970	31	51.97	Km 451.00 Surjapur	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd
116.	Sonapur -Ghoshpuku	Km 551.000-Km 522.700	31	44.00	Km 451.00 Paschim Madati in Darjeeling Distt.	M/s Simanchal Construction, but tenure expired on 21.08.2013
117.	Kolaghat-Haldia Jammu and Kashmir	Km 0.000 - Km. 52.700	41	50.215	Km. 11.600 Sonapetia	Sh Virendra Kumar Vyas
PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS						
118.	Jammu-Pathankot	km 16.350-km 97.200	1A (44 new)	78.285	Km 43.650 Rajbagh	Tolling under suspension
119.	Jalandhar-Pathankot	km 70.000 - km 110.000	1A	40.100	Harsamansar	PK Hospitality Services Pvt. Ltd

## STATEMENT-II

## STATE-WISE &amp; NH-WISE BOT STRETCHES PRESENTLY UNDER COLLECTION OF FEE AS ON 31.07.2013

S. No	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location	Name of the Agency/ Concessionaire
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>						
<b>SPV PROJECTS</b>						
1.	Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	Km 0.000-Km 10.336	SR	12.000	Km 9.158 (Panchvati Colony) & Km 2.262 (Gosthani Gate of NAVY)	M/s Vishakhapatnam Port Road Co. Ltd.
<b>BOT PROJECTS</b>						
2.	Tada - Nellore	km 52.8 - km 163.6	5	110.517	Km 86.00 Sullurpet, Km 124.40 Budhanam and Km 155.30 Venkatachalam	M/s CIDB Invenures Sdn Bhd and M/s Swarna Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Vijayawada - Chilakaluripet	Km 354.775 - km 434.150	5	83.000	Km 416.8 Kaza	M/s Vijayawada Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Chilakaluripet -Ongole	Km 358.00-Km 291.00 (New Chainage from Km 1250.691 - Km 1182.802	5	70.945	Km 1200.00 Vill Bolapalli, Distt Prakasam	M/s Simhapuri Expressway Ltd.
5.	Ongole - Kavali	Km 291.00-Km 222.00 (New Chainage from Km 1322.750-Km 1250.691)	5	69.000	Km 1264.00 Vill Tangutur Distt Prakasam	M/s Simhapuri Expressway Ltd.
6.	Kavali - Nellore	Km 222.000 - km 178.200 (New Chainage from Km 1383.713 - Km 1366.547	5	43.800	Km. 1326.000 Sunambatti Village	M/s Simhapuri Expressway Ltd.
7.	Thondapali -Jedcherla	Km 22.30 - Km 80.50	7	58.006	Km 54.00	M/s GMR Jodchela Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Jatcherla -Kotakatta	Km 80.05 - Km 135.469	7	55.740	Km 114.087	M/s L&T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Nandigama -Vijayawada	km 217.00-km 265.00	9	48.00	Km 226.40 Keesara	M/s CIDB Invenures Sdn Bhd

10.	Hyderabad - Vijayawada	Km 40.000 to Km 221.500	9	179.410	(1) km 60.650 near village Panthangi in Nalgonda district (2) km 118.250 near village Korlaphadu in Nalgonda district (3) km 205.025 near village Chillakallu in Krishna district	M/s GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Hyderabad - Yadgiri Section from Km 18.600 to Km 54.000 of NH-202 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	Km 18.600 to Km 54.000	202	35.650	km 38.100 near village Gudur in Nalgonda district	M/s Hyderabad - Yadgiri Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Armur - Adloor - Yellareddy	Km 308.000 to Km 367.000	7	60.000	at Km 342.700	M/s Navayuga Dichpally Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
BIHAR						
BOT PROJECTS						
13.	Barun -Aurangabad (Varanasi -Aurangabad section)	Km 140.00-Km 240.00 Revise Km 317.00- Km 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00-Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00 - Km 978.00)	2	94.800	Km 200.100 Vil. Mohania Revise Km 907.10	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Mohania - Barun (Varanasi -Aurangabad section)	km. 65.00-km. 140.00 Revise Km 317.00 - Km 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00-Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00 - Km 978.00)	2	42.600	km. 111.00, Sasaram Revise Km 860	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHHATISGARH						
BOT PROJECTS						
15.	Durg Bypass	Starting at km 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at km 323.6	6	18.00	Km 312.500	M/s Shakti Kumar M. Sancheti Ltd.
16.	End of Durg Bypass- Chhattisgarh / Mah. Border	km 322.400 to km 405.000	6	82.000	Km 331.85	M/s Ashoka Highways (Durg) Ltd.
GUJARAT						
SPV PROJECTS						
17.	A V Expressway Phase 1	Km 0.00 - km 43.4 & Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	NE-1	43.40	km 2.616 & one side plaza	M/s Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Co. Ltd.
18.	A V Expressway Phase II	Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	NE-1	49.90	Km 86.1 plus two side plazas at Km 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km 58.616 (Anand)	M/s Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Co. Ltd.
19.	Ahmedabad -Vadodra	Km 6.400 to Km 104.00	8	97.6	Km 91.000 (Vasad) m	M/s IRB Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd
BOT PROJECTS						
20.	Gondal - Rajkot	Km 117.00-Km 185.00	8B	67.127	Km 120.50 Pithadia & Km 156.80 Bharudi	M/s West Gujarat Expressway Ltd.
21.	Vadodara -Bharuch	Km 108.7 - Km 192	8	83.300	Km 157.20 Bharthana	M/s L&T Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Ltd.
22.	Bharuch - Surat	198.00-Km 263.00	8	65.000	Km 245.750 Choriyasi	M/s IDAA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Chalthan (Surat) - Waghaldhara	Km 263.4-Km 318.6	8	55.200	Km 297.360 Boriach	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Waghaldhara-Kajali	Km 318.60-Km 381.60	8	63.000	Km 356.200 Bhagwada	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

25.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	Km 306-Km 362.16	8A	56.160	Km 309 Samakhiali	M/s L & T Samakhiali Gandhidham Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
HARYANA						
BOT PROJECTS						
26.	Panipat Elevated Highway	Km 86.00 - Km 96.00	1	10.000	Km 96.000	M/s L&T Panipat Elevated Corridor Ltd.
27.	Panipat-Ambala	Km 96 - km 206	1	110.000	Km 146.40Km (earlier at 132 Karnal)	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Km 16.100-Km 20.500	2	4.400	Km 18.700/Km 20.200	M/s Badarpur Faridabad Elevated tollwayLtd.
29.	Delhi - Agra	Km 20.500-Km 110.250	2	89.750	Km 74.000 Srinagar	DA Toll Roads Pvt Ltd
30.	Delhi - Gurgaon	Km 14.30 - Km 42.00	8	27.70	Km 24.0, Km 42.00 & side plaza at Km 19.10	M/s Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd.
KARNATAKA						
BOT PROJECTS						
31.	Neelamangla -Tumkur	Km 29.5 - km 62.0	4	32.5	Km 30.0 Neelamangla & km 61.0 Tumkur	M/s Jas Toll Road Company Ltd.
32.	Belgum - Dharwad	Km 433.000 - Km 515.000	4	79.36	Km 483.600 Hirebagewadi	ASHOKA BELGAUM DHARWAD TOLLWAY PVT LTD
33.	Doddasiddavanaha lly - Tavarakere	Km 189.00-Km 132.00	4	57.00	Km 172.767 Guitalu	M/s IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Tavarakere - Anthrasanahally	Km 132.00-Km 75.00	4	57.00	Km 104.530, Karajeevanahally	M/s IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Banglore -Neelamangla	Km 10.00-Km 29.50	4	19.565	Km 14.875 & Km 26.075, Neelamangla & Banglore (4 Side Plazas -16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800)	M/s Navayuga Bengalooru Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Devanhalli -Bangalore	Km 534.720 - Km 556.840	7	22.120	At Km 538.000	M/s Navayuga Devanhalli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Siik Board Junction - Hosur	Km 8.765-Km 18.750-Km 33.130	7	24.365	Km 32.700 (4 Side Plazas)	M/s Bangalore Elevated Tollway Ltd.
38.	Neelamangia Junction - Devihalli	Km 28.200-Km 110.000	48	82.262	Km 32.750 & Km 100.300,	M/s Lanco Devinhalli Highways Pvt. Ltd.
39.	Bijapur - Hungund	Km 102.000 to Km 202.000 (New Chainage Km 225.800 to Km 323.021)	13 (New NH-50)	97.220	Km 103.888 Kasaba Distt Bijapur and Km 165.650 Nagarhalla Distt Bagalkot	M/s Bijapur - Hungund Tollway Private Limited
40.	Hungund- Hospet	Km 202.000 - Km 299.000	13	99.059	Km 229.061 near vanagari vill. Km 283.500 near shahapur vill. Km 288.000 near Hitnal vill.	M/s. GMR OSE Hungund Hospet Highways Pvt. Ltd.
<b>KERALA</b>						
<b>SPV PROJECTS</b>						
41.	Edapalli - Vyttila -Aroor	Km 342.000-358.750	47	16.450	Km 356.500 near Kumbalam in Ernakulam District	M/s Cochin Port Road Co. Ltd.
<b>BOT PROJECTS</b>						
42.	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	Km 270.000 - Km 316.700-Km 342.000	47	64.940	Km 278.000 ( Paliyekkara)	M/s Guruvayoor Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>						
<b>SPV PROJECTS</b>						
43.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	Km.5.000 to Km.26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km.0.00 to Km.4.400 (D-G Section) and from Km. 106.000 to Km. 109.500	4B& 4	30.000	Km 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanjade)	M/s Mumbai-JNPT Port Road Co. Ltd.

44.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Phase-II) (on SPV basis)	Km 6.400-Km 14.550 of SH-54 & Km 0.000 - Km 6.202 of Amra Marg including construction of New Six lane Bridge on Panvel Creek.	SH 54	14.350	Km 9.100 (Dastan)	M/s Mumbai-JNPT Port Road Co. Ltd.
BOT PROJECTS						
45.	MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	Km 168.500-Km 265.000	3	68.300	Km 203.400 (Shirpur) & Km 236.600 (Songir)	M/s Dhule Palesner Tollway Ltd.
46.	Pimpalgaon -Dhule	Km 380.00 - Km 265.00	3	118.158	Km 356.715 Chandwal & Km 268.632 Dhule	M/s Ircon Soma Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
47.	Vadape - Gonde	Km 440.00 - 539.500	3	94.770	Km 455.485 Ghoti (Budruk) & Km 532.690 Arjunali	M/s Mumbai Nasik Expressway Ltd.
48.	Pimpalgaon -Nashik - Gonde	Km 380.00 - Km 440.000	3	45.445	Km 390.450 near Vill. Baswant	M/s. PNG tollways Ltd
49.	Satara - Kagal	Km 592.240 - Km 725.00	4	132.76	Km 634.5 & Km 694.150 (Taswade & Kini)	Mrs Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd.
50.	Mumbai-Pune Expressway (4 laned)	Km 0.00 - Km 90.00	4	90.000		Under MoRTH
51.	Dharwad-Hubli (2 laned)	Km 433.00 - Km 404.00	4	29.000	Km 432.800 & Km 404.00	Under MoRTH
52.	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment & Katraj - Sarole	Km. 2.80 - Km. 30.0 & Km 834.50-km. 781.00	4	80.70	km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur Vill. Distt Pune)	M/s PS Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
53.	Khandala - Satara	Km 772.00 - Km 725.00	4	56.000	Km 748.600 Anewadi Village	M/s PS Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
54.	Nagpur - Kondhali	Km 9.200 - Km 50.000	6	39.841	Km 20.612	M/s Balaji Tollways Ltd.
55.	Kondhali -Talegaon	Km 50.00-Km 100.00	6	49.522	Km 76.00 (Karanja)	M/s Oriental Pathways (Nagpur) Pvt Ltd
56.	Talegaon -Amrawati section	km 100.000-km 166.0	6	66.725	at Km 142.8 near nandgaon peth villange on NH-6	M/s. IRB Talegaon -Amravati Tollway Pvt. Ltd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57.	Pune - Solapur	Km. 40-Km 144.400	9	84.785	Km. 65.240 (Patas) Km. 145.746 (Sardewadi)	M/s. Pune Solapur Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border -Wainganga Bridge	Km 405.00 - Km 485.00	6	72.056	Km 449.260	M/s Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.
59.	MP/Maharashtra Border - Nagpur & Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur-Hyderabad)	Km 652.000 to Km 729.000 & Km 14.585 to Km 36.600	7	56.613	Km 690.600 (near Mansar Village and Km 35.600 (near Borkhedi village in Nagpur District) along with two check toll plazas on Nagpur bypass and Kamptee Kanhan Bypass (at 1-3 km distance from Junction)	M/s Oriental Nagpur Bye Pass Construction Pvt. Ltd.
60.	Kajali - Manor	Km 381.6-km439.0	8	57.400	Km 420.34 Charoti	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
61.	Manor-Baseen Creek Dahisar	Km 439.00- km 502.00	8	63.000	Km 474.1 Shirshad	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Pune - Khed	Km 12.190-Km 42.00	50	30.000		Under MoRTH MADHYA PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH						
BOT PROJECTS						
63.	Guna Bypass	Km 319.700-Km 332.100	3	14.000	Km 331.000	M/s Guna Infrastructure Ltd.
64.	Indore-Khalghat	Km 12.60-Km 84.70	3	77.550	Km 82.800	M/s Oriental Pathways Ltd.
65.	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	Km 84.700-Km 167.500	3	82.800	Km 141.85	M/s SEW Navyuga Barwani Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
66.	Indore - Dewas	Km 577.550 - Km 610.00 & Km 0.000 - Km 12.600	3	45.050	Km 591.00 On Indore Bypass Just after the flyover of the Junction at NH-3	M/s Indore Dewas Tollways Limited

## ORISSA

## BOT PROJECTS

67.	Bhubaneswar-Chetia	Km 402.010-Km 53.124 (New chainage 297.00 -227.00)	5	67.000	Km 35.000 (Km 245.50 New) Manguli near Cuttack	M/s Shree Jagannath Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
68.	Dantan - Balasore	Km 69.450 - Km 0.00	60	69.450	Km 35.400 Vill Santoshpur/Laxminnath	M/s Baleshwar Kharagpur Expressway Ltd.

## PUNJAB

## BOT PROJECTS

69.	Jalandhar -Amritsar	Km 407.100-Km 456.100	1	49.000	Km 410.140 and Km 446.960	M/s. Jalandhar Amritsar Tollways Ltd.
70.	Ambala-Khanna	Km 206 - km 272	1	66.000	Km 213.300 Shambu	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Khanna-Jalandhar	Km 272 - km 372	1	115.100	Km 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km 296 Doraha)	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
72.	Ambala - Zirakpur	Km 5.735 - Km 39.960 of NH 22 & Km 0.00 - Km 0.871 of NH 21	22 & 21	35.096	Km 23.100 Dappar	M/s GMR Ambala -Chandigarh Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
73.	Kiratpur - Kurali	Km 28.600 - Km 73.200	21	42.900	Km 35.000	M/s BSC -C and C -Kurali Toll Road Ltd.
74.	Zirakpur -Parwanoo	Km 39.960 - Km 67.550	22 (new NH 5)	27.590	Km 51.400 Village Surajpur Chandri Mandir	M/s Himalyan Expressway Ltd.

## RAJASTHAN

## BOT PROJECTS

75.	Jaipur - Kishangarh	Km 273.50 - Km 363.885	8	90.385	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh	M/s GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Expressway Co. Ltd.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76.	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Km 42.0-km 162.5	8	119.800	Km 115 Shahjahanpur	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
77.	Kotputli-Chandwazi	Km 162.5-km 220	8	57.500	Km 211 Manoharpur	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Jaipur Bypass Phase I & II	Phase I taking off at Km 246 of NH 11 and Joining at Km 273.5 of NH 8 length 13.7 Km & Phase II taking off at Km 220 of NH 8 & joining at Km 246.00 of NH 11 length 34.70 Km)	8 & 11	48.400	Km 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
79.	Agra-Bharatpur	Km 17.756-Km 63.000	11	44.50	Km 30.300 Korai	M/s Oriental Pathways (Agra) P Ltd
80.	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 63.000 - Km 120.000	11	57.000	Km 64.570 & km 98.500	M/s Madhucon House Agra Jaipur Expressways Ltd.
81.	Jaipur - Mahua	Km 119.567-Km 174.296	11	109.088	Km 156.60 & Km 204.70	M/s Jaipur Mahua Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
TAMIL NADU BOT PROJECTS						
82.	Chennai-Tada	Km 11.00-Km 54.40	5	43.400	km 27.00/km 21.625	M/s L&T Chennai-Tada Tollway Ltd.
83.	Walajahpet - Poonamalai	Km. 106.800-Km. 13.800	4	46.500	Km 37.800 (Sriperumbudur)	M/s. Essel Walajahpet Poonamallee Toll road pvt. Ltd.
84.			4	46.500	Km 104.900 (Chennasamudram)	M/s. Essel Walajahpet Poonamallee Toll road pvt. Ltd.
85.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Km 33.130-Km 93.000	7	59.870	Km 88.300 Krishnagiri	M/s HK Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
86.	Krishnagiri - Ambur	89.00 to 93.000 & Km. 0.00 to 72.950	7&46	73.000	Km. 46.850 Peddakallupalli (Vaniyambadi)	M/s Larsen and Toubro (L&T) Krishnagiri — Walajahpet Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

87.	Krishnagiri -Thopurghat	Km 94.000-Km 180.000	7	86.000	Km 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District.	M/s L&T Krihsnagiri Thopur Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
88.	Omallur-Namakal	Km 180.000-Km 248.625	7	68.625	Km 191.800	M/s M.V.R. Infrastructure Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
89.	Nammakal - Karur	Km 248.625 - Km 292.600	7	41.370	Km 259.500	M/s NK Toll Road Ltd.
90.	Karur Bypass -Dindigul Bypass	Km 292.600 - Km 373.275	7	77.725	Km 332.000	M/s TN (DK) Expressways Ltd.
91.	Dindigul Bypass - Samyanallore	Km 373.725 - Km 426.600 (Project Chainage Km 368.147 -Km 421.196)	7	53.049	Km 398.500	M/s DS Toll Road Ltd.
92.	Trichy - Dindigul	Km 333.000 - Km 421.273	45	88.278	Km 382.850 near Ponnambalapatti	M/s TD Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
93.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 121.00-Km 192.25	45	72.90	Km 148.900	M/s GMR Ulundurpet Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
94.	Ulundurpet -Padalur	Km 192.25-Km 285.00	45	93.894	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00	M/s Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
95.	Padalur - Trichy	Km 285.00 - Km 325.00	45	38.427	Km 304.510	M/s Indu Navayuga Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.
96.	Madurai Tuticorin	Km 138.800-Km 264.500	45B	127.400	Km 143.580 near Eliyarpthy village Distt. Madurai and Km 254.940 near Pudurpandiapuram village Distt. Tuticorin	M/s Madurai -Tuticorin Expressways Ltd.
97.	Ambur -Walajahpet	Km 72.950 - Km 148.300	46	75.350	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda Distt Vellore	M/s Larsen and Toubro (L&T) Krishnagiri - Walajahpet Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
98.	Salem - Kumarapalayam	Km 00.000 - Km 53.525	47	53.525	Km 27.697 Vaiguntham Village	M/s Salem Tollways Ltd.
99.	Kumarapalayam - Chengalpalli	Km 53.00-Km 100 (newchainage Km 53.525-Km 102.035)	47	48.510	Km 88.287	M/s Kumarapalayam Tollways Ltd.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
100.	Pondicherry - Tindivanam	Km 0.000 - Km 37.920	66	38.608	Km 6.572 Morattandi	M/s Pondicherry Tindivanam Tollways Ltd.
101.	Thanjavur - Trichy	Km 80.000-Km 128.480	67	48.480	Km 120.900	M/s Trichy - Thanjavur Expressways Ltd.
102.	Salem - Ulundurpet	Km 0.000-Km 134.000 (Design Change Km 0.313-Km 136.670)	68 (New NH 79)	90.904	Km 73.760 Nathakkarai & Km 105.000 Veeracholapuram West	M/s SU Toll Road Ltd.
UTTAR PRADESH BOT PROJECTS						
103.	Varanasi - Mohania (Varanasi -Aurangabad section)	Km 317.0-Km 46.00 Revise Km 317.00 - Km 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00-Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00 - Km 978.00)	2	55.000	Km 12.00 of VRM bypass Revise Km 800.00	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
104.	Delhi - Agra	Km 110.250-Km 199	2	89.750	Km 164.000 Mahuvan	DA Toll Roads Pvt Ltd
105.	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at km 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at km 166.65	24	18.22	Km 156 TP-1 & Km 158 TP-2	M/s Moradabad Bareilly Expressway Ltd.
106.	Etawah - Chakeri	Km 321.10-Km 393.00	2	73.325	km 351.50 Anantram	M/s Oriental Structural Engeneries Pvt. Ltd.
107.		Km 393.0 - Km 470.00	2	63.720	Km 2.80 from Km 393.00 Sikandara	M/s Oriental Structural Engeneries Pvt. Ltd.
108.	Lucknow - Sitapur	Km 488.270 - Km 413.200	24	75.931	Km 468.000 near Barabhari and Km 420.000 near Karondi	M/s Lucknow Sitapur Express way Ltd
109.	Meerut -Muzaffarnagar	Km 52.250-Km 131.000 (desine ch 52.250 -130.560)	58	78.310	Km 76.000 Village Sivaya Dist	M/s Western UP Toll way Ltd.

## WEST BENGAL

## BOT PROJECTS

110.	Kharagpur -Dantan	Km. 69.450 - Km. 119.737	60	50.287	Km. 103.490 Rampura	M/s Bareshwar Kharagpur Expressway Ltd.
111.	IInd Vivekananda Bridge & Approach	Km 666.165-Km 672.197	2	6.00	Km 666.644, Rajchandrapur	M/s Second Vivekananda Bridge Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
112.	Dhankuni -Kolaghat	Km. 18.50-Km. 72.00	6	53.500	Km. 35.250 in Jaledhulagori	M/s Ashoka Build Con Ltd
113.	Kolaghat -Kharagpur	Km 74.10-Km 129.61	6	55.510	Km 112.695, Debra/Baramulla	M/s Ashoka Build Con Ltd

[Translation]

### Toll on Four-Lane NHs

2643. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of four-lane National Highways (NHs) in the country along with their total length, State-wise;

(b) the names of the States where toll is being charged on four-lane NHs along with the details of private companies which are collecting toll on the said NHs, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to collect toll on all the four-lane NHs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) The State-wise details of four-lane National Highways (NHs) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of private companies collecting toll on four-lane NH stretches are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Toll on all four-lane NH stretches are to be collected as per the provision of NH Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and its subsequent amendments and concession agreement.

### STATEMENT-I

The State-wise details of four-lane National Highways (NHs)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Total length of four-lane NHs (km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,369.07
2.	Assam	503.83
3.	Bihar	796.07
4.	Chandigarh	0.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	160.56
6.	Delhi	80.00
7.	Goa	52.52
8.	Gujarat	1,791.71

1	2	3
9.	Haryana	595.52
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17.69
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	158.65
12.	Jharkhand	277.25
13.	Karnataka	1,234.73
14.	Kerala	98.70
15.	Madhya Pradesh	966.66
16.	Maharashtra	1,894.93
17.	Manipur	14.39
18.	Meghalaya	20.50
19.	Odisha	611.93
20.	Punjab	659.72
21.	Rajasthan	2,085.77
22.	Tamil Nadu	2,294.20
23.	Uttarakhand	27.66
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2,163.40
25.	West Bengal	705.37

### STATEMENT-II

The State-wise details of private companies collecting toll on four-lane NH stretches

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Private Agency
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s K. Kumar Raja Projects Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Vijay Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
		M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
		Virendra Kumar Vyas
		M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
		M/s Sri Sai Enterprises
		Kovuri Ravindra Reddy

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Private Agency	Sl. No.	State	Name of the Private Agency
		M/s S.S.Enterprises	4.	Gujarat	M/s Sahakar Global Limited
		Md. Usman			M/sSky Lark Securities Pvt.Ltd
		M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.			M/s. SMS Infrastructure Ltd
		M/s Sri Sai Enterprises (Consortium)			M/s Sahakar Global Ltd
		M/s MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.			M/s. MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Vishakhapatnam Port Road Co. Ltd.			M/s. Maspsko Builder Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s CIDB In ventures Sdn Bhd and M/s Swarna Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Co. Ltd.
		M/s Vijayawada Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s IRB Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd
		M/s Simhapuri Expressway Ltd.			M/s West Gujarat Expressway Ltd.
		M/s GMR Jadchelra Expressway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s L&T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.			M/s L&T Samakhiali Gandhidham Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s CIDB Inventures Sdn Bhd			M/s Gujarat Pratibha Johnson OMT-2 Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Hyderabad - Yadgiri Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	5.	Haryana	M/s L&T Panipat Elevated Corridor Ltd.
		M/s Navayuga Dichpally Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Progressive Construction Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Badarpur Faridabad Elevated Tollway Ltd.
2.	Bihar	M/s Mother India Construction Pvt Ltd			M/s DA Toll Roads Pvt Ltd
		M/s Balaji Enterprises			M/s Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd.
		M/s MEP Infrastructue Developers Pvt. Ltd.	6.	Jammu and Kashmir	M/s P K Hospitality Services Pvt. Ltd
		M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd	7.	Jharkhand	M/s U-Toll corporation Ltd
		Sh Vinay Kumar Pandey			M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
		M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tallway Pvt. Ltd.	8.	Karnataka	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Limited
3.	Chhattisgarh	M/s Ashoka Highways (Durg) Ltd.			M/s. MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s D S Construction Venture Pvt. Ltd.			

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Private Agency	Sl. No.	State	Name of the Private Agency
		M/s. Eagle Infra. India Ltd.			M/s. IRB Talegaon -Amravati Tollway Pvt. Ltd
		M/s. BVSR Construction Pvt. Ltd.			M/s. Pune Solapur Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Chhabra's Associates			M/s Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.
		M/s Jas Toll Road Company Ltd.			M/s Oriental Nagpur Bye Pass Construction Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Pvt Ltd			M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Iryan Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Navayuga Bengalooru Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s ATR Infra Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Navayuga Devanhalli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	11.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Konark Infrastructue. Ltd.
		M/s Bangalore Elevated Tollway Ltd.			M/s Balaji Enterprises
		M/s Lanco Devinhalli Highways Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Inderdeep Construction
		M/s Bijapur - Hungund Tollway Private Limited			M/s Vanshika Construction
		M/s. GMR OSE Hungund Hospet Highways Pvt. Ltd.			Sh. Virendra Kumar Vyas
9.	Kerala	M/s Cochin Port Road Co. Ltd.			M/s Guna Infrastructure Ltd.
		M/s Guruvayoor Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Oriental Pathways Ltd.
10.	Maharashtra	M/s. MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.			M/s SEW Navyuga Barwani Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s. Borele Buildcon Pvt. Ltd			M/s Indore Dewas Tollways Limited
		M/s Mumbai-JNPT Port Road Co. Ltd.			M/s Jhansi Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Dhule Palesner Tollway Ltd.	12.	Odisha	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
		M/s Ircon Soma Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
		M/s Mumbai Nasik Expressway Ltd.			M/s S.S.Enterprises Ltd.
		M/s. PNG tollways Ltd.			M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
		M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd.			M/s Shree Jagannath Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s P S Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Baleshwar Kharagpur Expressway Ltd.
		M/s Balaji Tollways Ltd.	13.	Punjab	M/s Vinay Kumar Services Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Oriental Pathways (Nagpur) Pvt Ltd			M/s Jalandhar Amritsar Tollways Ltd.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Private Agency	Sl. No.	State	Name of the Private Agency
		M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s HK Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s GMR Ambala - Chandigarh Expressways Pvt. Ltd.			M/s L&T Krishnagiri - Walajahpet Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s BSC - C and C - Kurali Toll Road Ltd.			M/s L&T Krihsnagiri Thopur Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Himalyan Expressway Ltd.			M/s M.V.R. Infrastructure Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Rajasthan	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Limited			M/s NK Toll Road Ltd.
		M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.			M/s TN (DK) Expressways Ltd.
		M/s. Virendra Kumar Vyas			M/s DS Toll Road Ltd.
		M/s Riddhi Siddhi Associates			M/s TD Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Expressway Co. Ltd.			M/s GMR Ulundurpet Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Oriental Pathways (Agra) P Ltd			M/s Indu Navayuga Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Madhucon House Agra - Jaipur Expressways Ltd.			M/s Madurai - Tuticorin Expressways Ltd.
		M/s Jaipur Mahua Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Salem Tollways Ltd.
		M/s Jhansi-Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Kumarapalayam Tollways Ltd.
		M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Pondicherry Tindivanam Tollways Ltd.
		M/s Chittogarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Trichy - Thanjavur Expressways Ltd.
		M/s Kota Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.			M/s SU Toll Road Ltd.
15.	Tamil Nadu	M/s. Eagle Infra India Ltd	16.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Ayushajay Construction Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Premier Car Sales Ltd.			M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s. Konark Infrastructure Ltd			M/s Surya International Pvt. Ltd
		M/s Premier Car Sales Ltd.			M/s Vinayendra Nath Upadhaya
		M/s. MEP Chennai Bypass tollroad Pvt. Ltd			M/s Bholanath Prajapati Shukla
		M/s. Eagle Deep Trichy Bypass Tollway India Ltd			Sh. Virendra Kumar Vyas
		M/s L&T Chennai-Tada Tollway Ltd.			M/s MEP Infrastructue Developers Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s. Essel Walajahpet-Poonamaliee Toll road Pvt. Ltd.			M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Private Agency
		M/s Nagar Dairy Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Vanshika Construction
		M/s Balaji Enterprises
		M/s Inderdeep Construction
		M/s Sameer Pandey
		M/s Sangam India Ltd.
		M/s Vinay Kumar Singh
		M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd
		Sh. Sanjay Traders
		M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s DA Toll Roads Pvt Ltd
		M/s Oriental Structural Engeneries Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Lucknow Sitapur Express way Ltd
		M/s Western UP Toll way Ltd.
		M/s PNC Kanpur Ayodhya Toll Ways Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Ayodhya-Gorakhpur-SMS Toll Pvt. Ltd.
17.	West Bengal	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd
		M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd
		M/s Simanchal Construction
		Sh Virendra Kumar Vyas
		M/s Baleshwar Kharagpur Expressway Ltd.
		M/s Second Vivekananda Bridge Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
		M/s Ashoka Build Con Ltd

[English]

#### Naval Enclave

2644. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government is planning to construct a Naval aircraft enclave at the Cochin International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (c) Keeping in view the strategic considerations for a credible maritime deterrence in pursuance of our national objectives, a Naval Air Enclave at Cochin International Airport is under execution which is expected to be completed by 2015.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Sanctuaries

2646. SHRI SYEP SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for setting up of new wildlife, birds sanctuary and national parks from various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar and Karnataka;

(c) the amount of funds allocated to various States including Karnataka in this regard, Sanctuary-wise, National Park-wise;

(d) whether the State Government has utilized this fund in the stipulated time;

(e) if so, the details thereof; (f) the number of proposals out of the said proposals lying pending with the Government; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Under the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the State/Union Territory Governments are empowered to declare Sanctuaries and National Parks. Further, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received any proposals from State/Union Territory, including Bihar and Karnataka for setting up of new wildlife, bird sanctuary and national parks. No funds have been allocated to any State/Union Territory Government including Karnataka in this regard.

(d) to (g) Does not arise in view of above.

[English]

**Defence Expenditure**

2647. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on defence by the major neighbouring countries in the last three years including the percentage of defence expenditure of total expenditure;

(b) whether the defence expenditure of the country has lagged behind other countries of South and East Asia in the recent years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the defence expenditure in the coming years with a view to modernise our forces; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Defence expenditure by major neighbouring countries as published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is as under

[in constant (2011) US \$ Million]

Country	2010	2011	2012
China	136467	146154	157603
Pakistan	6251	6547*	6630

Defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP in respect of these countries is as under:-

Country	2010	2011	2012
China *	2.1	2.0	2.0
Pakistan	2.6	2.7*	2.7

\* (SIPRI estimates)

(b) and (c) A like to like comparison of the data on defence spending of other countries is difficult due to lack of uniformity in treatment of different components of the expenditure and non availability of reliable figures.

(d) and (e) Requirements of the Services for modernisation have been chalked out in the Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) and the Defence Five Year Plan. Budgetary projections are made on this basis. However, allocation of funds depends on various factors

including the overall state of the economy, and availability of fiscal resources.

**Purchase of Equipment for BRO**

2648. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in purchase of digital telephone exchange equipment during 2008-2010 by the Border Road Organisation have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has inquired into the alleged scam and has fixed responsibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken / proposed to be taken by the Government against guilt; officials?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (e) Yes Madam, some irregularities have been reported in the purchase of digital telephone exchange equipment during 2008-2009 in Project Deepak of Border Road Organisation. The matter was investigated by CBI following which sanction for prosecution has been sought against certain officers and Regular Departmental Action has also been recommended. Adjutant General's Branch has been accordingly asked to take necessary action.

**Bharat Dynamics Limited**

2649. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up of new Missile manufacturing unit by Bharat Dynamics Limited at Nandgaon Pet in Amravati district of Maharashtra during the year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Bharat Dynamics Limited has obtained approval of the Board to acquire 535 acres of land on lease basis at Nandgaon Pet in Amravati district, Maharashtra for manufacturing missiles. Company is in the process of



finalising the lease deed with Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation.

(c) It may not be feasible to give any time frame at this stage.

#### **Repairing of Guwahati-Tezpur NH**

2650. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway from Guwahati to Tezpur via Dhekiajuli is in dilapidated condition thereby causing road accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds released for the repair of the said NH during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) National Highways (NHs) including Guwahati-Tezpur NH in Assam are kept in traffic worthy condition depending upon the inter-se priority and availability of fund. The NH from Guwahati (Jalukbari) to Baihata Chariali (NH-31) (part of East-West corridor) is entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and NH from Baihata Chariali to Tezpur via Dhekiajuli (NH-52) is entrusted to State PWD, Assam, for its development and maintenance. There is in-built provision of maintenance of the NH stretches which are under East West corridor in Assam. No separate fund for repairing of a particular NH is allocated. NH wise expenditure for repair and maintenance is not being maintained in the Ministry. However, the expenditure incurred for repair and maintenance of various NHs in the State of Assam during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, is at enclosed Statement.

#### **STATEMENT**

*The expenditure incurred for repair and maintenance of various NHs in the State of Assam during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs in crore)
1.	2010-11	99.04
2.	2011-12	57.48
3.	2012-13	67.16
4.	2013-14*	15.92

\*- As on July, 2013.

*[Translation]*

#### **Export of Agricultural Products**

2651. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the States for promoting export of agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the agricultural products exported during the last three years and the revenue earned thereon, State-wise and item-wise;

(d) whether any proposal from any State Government regarding permission for export of agricultural products is pending with the Government and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), there is no state-wise provision for promoting export of agricultural products.

(c) State wise export data is not being maintained. The value of export of agricultural and allied products, principal commodity group-wise during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Government receives representation from various quarters regarding permission to export the agricultural commodities from time to time. The Government takes decision after consideration of various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stocks including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to strike a balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc.

Presently, export of all agricultural products is allowed except pulses and edible oils. However the export of kabuli chana and organic pulses (upto 10000 MT per annum) is allowed and export of edible oils in branded consumer packs of upto 5 kg with Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 1500 per MT as well as export of certain other oils like castor oil, coconut oil, organic edible oils (10000 MT per annum) etc as notified in the DGFT Notification No. 39 (RE2012)/2009-2014 dated 25.03.2013 are also allowed.

**STATEMENT**

Values in US\$ Million

Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
<b>AGRI CULTURE &amp; ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	17,345.94	27,427.04	31,864.71
01) Cereal	3,348.54	6,270.39	9,645.16
a) Rice	2,544.77	4,940.36	6,208.16
b) Wheat	0.15	202.07	1,934.17
c) Others	803.61	1,127.95	1,502.82
02) Pulses	190.52	227.58	235.45
03) Tobacco	875.35	833.42	924.06
a) Unmanufactured	692.29	602.8	701.38
b) Manufactured	183.06	230.61	222.69
04) Spices	1,768.08	2,750.04	2,814.42
05) Nuts & Seeds	1,624.23	2,598.65	2,044.51
a) Cashew including CSNL	626.68	927.64	752.47
b) Sesame & Niger seed	517.1	577.96	544.63
c) Ground nut	480.45	1,093.05	747.41
06) Oil Meals	2,437.90	2,420.46	2,938.53
07) Guergum Meal	646.08	3,354.82	3,919.23
08) Castor Oil	654	971.85	792.82
09) Shellac	30.81	53.09	73.84
10) Sugar & Mollasses	1,245.94	1,881.34	1,615.49
11) Processed Foods	2,052.63	2,550.10	2,720.91
a) Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	1,038.16	1,129.57	1,177.97
b) Fruits/Vegetable seeds	40.52	60.03	63.7
c) Processed & misc processed items	973.94	1,360.49	1,479.23
12) Meat & Preparations	1,971.08	2,921.42	3,291.92
13) Poultry & Dairy Products	249.49	208.8	410.52
14) Floriculture Products	64.85	76.5	77.79
15) Spirit & Beverages	186.46	308.56	360.07

Source: DGCI&amp;S

[English]

### **Welfare of Ex-Servicemen**

2652. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-Servicemen are being overcharged for cost of the smart cards to be used in CSD canteens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaint has been received by the Government regarding irregularities in the functioning of Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government to bring transparency in the functioning of all ECHS centres?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A few complaints regarding delay in payment of private Hospitals bills, inadequate supply of certain medicines, inadequacy of manpower and discourteous behaviour of staff in ECHS Polyclinics have been received and directions were issued to Central Organisation, ECHS for taking corrective measures. Corrective measures taken / initiated include out-sourcing of On-line bill processing for speedy payment of empanelled hospital bills, enhancement of remuneration of contractual staff of ECHS, authorising additional manpower to ECHS, augmenting supply of medicines in ECHS polyclinics and sensitizing staff to bring in attitudinal changes towards ECHS beneficiaries.

[Translation]

### **Road Accidents on NH-92**

2653. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contains any data regarding the volume of traffic on the National highways (NHs) of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the total volume of traffic on NH-92;

(c) whether there is a rise in the number of road accidents on the said NH during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard and to four-lane this highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No Madam. Traffic Data are collected on project to project basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Accident Data are not collected NH wise.

(d) Does not arise. However, NH-92 has been developed and constructed following all the safety norms envisaged in the IRC recommendations.

### **Setting Up of Toll Plazas**

2654. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has changed the rules regarding setting up of toll plazas on the National Highways (NHs) and has allowed setting up of another toll plaza within the distance of 40 kms to provide additional opportunities to the toll agencies to earn more;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such locations/toll roads where more than one toll plaza have been set up or functioning within a distance of 40 kms, NH/location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) and (b) No Madam. User fee (toll) plaza locations are as per applicable user fee rules.

(c) List of toll plazas with the locations under BOT projects / concessionaires where distance between two fee plazas is less than 40 kms is enclosed as Statement.

**STATEMENT***Details of Fee Plazas with 40 km as on 31.07.2013*

S. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location	Fee Rules
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jalandhar - Amritsar	Km 407.100-Km 456.100	1	49.000	Km 446.960 (in respect to fee plaza at km 410.140)	1997
2.	Ilnd Vivekananda Bridge & Approach	Km 666.165-Km 672.197	2	6.00	Km 666.644, Rajchandrapur	1997
3.	MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	Km 168.500 - Km 265.000	3	68.300	Km 236.600, Songir (in respect to fee plaza at km 203.400)	2008
4.	Pimpalgaon - Dhule	Km 380.00 - Km 265.00	3	118.158	Km 268.632 Dhule (in respect to fee plaza at km 236.600)	1997
5.	Pimpalgaon - Nashik -Gonde	Km 380.00 - Km 440.000	3	45.445	Km 390.450, Baswant (in respect to fee plaza at km 356.715)	2008
6.	Guna Bypass	Km 319.700-Km 332.100	3	14.000	Km 331.000 (in respect to fee plaza at km 294.500)	1997
7.	Banglore - Neelamangla	Km 10.00-Km 29.50	4	19.565	Km 14.875 & Km 26.075, Neelamangla & Banglore (4 Side Plazas - 16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800)	1997
8.	Neelmangla - Tumkur	Km 29.5 - km 62.0	4	32.5	Km 30.0 Neelmangla & km 61.0 Tumkur	1997
9.	Tada - Nellore	km 52.8-km 163.6	5	110.517	Km 86.00 Sullurpet (in respect to fee plaza at km 124.40), Km 124.40 Budhanam (in respect to fee plaza at km 155.30)	1997
10.	Omallur-Namakkal	Km 180.000-Km 248.625	7	68.625	Km 191.800 (in respect to fee plaza at km 154.440)	1997
11.	Delhi - Gurgaon	Km 14.30 - Km 42.00	8	27.70	Km 24.0, Km 42.00 & side plaza at Km 19.10	1997
12.	Samakhiyali- Gandhidham	Km 306-Km 362.16	8A	56.160	Km 309 Samakhiyali (in respect to fee plaza at km 286.655)	2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Gondal - Rajkot	Km 117.00-Km 185.00	8B	67.127	Km 120.50 Pithadia (in respect to fee plaza at km 82.0) & Km 156.80 Bharudi (in respect to fee plaza at km 120.5)	1997
14.	Zirakpur -Parwanoo	Km 39.960 - Km 67.550	22 (new NH 5)	27.590	Km 51.400 Village Surajpur Chandi Mandir (in respect to fee plaza at km 23.100)	1997
15.	Nandigama - Vijayawada	km 217.00-km 265.00	9	48.00	Km 226.40 Keesara (in respect to fee plaza at km 205.025) *	1997
16.	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 63.000 - Km 120.000	11	57.000	Km 64.570 & km 98.500	1997
17.	Hungund- Hospet	Km 202.000 - Km 299.000	13	99.059	Km 288.000 near Hitnal vill. (in respect to fee plaza at km 283.500)	2008
18.	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at km 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at km 166.65	24	18.22	Km 156 TP-1 & Km 158 TP- 2	1997
19.	Salem - Ulundrupet	Km 0.000-Km 134.000 (Design Change Km 0.313-Km 136.670)	68 (New NH79)	90.904	Km 73.760 Nathakkarai (in respect to fee plaza at Km 105.000 Veeracholapuram West)	1997

#### **Bye-Laws for Houses in Cantonment Area**

2655. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the residential / commercial lands under cantonment boards are allotted for residential / commercial purpose on old grant and according to the old bye-laws, transfers for houses / bungalows are not done on the ground of change of purpose;

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend the bye-laws to facilitate necessary addition / alteration in the existing buildings of the allottees in-cantonment areas in the country;

(c) if so, the time by which such decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Building sites in Cantonments were given to private persons, before 1899, under a grant known as "Old Grant"

for various purposes including residential and commercial purposes. After 1899, building sites were given by way of Cantonment Code Leases or leases under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925 and Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937, Permission for construction on these sites was given as per existing building bye-laws. Change of purpose in respect of such buildings without proper approval is treated as a breach of terms of the Grant or lease and this comes in the way of permitting transfer of properties.

(b) to (d) Addition / alteration to the existing authorised buildings is permissible as per the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006, the building bye-laws of the concerned Cantonment and the land policy of the Government.

[English]

#### **MOU Between India and New Zealand**

2656. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for enhancing cooperation in the field of sports and youth activities with New Zealand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said MoU; and

(d) the extent to which sports and youth activities between the two countries are likely to be benefited after the implementation of the said MoU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was been signed between India and New Zealand on 19th October, 2012 for cooperation in the field of sports.

(c) The salient features of the MoU between India and New Zealand are given below:

- i) Exchange of experts, government officials, coaches and athletes in areas of sports
- ii) Exchange of sports sciences personnel, sports leaders, sports administrators, professionals, technicians and sports support personnel;
- ii) Exchange of teaching and curriculum material on sports; collaboration in curriculum development, joint development and publication of materials;
- iv) Collaboration in the area of sports research & development in training, sports science, and anti-doping programmes;
- v) Collaboration in the area of physical education and fitness development programmes, which may include training, exchange and attachment programmes, and exchange of technology and research in the field;
- vi) Training and competition of athletes and teams;
- vii) Training and technical assistance for coaches;

(d) Broadly, the MoU covers almost all important aspects of sports activities between the two countries. The MoU will be beneficial to both the countries for promotion and development of sports activities in the two countries.

*[Translation]*

#### **Clearance to Hydel Project**

2657. SHRI DINESH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government granted environmental clearance to the Pollavaram Multi-purpose hydel project on

the river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh at the border of Chhattisgarh and Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which the public hearing was held for giving environmental clearance along with the location;

(c) whether the residents of the areas of Sukma in Chhattisgarh and Malkangiri in Odisha were invited for the hearing;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the clearance was given without the concurrence of Gram Sabha; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Environmental Clearance to the Polavaram Multipurpose project was accorded on 25.10.2005, after following all the procedures in accordance with Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994. Public Hearing was conducted in 5 Districts of Andhra Pradesh namely Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Khammam and Visakhapatnam on 10.10.2005.

(c) to (e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has thereafter proposed the construction of embankments on river Sileru and Saberi in Chattisgarh and Odisha respectively to avoid submergence in these States, which were not considered during grant of Environmental Clearance in 2005. This issue was considered by Expert Appraisal Committee in its meeting held in February, 2009. While the Expert Appraisal Committee noted the technical feasibility in respect of construction of bunds/embankments on Sileru and Saberi rivers, they also recommended requirement of public hearing under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 in Odisha and Chattisgarh. Accordingly, Government of Andhra Pradesh has been asked to conduct public hearing in the States of Odisha and Chattisgarh. This is yet to be completed.

*[English]*

#### **Check on Pollution around Tourist Areas**

2658. SHRI S. ALAGIRI

SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that sewage and garbage are being dumped in tourist areas around sea coasts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Pollution Control Board has advised for development of proper system of collection and transportation of domestic wastes in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government including the maintenance of pollution free tourist areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) No instance of dumping of sewage and garbage in tourist areas around sea coasts have come to the notice of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, it has been observed that in some tourist cities located around sea coast, sewage and garbage are dumped without proper treatment. Due to improper drainage network and non-existence of sewage treatment plants, the untreated/partially treated sewage is disposed in to sea coast.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000. The norms for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes have been specified under these Rules. As per these Rules, every municipal authority, within its territorial area, is responsible for implementation of the provisions of these rules, and also for development of infrastructure for collection, storage segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.

As per the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011, the Beach Resorts are permitted in coastal area between 200 m to 500 m from High Tide Line after examination of the Environment Management Plan, especially relating to proper management of solid and liquid wastes. Clearances are granted subject to various conditions on environmental safeguards which include conditions on collection, treatment and proper disposal of solid and liquid wastes in conformity to Pollution Control Board's norms.

#### **Raw Material to Textile Industry**

2659. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide cotton/yarn to the garment/ handloom/powerloom industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with policy of the Government to provide cotton in the country including efforts made by the Government to make more cotton available to the textile industry at reasonable price;

(c) whether there is an acute shortage of cotton/yarn in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to remove the shortage of cotton;

(d) whether the Government proposes to control the prices of yarn and make it mandatory to mention the cost of yarn on their packet and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up cotton price stabilisation fund and if so, the salient features including norms and criteria adopted to set up the said fund along with the likely impact on cotton farmers, traders and textile mills; and

(f) the details of incentives/subsidies/ working capital/interest subvention proposed to be provided to the domestic manufacturers/exporters through the cotton price stabilisation fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) No Madam. Government does not provide cotton/yarn to the industry. However, Government of India is implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) to ensure regular supply of all types of yarn including cotton yarn to the handloom sector throughout the country. The scheme envisages reimbursement of transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn. There is also a provision for supply of yarn through yarn depots and expense of operating the yarn depots @2.5%, based on actual is reimbursed. Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a new component of 10% price subsidy on hank yarn has been incorporated in the MGPS w.e.f. 6.1.2012.

The cotton Advisory Board assesses the domestic requirement of cotton every year and restrictions/duty is imposed on export of cotton, if so required, to ensure adequate availability of cotton for domestic consumption.

(c) No Madam.

(d) No madam.

(e) and (f) A section of textile industry has raised the issue of interest subvention in the working capital to purchase cotton. However no formal proposal has been received.

[Translation]

#### Generation of Efficient Workers

2660. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of efficient workers in various sectors in the country including trade and industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the procedure adopted by various European countries including Germany for generation of such efficient workers could be a role model for India as well;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the major difference in procedures being adopted in India and Germany in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per results of the survey conducted during 2009-10, unemployment rates among persons in the age group of 15-29 years on usual status basis during are given below:

Educational level	Unemployment Rate (%)			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Not literate	2.2	0	3.8	2.6
Literate & up to primary	2.9	1.4	4.1	2.0
Middle school	4.0	3.9	5.4	8.1
secondary	5.0	6.8	5.9	20.5

	1	2	3	4	5
Higher secondary		7.8	22.2	10.9	19.1
Diploma/certificate		21.4	46.6	12.8	17.9
Graduate & above		16.6	30.4	13.8	24.7
Secondary & above		8.3	17.8	10.3	22.5
All		4.7	4.6	7.5	14.3

The above table of unemployment rates indicates that there are youth in the labour force that are educated and are available for jobs.

(c) to (e) Government has studied various methods including dual apprenticeship system adopted by European countries including Germany for generation of skilled workforce. On the basis of methods adopted by such countries. Government has started involving industries much more in various aspects of skill development like curriculum design, setting standards and certification. The major difference between the system of apprenticeship followed in Germany and few European countries and India is the level of involvement of industry and the way theoretical training in classrooms and practical training in industries is conducted.

[English]

#### Export of Iron Ore

2661. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of iron ore exported and foreign currency earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, value and country-wise;

(b) whether iron ore is exported only after keeping in view its depleting reserves, heavy demand and consumption in the country and after meeting its domestic demand and if not, the reasons for its export;

(c) whether the Government has imposed ban on the export of iron ore to China and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the impact of this ban on the net export earnings from China;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the export policy of iron (ore); and



(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure the adequate supply of iron ore to the domestic industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) No, Madam. There is no ban on export of Iron Ore to China.

(d) and (e) The extant Foreign Trade Policy recognizes that the demand of iron ore by the domestic steel industry has to be met first and any surplus left thereafter may be exported. Therefore, export of high grade ore is under the State Trading Regime and export of iron ore, other than high grade ore, is under Open General License (OGL). The availability of ore to domestic industry is ensured through high export duty of 30% and higher railway freight on export cargo. A large part of the iron ore mined is in the form of 'fines'. Surplus fines, which are not agglomerated by the domestic industry for its use, are exported.

### STATEMENT

#### INDIA'S COUNTRY-WISE IRON ORE EXPORT OF THE LAST THREE YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR

(Quantity in Million Tonnes, Value in Rs. Crores)

COUNTRY	2010-11		2011-12 (P)		2012-13 (P.)		2013-14 (April-June) (P)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
CHINA	89.73	38001.11	57.73	31764.63	15.85	9030.78	1.96	NA
JAPAN	5.45	2371.50	2.45	1219.49	2.16	1132.27	0.49	NA
S. KOREA	1.46	582.12	1.02	639.74	0.14	78.53	-	NA
EUROPE	0.67	211.11	0.38	233.29	0.19	113.87	-	NA
OTHERS	0.35	130.02	0.16	54.60	0.03	16.57	0.057	NA
TOTAL	97.66	41295.86	61.74	33911.75	18.37	10372.02	2.51	NA

NA- Not Available; Values are only estimates based on the quantity and price trend. P — Provisional

[Translation]

#### Development of SEZs

2662. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) exclusively for the financial services in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposed SEZ is likely to be developed into an international financial services centre and if so, the details (thereof);

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide tax benefits to the SEZs for financial services apart from

computer software sector which is presently the only service eligible for tax exemption and if so, the details thereof and the reasons (therefor);

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide tax benefits to the SEZs for financial services, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons (therefor); and

(e) the net foreign exchange earned by a SEZ during five years from the date of its establishment under section 53 of the SEZ Act and the provisions for action against the violators of this Section along with the number of companies against which action has been taken under the said provision and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a) and (b) As per Section 18 of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005 the Government may approve the setting up of an International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) in a SEZ. The Central Government may prescribe the requirements for setting up and the terms

and conditions of the operation of Units in an IFSC, subject to such guidelines as may be framed by the Reserve Bank, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and such other concerned authorities, as it deems fit.

(c) and (d) :All SEZs, including SEZs providing financial services, established under the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules framed thereunder and amendments notified thereon from time to time are eligible for the fiscal concessions and duty benefits as provided under the SEZ Act and Rules.

(e) As per Rule 53 of SEZ Rules, 2006, a SEZ unit is under an obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the unit shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. The total export earnings from the SEZs during the last seven years and the current financial year are as under:

Financial Year	Exports from SEZs (Value in Rs. Crore)
2006-2007	34,615
2007-2008	66,638
2008-2009	99,689
2009-2010	2,20,711
2010-2011	3,15,868
2011-2012	3,64,478
2012-2013	4,76,159
2013-2014*	1,13,299

\*for the period April — June, 2013

[English]

### Clearance to Coal Mines

2663. SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure being adopted by the Ministry to clear the 100 years old coal mines in States like Jharkhand when the State Government/Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board had issued closure orders for all such mines stating that these were operative without the environmental

clearance and no approved plans to mitigate adverse impacts;

(b) the rehabilitation obligations and legal processes approved by the Government to ensure the delivery of social justice to originally displaced inhabitants in the areas of old coal mining zones and the obligations of the coal companies, railways and other agencies; and

(c) the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) M/s Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) had inherited a number of coal mines from the erstwhile private mine owners at the time of nationalization during 1971-73. Before nationalization of coal mines, the mining activity in Jharia coalfield was done in un-scientific manner which resulted in environmental degradation and mine fire problems. The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) constituted under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, with the view that the Cluster Concept will ensure environmental benefits, address the issues of abandoned mines and their reclamation through an integrated action plan so as to speed up the process of obtaining Environmental Clearance, had approved Cluster Concept for obtaining environmental clearance to 103 BCCL mines (65 operating, 34 closed/abandoned and 4 proposed mines) grouped into 17 Clusters. Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) had issued closure orders for the mines of BCCL which were operating without the Environmental Clearance. BCCL had filed Writ Petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand against the closure of mines by JSPCB stating that it had already initiated the process of Environmental Clearance. The High Court has passed interim order for maintaining status quo. The ECs for cluster of mines of BCCL have been granted after following the due procedure and only after a Board's Resolution has been passed by BCCL for compliance of environmental regulations and the State Government has initiated action for violations.

The rehabilitation obligations and social justice to the displaced inhabitants in the area of coal mining of BCCL include the following:

- i. BCCL is undertaking its responsibilities for dealing with fire and rehabilitation of BCCL families and the Jharia Rehabilitation Development Authority (JRDA) has the responsibilities for rehabilitation of non-BCCL families from 595 affected areas, as per the approved Master plan for dealing with fires and subsidence and rehabilitation in the leasehold of BCCL.

- ii. The Rehabilitation & Resettlement package under the approved Master Plan includes resettlement in satellite townships located on non-coal bearing areas identified as per Master Plan.
- iii. JRDA has taken action for construction of houses under the Master plan.
- iv. Payment of compensation to head of each family as appropriate.
- v. Inclusion of community facilities such as primary schools, community centre, small dispensary, shopping centre etc.

#### **Quality Roads in Hilly Areas**

2664. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct quality roads in hilly areas of the country keeping in view the recent Uttarakhand disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint consultants for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these consultants are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and maintenance of other category of roads falls under the purview of concerned State Governments and other executing agencies. NH projects including those in hilly areas are framed and implemented in accordance with various standards, specifications, codes, guidelines of the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) and Ministry's Specifications for Road and Bridge Works to ensure quality. These standards, specifications, codes and guidelines are reviewed from time to time as a part of the process for upgrading the quality standards.

(c) and (d) Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and assistance of consultants are taken in preparation and implementation of major projects.

*[Translation]*

#### **Facilities for Labourers**

2665. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies/contractors keep complete records about labourers working in large industrial cities in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the information of the workers/labourers employed in industrial companies is provided to the Government;

(c) if so, whether the said companies/contractors including Mycem Cement Factory in Madhya Pradesh are providing insurance, provident fund and other facilities to the workers/labourers employed by the);

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the various steps taken by the Government to provide social security and to cover all such labourers under the labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Coast Guard Stations**

2666. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan of Indian Coast Guard for setting up Coast Guard stations along the coastline of the country including Gujarat, port-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to set up Coast Guard station in South Gujarat in view of the fact that the two LNG Terminals which are operational in the country at present are located at Dahej and Hazira and also because of major and critical industrial complexes being located at the two locations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
 (a) and (b) Coast Guard stations at a particular place are set up after taking into account the threat perception, vulnerability gap analysis and presence of other stations / coastal marine police stations in the vicinity. There are currently 41 Coast Guard Stations which have been established and one station at Frazerganj (West Bengal) is in the process of being set up.

There are already eight Coast Guard Stations in Gujarat. Additionally, one Coastal Marine Police Station has already been established at Hazira and another one approved for establishment at Dahej to function under hub and spoke concept with Coast Guard Stations.

#### **Assistance to Weavers**

2667. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated by the Government for weavers to upgrade their powerloom machines to semiautomatic loom to increase their production along with financial assistance provided during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the migration of weavers/ artisans from Bhagalpur area of Bihar has increased for search of work during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made by the Government to provide financial assistance to the weavers of Bhagalpur to check their migration to urban areas;

(c) the steps taken/funds provided for promotion of silk sarees in the country including Karnataka, State-wise;

(d) the details of sericulture production centres set up/proposed to be set up in the country; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to give special policy incentives to promote traditional and handwoven silk in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: (a) Government has formulated the In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms Scheme to upgrade existing plain Powerlooms for implementation during remaining 12TH plan period. Under the scheme,

financial assistance is provided for upgradation of existing ordinary plain loom with additional features i.e. warp stop motion, weft stop motion, semi positive let off motion, efficient breaking device, anti crack device, replacement of metallic parts by self-lubricating nylon parts, dobby and jacquard.

Government shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the cost of new indigenous attachments/kits subject to maximum subsidy Rs. 15,000/-per powerloom and the maximum subsidy to a powerloom unit holding eight powerlooms would be Rs. 1,20,000/-. An outlay of Rs. 150 crore has been sanctioned for this scheme in the Budget for 12th Five Year Plan. Since this Scheme is approved on 29.5.2013 so no expenditure in last three years.

In the Silk Sector, Central Silk Board (CSB) has provided assistance through State Govts. for development of silk weaving sector in the country through implementation of the post-cocoon sector schemes of Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) such as, Support for establishing shuttle-less looms, Support for Handloom Sector for Loom Up-gradation, Support for Certified Handlooms specially designed for silk, Loom Up-gradation through Jacquards (or Dobby/Pneumatic lifting mechanism) and Computer Aided Textile Designing (CATD)

Financial assistance provided by CSB under CDP for the post-yarn activities, including weaving, during the last three years is as under:-

		(Rs.in Lakhs)		
Years		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Financial Assistance given to States under CDP		1,115.17	1,455.49	239.14

(b) Government has no information about migration of powerloom weavers from Bhagalpur area of Bihar for search of work during last three years.

(c) Under Quality Certification System (QCS) scheme of CSB, the Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI) organizes structured & well planned SILK EXPOs in various cities across the country regularly & provides a platform to the Authorized Users (AUs) of Silk Mark to showcase and sell their silk products including sarees. Under this QCS scheme, SMOI has organized 49 Silk Exhibitions in the country during the last three years at different places of the country.

(d) No Sericulture production Centers has been set up or proposed to be set up. The State Govts. are responsible

for the overall development of sericulture in the respective States.

(e) In order to promote production of hand woven silk products, a proposal for inclusion of exports of Vanya Silk products under Vishesh Krishi Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) has been sent to Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for consideration. Silk exports under Focus Product Scheme (FPS) has been increased from 2% to 5% and Government through Central Silk Board is providing technical support to traditional silk handloom clusters to document the traditional handloom designs for getting Geographic Indications (G.I.) registration.

#### **VIP Helicopter Deal**

2668. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had made certain changes in the tender on the technical requirements for procurement of 12 Agusta Westland 101 helicopters for VVIP use;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the present status of the deal;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any inquiry into the alleged irregularities in the said deal;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the investigation; and

(f) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the investigation and punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) After issuance of Request For Proposal (RFP) for the procurement of 12 VVIP / VIP Helicopters, certain changes, with the approval of the competent authority in terms of Defence Procurement Procedure-2006, have been made in technical requirements on the basis of the recommendation of the stakeholders to meet the requisite standards of operational safety and security.

(c) to (f) The contract for procurement of 12 WIP / VIP helicopters was signed with M/s Agusta Westland, U.K. on 8th February 2010. Three helicopters have so far been supplied by the vendor. In view of allegations of irregularities

in this procurement, Ministry of Defence has entrusted enquiry into the matter to CBI. The CBI, on conclusion of preliminary enquiry, registered a regular case on 12th March 2013 against 13 persons and 6 firms. The CBI investigation is in progress. Further operation of the Contract has been put on hold.

#### **Waiver of Liabilities**

2669. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has waived off the liabilities of the loss making steel companies in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the parameters adopted for the same;

(b) the number of companies which have been benefited from the said proposal along with the applications pending with the Government for waiving off their liabilities;

(c) the time likely to be taken by the Government to dispose of the pending proposals;

(d) the details of the quantum of rolling steel produced by the Salem Steel Plant during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for expansion of the Salem Steel Plant to meet the growing demand of the rolling steel in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) There are two public sector steel manufacturing companies in the country namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). Both have been making profit for the last several years. As such no proposal for waiving off the liabilities of steel making public sector enterprises is pending with the Government.

(d) Saleable Steel Production by Salem Steel Plant during the last three years and the first quarter of current fiscal is as under:

(Unit: 000T)

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr.- Jun.'13)
Saleable Steel	274	298	270	89

(e) SAIL had undertaken modernization & expansion plan at Salem Steel Plant and the same has since been completed as per details given below:-

Item	Installed capacity	After Expansion
Crude Steel	-	0.18
Saleable Steel	0.18	0.34

#### Medical Facilities for Unorganised Labourers

2670. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide housing as well as medical facility to the labourers in the unorganised sector including cashew workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the estimated number of labourers in the unorganised sector likely to be benefited from the said schemes every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) Government has already taken various initiatives to provide medical facilities as well as housing to the unorganised workers/labourers and persons living below the poverty line. Some of these initiatives are listed as under:

Rashtriva Swastha Bima Yojana (RSBY): This scheme provides for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs.30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of fives) since 01.04.2008. Apart from BPL families, the RSBY has been extended to other categories of unorganised workers, viz building & other construction workers, street vendors, MGNREGA workers who have worked for more than 15 days in preceding financial year, beedi workers, domestic workers, sanitation workers, mine workers, rickshaw pullers, rag pickers and auto/taxi drivers. As on 31.07.2013 more than 3.56 crore families are covered under RSBY.

Indira Awas Yojana: This scheme provides financial assistance to houseless poor families including unorganised workers and those living in dilapidated and kutcha houses.

This scheme has a component for providing house sites to the landless poor as well.

Ministry of Labour & Employment is administering five Welfare Funds for beedi, cine and certain categories of non-coal mine workers. The Funds are used to provide financial assistance to these workers for medical treatment and construction of houses.

#### Gir Forest Area

2671. SHRI C. R. PATIL:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for construction of a ring-road around the Gir Forest area/Gir Protected Area System in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) (a) and (b) The State Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for conservation of Asiatic Lion and construction of Ring Road around the Gir Protected Area System (Gir National Park and Gir, Paniya, Mitiyala and Girnar sanctuaries) in 2009. Subsequently, after a high level meeting in the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the State Government officers, the State Government had submitted a revised proposal for Gir Protected Area System indicating details of Central and State funding for biodiversity conservation and infrastructure development for Rs 262.36 crores. The revised proposal does not include construction of a Ring road around the Gir Protected Area System. Accordingly the Ministry has not released any grant to the Government of Gujarat for construction of Ring road and no further action is pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests in this regard.

#### Check on Disaster

2672. SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meteorological department issued timely warnings of heavy rains and landslides and even suggested that the Char Dham yatra of the holy towns

Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamunotri and Gangotri be postponed for some days but State Government of Uttarakhand ignored the warnings in this regard;

(b) if so, the total number of persons died in Uttarakhand disaster;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action against erring officials of Uttarakhand Government who ignored warnings issued by the meteorological department and caused massive loss of human life and property in disaster; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): (a) to (d) According to available information, India Meteorological Department (IMD) had issued general warnings for isolated heavy to very heavy rains on 15th and 16th June, 2013 in the State of Uttarakhand and Dehradun centre of IMD issued local advisories in relation to the Char Dham Yatra accordingly. The State Government issued advisories to all the concerned districts authorities. Announcements were made by police personnel stationed at Kedarnath, Rambada and Gaurikund alerting general public.

As per available information, 580 people have lost their lives due to the natural disaster caused by heavy rainfall, cloudbursts, flash floods and landslides in June 2013 in Uttarakhand.

#### **Protection of Trees**

2673. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has directed the States to look into the proposed alignment and construction of the elevated and other road projects in order to save trees along outer ring roads which are being constructed in some States including Delhi and Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide their order dated 23.07.2013 in the matter of P.C. Prasad and Others. Vs Government of NCT of Delhi and Others, has constituted a Special Committee

consisting of Conservator of Forests, Delhi, Superintending Engineer of Public Works Department (PWD), a senior officer from United Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC) and one scientist to be nominated by the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), to look into the matter of the proposed alignment and construction of the elevated and other road projects in order to save trees along outer ring roads which are being constructed in some States including Delhi.

(c) The implementation of these directions is within the domain of various departments/authorities i.e. Forest, PWD, DDA etc. of Government of NCT of Delhi.

*[Translation]*

#### **Funds for Inter-State Roads**

2674. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in allocation of funds to States/UTs for construction of inter-State roads during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Defence Land**

2675. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in possession of the Ministry in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh along with the area of land out of the said land in possession of the Army;

(b) the area of the said land in possession with legal leaseholders along with the area of land in illegal possessions;

(c) whether the Ministry is having any scheme to give complete ownership of the said land to legal leaseholders and on lease to the people illegally living on the said land;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) The Area of land in possession of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh is about 9011 acres, out of which about 4089 acres is in the possession of the Army.

(b) About 179 acres of land is under subsisting lease and about 52 acres of land is under expired lease. Also, an area of about 298 acres is under encroachment.

(c) to (e) A policy of MoD for conversion of sites in notified civil areas and excised area of Cantonments, which are held on Old Grant, other resumable terms and on lease, and, which are not required for any defence/ public purpose, into freehold already exists. There is no scheme to give lease in respect of defence lands under encroachment.

[English]

#### Defence Export

2676. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply small and big arms, warships and aircrafts to other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the countries from which the proposals have been received in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The supply of defence equipments to friendly foreign countries is considered on the basis of requests received from various countries and keeping in view various relevant factors. In the last three years, defence equipment has been supplied to Various countries including Namibia, Mauritius, Seychelles and Surinam.

#### Patent to Inventions/Innovations

2677. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India grants product patents to pharmaceutical inventions/innovations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number/names of products which have been granted patents to pharmaceutical inventions/innovations during the last three years and the current year including the date of filing the patent application and granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The number of pharma patents granted in the last three years and the current year are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Pharma Patents
1.	2010-2011	398
2.	2011-2012	239
3.	2012-2013	311
4.	2013-2014 (upto 31.07.2013)	50
Total		998

Further details of the pharma patents granted including the dates of filing and grant are available on the official website of the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, i.e., [www.ipindia.nic.in](http://www.ipindia.nic.in)

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Forest Produce

2678. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to promote forest produces and to develop their collection and distribution system in newly created States such as Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the total financial allocation made for these States under this plan during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) if not, whether the Government has any proposal to make any such plan to promote economic development of tribal persons living in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has taken initiatives including afforestation for promotion of forest produce. Afforestation in the country is taken up under various



Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), 13th Finance Commission and also under different State Plan/ Non- Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through people's participation. An amount of Rs.2500 crores has been approved for NAP in the 12th Five Year Plan. The details of funds released during last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), the Central Sector Scheme Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations' supports scientific harvesting, primary value addition, storage along with Research and Development efforts with regards to Minor Forest Produce. The details of funds allocated State wise including Chhattisgarh during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP'. To start with, the Scheme is being implemented in eight States namely Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Gujarat for 12 MFPs namely, Tendu, Bamboo, Mahuwa Seed, Sal Leaf, Sal Seed, Lac, Chironjee, Wild Honey, Myrobalan, Tamarind, Gums (Gum Karaya) and Karanj which are not nationalised by the State Government concerned. The scheme seeks to establish system to ensure fair monetary returns by fixing Minimum Support Price. It also supports primary value-addition of MFP, provides for supply chain infrastructure like cold storage, warehouses etc. and emphasizes on scientific harvesting of MFP.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

*State-wise detail of funds released under  
National Afforestation Programme (NAP)  
Scheme from 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.48	15.15	2.71
2.	Bihar	5.48	6.92	3.40

S. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
3.	Chhattisgarh	33.25	24.74	13.33
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	29.43	27.00	14.30
6.	Haryana	24.20	12.28	6.41
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.45	3.50	3.62
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.99	6.89	3.37
9.	Jharkhand	8.73	10.42	4.69
10.	Karnataka	8.12	12.92	6.81
11.	Kerala	7.54	2.04	11.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30.39	21.43	9.15
13.	Maharashtra	16.17	28.51	28.87
14.	Odisha	11.20	7.30	3.38
15.	Punjab	0	0.46	0.76
16.	Rajasthan	4.94	6.23	4.14
17.	Tamil Nadu	7.21	3.08	2.78
18.	Uttar Pradesh	21.33	26.23	15.27
19.	Uttarakhand	4.47	6.61	6.25
20.	West Bengal	4.12	6.29	2.57
Total (Other States)		234.50	228.00	143.11
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.52	0.00	1.66
22.	Assam	6.08	7.95	1.47
23.	Manipur	10.37	12.74	9.46
24.	Meghalaya	8.79	4.31	9.10
25.	Mizoram	12.21	13.44	8.78
26.	Nagaland	10.11	11.69	10.88
27.	Sikkim	11.99	11.18	5.42
28.	Tripura	10.43	13.69	3.50
Total (NE States)		75.49	75.00	50.26
Grand Total		309.99	303.00	193.37

**STATEMENT-II**

The details of funds released to the States under the scheme 'Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc for MFP Operations' for the last three years and the current year.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.00 -	194.00	264.00	120.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	—	200.00	189.00	-
3.	Gujarat	130.00	150.00	160.00	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	33.00	10.00	7.00	-
5.	Kerala	58.00	14.00	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	312.00	472.00	-	-
7.	Maharashtra	234.00	330.72	245.00	67.07
8.	Meghalaya	92.00	77.00	-	48.00
9.	Odisha	225.00	315.00	233.00	96.50
10.	Rajasthan	42.00	29.28	-	-
11.	Tripura	71.00	38.00	52.00	24.00
12.	West Bengal	145.00	170.00	126.00	-
13.	Mizoram	-	-	24.00	-
Total		1500.00	2000.00	1300.00	355.57

[English]

**Election to Cantonment Boards**

2679. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has given extension to hold the elections for the Cantonment Boards in the country including Delhi Cantonment Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof, cantonment-wise along with the specific reasons for extension of specified period to hold the elections;

(c) whether the Government proposes to hold the election after the extension period or is likely to give further extension in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The terms of elected members of the 58 out of 62 Cantonment Boards including Delhi Cantonment, where elections were due in June, 2013 has been extended upto 31.12.2013 due to nonavailability of Census-2011 data.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for extension at this time.

**Gallantry Awards**

2680. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider the long pending demand for hiking the allowance for gallantry award winners;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (c) Monetary allowances attached to various Gallantry Awards have been enhanced vide Government letters dated 30th March, 2011. Details, in this regard, are as under:

S. No.	Awards	Monetary allowance prior to 30.03.2011 (in Rs. per month)	Monetary allowance after revision vide Government letter dated 30.03.2011 (in Rs. per month)
1	2	3	4
1.	Param Vir Chakra	3000	10000
2.	Ashok Chakra	2800	6000
3.	Maha Vir Chakra	2400	5000
4.	Kirti Chakra	2100	4500
5.	Vir Chakra	1700	3500
6.	Shaurya Chakra	1500	3000
7.	Sena / Nao Sena / Vayu Sena Medal (awarded for gallantry)	500	1000

1	2	3	4
8.	Distinguish Service Order	2000	4000
9.	Indian Order of Merit	2000	4000
10.	Indian Distinguished Service Medal	2000	4000
11.	Distinguished Service Cross	1400	2800
12.	Military Cross	1400	2800
13.	Distinguished Flying Cross for officers	1400	2800
14.	Distinguished Service Medal	1400	2800
15.	Military Medal	1400	2800
16.	Distinguished Flying Medal for Other Ranks	1400	2800
17.	Jangi Inam	250	500

As such, there is no proposal to enhance further the monetary allowances attached to above gallantry awards.

#### **e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011**

2681. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified separate e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the ruling to come into effect from 1st May, 2012 though the said rule has been notified in May, 2011;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the manner in which the said notification is likely to check the import of hazardous e-waste in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forest, has notified E-Waste Rules in May 2011, which has come into force with effect from 1st May 2012. The concept of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these rules. As per these Rules the producers are required to collect e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collections centers or take back systems either individually or collectively. E-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs). Wastes generated are required to be sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities. The rule has provision for setting up of Collection Centre individually or jointly; or by a registered society or a designated agency; or by an association to collect e-waste.

(c) and (d) Considering the gaps in the quantum of e-waste generated per year in the country and infrastructure available to manage it and also to give adequate time to Producers and other stakeholders for setting up adequate e-waste management systems, it was decided that these rules shall come in to force from 1st may 2012.

(e) Import and export of e-waste is continued to be regulated under Hazardous

Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008.

[Translation]

#### **Tiger Reserve Project**

2682. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to the Union Government for abolishing the buffer zone of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve project and converting it into Sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details of the said proposal;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is formulating any action plan for resolving the problem of its effect on employment of a large number of people living in buffer zone of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No sir Madam

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

(d) and (e) Funding support is provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for tiger conservation in tiger reserves which, inter alia, includes deployment of local workforce and ecodevelopment activities in the peripheral/ buffer areas to support livelihood for eliciting local public support towards tiger conservation.

[English]

#### **Check on Poaching Activities**

2683. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought any assistance from the World Bank to check poaching in and around National Parks and Sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any condition have been laid down by World Bank for extending such assistance to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any roadmap has been drawn by the Government on the spending of World Bank assistance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) No Madam. The Central Government has not sought assistance from the World Bank to check poaching in and around national parks and sanctuaries. However, a project entitled "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia" with the following components has been proposed for credit of US\$ 30 Million from World Bank under Third Phase of adaptable Program Lending:

- (i) Capacity building for wildlife conservation and cooperation for addressing the illegal trans-boundary wildlife trade (US\$ 20.52 million): This component aims to bring about regional harmonization and collaboration in cross-border wildlife conservation and management, combating wildlife crime through strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks, well-equipped specialized agencies and systems, as well as relevant training and awareness programs for staff across the range of agencies that contribute to the enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations

namely the Wildlife Division in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

- (ii) Promoting Wildlife Conservation in Asia (US\$2.95 million): The objective of this component is to generate and share knowledge as well as technical expertise by promoting research and innovative approaches on emerging challenges in wildlife conservation.

- (iii) Project coordination and communication (US\$5.04 million): Under this component expenditure of US\$ 0.76 million is estimated for project management and monitoring. The remaining amount is to be spent on project communications, wherein a multi-pronged approach will be adopted to communications in order to meet regional and local challenges.

However, the credit agreement has not been signed with the World Bank and negotiations have not been held so far.

(e) and (f) Negotiations with World Bank on roadmap for spending the assistance have not been held so far.

#### **Conservation of Bio-diversity**

2684. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry and the World Bank have signed an MoU to establish the Indian Wildlife Business Council to promote tiger and biodiversity conservation for sustainable development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The National Tiger Conservation Authority has not entered into any MoU with the Confederation of Indian Industry or World Bank for promoting tiger conservation.

[Translation]

#### **Coastal Area Regulation Zone**

2685. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any coastal area regulation for coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details of the coastal area regulation;

(c) whether the talks have been held with stake holders and organisations of the people living there prior to formulating the coastal area regulation;

(d) whether the employment opportunities to people living there will also be taken care while formulating coastal area regulation; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Ministry of Environment and Forests issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 in January, 2011 for the main land and the Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification, 2011 for Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands in January, 2011 in supersession of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 after a detailed review through an Expert Committee headed by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan and extensive consultations with various stakeholders including the fishermen communities, local communities and based upon suggestions received from various stakeholders.

The CRZ Notification, 2011 provides special provisions for communities living in certain ecologically sensitive coastal stretches, islands in the backwaters of Kerala, local communities living along the coast of Goa and other traditional coastal inhabitants, slum dwellers and persons living in dilapidated and unsafe buildings in Mumbai, etc.

[English]

#### Capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants

2686. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sewage treatment plants to be constructed under the Ganga Action Plan and the actual number of plants established so far to raise the capacity of sewage treatment;

(b) whether the treatment capacity of the present treatment plants is not sufficient;

(c) if so, the details of the total estimated sewage generated and treated per day in Class I cities and class II towns in each State, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade/construct new treatment plants and the funds provided for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which the treatment plants are likely to be upgraded; and

(f) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing diseases in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal due to deposits of heavy metals and mercury in the river water and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Under the Ganga Action Plan, a total of 83 sewage treatment plants have been sanctioned since 1985, of which 69 have been completed.

(b) and (c) As reported by Central Pollution Control Board, about 2723 million litres of sewage is generated every day from Class I cities and Class II towns along the Ganga River. So far, a total capacity to treat 1208.8 million litres per day (mld) has been created in these towns, of which 1091 mld has been established under Ganga Action Plan and remaining from State's resources. State-wise sewage generation and available treatment capacity is given below:

State	Class-I cities (36)		Class-II towns (14)	
	Sewage Generation (mld)	Treatment Capacity (mld)	Sewage Generation (mld)	Treatment Capacity (mld)
Uttarakhand	39.6	18	21.7	6.3
Uttar Pradesh	873.9	460.8	63.5	8.1
Bihar	376.5	165.2	30.7	4.2
West Bengal	1311.3	548.4	6.0	-
TOTAL	2601.3	1192.4	122	16.4

(d) and (e) The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has decided under Mission Clean Ganga that no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents should flow into Ganga by 2020. In order to meet the shortfall in the sewage treatment infrastructure, projects amounting to nearly Rs. 3005 crore have been sanctioned under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants of additional capacity of 470 mld, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts etc. A World Bank assisted project for a period of 8 years at an estimated cost of Rs 7000 crore has been approved for conservation and restoration of water quality of the river Ganga.

(f) CPCB has monitored nine heavy metals including mercury at various locations in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. As reported, rivers are meeting the acceptable limit for ambient waters. Further to strengthen the water quality monitoring of river Ganga, a project on 'Strengthening of Environmental Regulator' has recently been sanctioned under NGRBA to CPCB at a cost of Rs. 69.26 crore. The project includes capacity building for monitoring of various parameters which covers monitoring of heavy metals in river Ganga and its major tributaries.

#### **Development of Ports in Coastal Areas**

2687. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: WILL the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to determine the demand and supply of port facilities in the coastal States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop some of these ports with private participation under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of such ports being considered for development under the PPP mode;

(e) the details of fund allocated, released and spent during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the time by which development and modernization works of such ports are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
(a) and (b) :The Government has formulated a Perspective Plan for development of the Maritime Sector, namely, "The Maritime Agenda 2010-2020". This Plan has estimated the traffic projections and capacity additions at the Ports upto the year 2020.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to develop two new major ports with private participation under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, one at Dugarajapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and the other at Sagar Island in West Bengal. M/s. RITES Ltd. has been appointed as Consultant for preparing Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for the new port project in Andhra Pradesh. For the new port project in West Bengal, M/s. RITES Ltd. has submitted the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report and action has been initiated for appointment of Transaction Adviser. As on date, Rs. 1.392 crore has been released to

Kolkata Port Trust for making payment to M/s. RITES Ltd. for carrying out the Inception Report on the feasibility study for port facilities at Sagar Island. In the year 2013-14, Rs.1.00 crore has been allocated at Budget Estimate stage for Research and Development Study of Major Ports. The process of development of these new ports has been initiated.

#### **Six-Laning of Chennai-Bangalore NH**

2688. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert Chennai-Bangalore National Highway (NH) into six-lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the conversion of the said NH into six-lane is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Six Laning of Chennai- Bangalore National Highway (NH) has already been taken up under Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis. Out of total 301 Km, 172Km has already been completed. The Balance length is likely to be completed by November, 2016.

#### **Feasibility for Greenfield Port**

2689. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be please to state:

(a) whether the Greenfield port in Andhra Pradesh still awaits feasibility report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor:

(c) the total fund requirement for the said project and private participation needed for this project;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to speed up the clearance of the project; and

(e) the time by which the said project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):  
(a) and (b) :Yes, Madam. RITES have been appointed on 31.05.2013 as Consultant for preparing the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for the new Major Port at Dugarajapatnam with a three month time limit for submission of the Report.

(c) The estimated fund requirement for the development of the Greenfield Port of Dugarajapatnam is approx. Rs.6000 crore with estimated capacity of 25 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA). However, realistic estimates of the expenditure will be known only after the receipt of the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report.

(d) and (e) :An Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECS) has been constituted to take appropriate decisions in regard to the project structuring as well as other implementation related issues. The Committee is headed by Secretary (Shipping). A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has also been set up on 16.08.2013 to take follow up action and operationalize the decisions taken by the Empowered Committee of Secretaries. The time lines for clearance of the Project will be known only after the receipt of the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report.

*[Translation]*

#### **Production of Soaps**

2690. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local small manufacturing units in India particularly in bordering areas of Nepal are on the verge of closure due to imported detergent soap from Nepal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the material of imported soap from Nepal contains the necessary ingredients and raw material in ratio as prescribed in India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been carried out to ascertain the content ratio of the detergent soaps imported from Nepal and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any discrepancies have been found in the content ratio of the soaps permitted in India and those soaps which are imported from Nepal; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a) Government has not received any representation from detergent soap manufacturers/associations/stakeholders about the import of detergent soap from Nepal.

(b) to (e) As per the ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import items 2012, import of 'laundry soaps' is free. It

does not figure in the 'List of Standards under Mandatory Certification' available on the website of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). BIS Act 1986 provides for product certification scheme for Indian importers desirous of getting ISI mark as a quality certification of a particular product indicating conformity to the relevant Indian Standards. BIS also provides for a 'Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism' for making complaints against poor quality of ISI marked products. Such complaints are monitored centrally on monthly basis through Management Control Report.

*[English]*

#### **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977**

2691. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been monitoring and auditing the cess collected under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government proposes to utilise the funds collected as cess for establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in industrial clusters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

Upto 80 percent of the water cess amount collected by the Pollution Control Boards in the States (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees in the Union Territories (PCCs) is disbursed to the SPCBs/PCCs in accordance with Section 8 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, and other provisions made by the Ministry of Environment & Forests for utilization of water cess proceeds disbursed to the SPCBs/PCCs. Of the cess amount collected, upto twenty percent remain with the Central Government for undertaking specific projects in any part of the country through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) subject to approval by the Central Government. The details of water cess collected by SPCBs / PCCs, the amount disbursed to SPCBs / PCCs and the amount released to CPCB for the last six years are given below:-

S. No.	Financial Year	Net collections of SPCBs/ PCCs (Rs. in crores)	Reimbursement to SPCBs/PCCs (Rs. in crores)	Released to CPCB (Rs. in crores)	Total Release (Rs. in crores)
1.	2007-08	190.84	130.33	-	130.33
2.	2008-09	228.99	79.79	-	79.79
3.	2009-10	205.57	200.11	9.84	209.95
4.	2010-11	235.94	239.23	4.50	243.73
5.	2011-12	220.18	159.82	33.26	193.08
6.	2012-13	226.19	132.51	26.26	158.77

(b) Presently the State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs / PCCs) are allowed to utilize 50% of the total amount of water cess disbursed to them on their establishment and office operations. 25% of the total amount of water cess disbursed is earmarked for i) establishment costs related to scientific and technical manpower, including augmentation thereof; and ii) e-governance and IT applications in the SPCBs / PCCs including online consent management. 25% of the cess funds available for project activities are earmarked for monitoring of air, water and noise and creation of related infrastructure. A minimum of 3% of the total cess funds are utilized for the purpose of e-governance and IT applications.

The CPCB has undertaken various projects for environmental protection out of the water cess proceeds released to them.

(c) No, Madam

(d) Does not arise

#### **Check on Contamination of Water**

2692. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that saints in the country have pledged for Jal Samadhi after their death;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the impact thereof on contamination of water and the aquatic living beings in the water bodies; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Construction of electric and improved wood crematoria for efficient and environment friendly cremation of dead bodies is one of the activities taken up in various towns under the Ganga Action Plan and National River Conservation Plan for pollution abatement of rivers in the country. Under the Ganga Action Plan, awareness campaigns/meetings have been organized to encourage the usage of electric and improved wood crematoria. The District Administration, Haridwar have also held a meeting with various group of saints (Akharas) and public representatives to create a consensus on stopping the Jal Samadhis. As per the Central Pollution Control Board, the impact of decomposition of dead bodies and resultant deterioration of water quality of rivers has not been ascertained.

#### **Ceramic Industries**

2693. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive the ceramic industries of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the policies of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government to ceramic industries during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for revival of ceramic industries of Gujarat. However, the Department of Commerce in its Foreign Trade Policy, announced on 18th April, 2013 has added the town of Morbi, Gujarat to the existing list of towns of export excellence for ceramic tiles and apparel exports respectively. These towns shall be



eligible to get benefit under Assistance to State for Infrastructure Development of Export (ASIDE) Scheme.

(b) The industry was de-licensed in 1991 under the policy of economic liberalization. Investment decisions have been left to the commercial judgment of the entrepreneurs. The Government acts as a facilitator and has put in place an investor friendly regime.

(c) No funds have been allocated by the Government to the Ceramic Industries, during the last three years and the current year.

[Translation]

### **Seizure of Fake Currency**

2694. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fake currency notes of Rs.53,000/- have been seized from an Indian jawan (Rifleman) in Jammu recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken by the Government to break the connivance of some Army personnel with the Pakistan Intelligence Agency which has been exposed from this incident; and

(d) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) A Rifleman was found in possession of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) worth Rs. 53,000/- in Jammu on 5th June 2013. Accordingly, an FIR was lodged at Police Station, Gandhinagar, Jammu under Section 489-B/489-C/IPC.

(c) and (d) The investigation in the matter has been initiated by a Court of inquiry and civil police. The environment has been sensitized and the system of checks has been strengthened at all military stations to check such incidents.

To address the multidimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as, the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence agencies of the Centre and States and CBI are working in tandem to thwart such illegal activities. CBI and NIA have been declared as lead agencies for investigation of FICN cases. NIA has been empowered by NIA Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences relating to FICN.

### **Killing of Indian Soldiers**

2695. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani army personnel have attacked Indian army patrolling party and killed five jawans and injured others in Chakan Da Bagh area in Poonch sector recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government (thereto);

(c) the number of defence personnel Killed in such incidents during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of the assistance / facilities provided / proposed to be provided by the Government including ex-gratia payment to the next-of-kins of such martyrs; and

(e) the details of the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government for strengthening defence against

such repeated intrusions / attacks by the neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) In Poonch Sector, on the night of 5/6th August 2013, a group of the specialist troops of Pakistan Army from the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) side crossed the LC and attacked a patrol of Indian Army comprising one NCO and five Other Ranks. In the ensuing fire fight five of our brave soldiers were martyred and one soldier was injured.

(c) Details are as under:-

S.No.	Year	No. of defence personnel killed
1.	2010	09
2.	2011	05
3.	2012	03
4.	2013	09

(till 19th August, 2013)

(d) The details of assistance/facilities provided/proposed to be provided by the Government including ex-gratia payment to the next-of-kins of martyrs are at given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, and III.

(e) The Government is closely monitoring activities along the LoC. Government is regularly taking up the issue of ceasefire violation with Pakistan through established mechanism like hotlines, flag meetings, talk between DGMOs and through diplomatic channels. The Army has adopted a robust counter-infiltration strategy along the Line of Control which is a mix of technology and human resources to check infiltration effectively.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

##### **THE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE/FACILITIES PROVIDED/PROPOSED TO BE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT INCLUDING EX-GRATIA PAYMENT TO THE NEXT-OF-KINS OF MARTYRS**

S.NO.	Details
1.	<p><b>Liberalised Family pension</b></p> <p>Admissible to next of kin (NoK) of personnel killed in action in Counter Insurgency operations/ War/Operations and is equal to last reckonable emoluments drawn by the deceased. Liberalised family pension is exempted from Income Tax and continues even on re-marriage of the widow.</p>

S.NO.	Details										
2.	<p><b>Death Gratuity</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Length of Service</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Less than 1 year</td> <td>2 times reckonable emoluments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1to 5 years</td> <td>6 times reckonable emoluments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 to 20 years</td> <td>12 times reckonable emoluments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than 20 years</td> <td>Reckonable emoluments X Qualified Service (QS) (including weightage for JCO &amp; OR)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Re-Reckonable Emoluments Maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakhs)</p>	Length of Service	Amount	Less than 1 year	2 times reckonable emoluments	1to 5 years	6 times reckonable emoluments	5 to 20 years	12 times reckonable emoluments	More than 20 years	Reckonable emoluments X Qualified Service (QS) (including weightage for JCO & OR)
Length of Service	Amount										
Less than 1 year	2 times reckonable emoluments										
1to 5 years	6 times reckonable emoluments										
5 to 20 years	12 times reckonable emoluments										
More than 20 years	Reckonable emoluments X Qualified Service (QS) (including weightage for JCO & OR)										
3.	<p><b>Army Group Insurance</b></p> <p>Insurance Cover of Rs. 20 Lakhs in case of JCOs/OR and Rs. 40 in case of Commissioned Officers is payable in addition to the maturity amount depending upon the remittance.</p>										
4.	<p><b>Financial Assistance</b></p> <p>One time financial assistance of Rs. 1 Lakh to the living nominated NOK of battle casualties from 15 Aug 1947 to 30 Apr. 1999 and Rs. 50,000/-each out of Army Central Welfare Fund and National Defence Fund.</p>										
5.	<p><b>Educational Concession</b></p> <p>Armed Forbes personnel killed/missing/permanently disabled in various operations are entitled to Children Educational Concession vide Government of India, Ministry of Defence's letter No. 6-1/2009/Edu. Concession/II/D (Res) dated 25 Oct, 2010 is at Annexure-II.</p> <p>These concessions include reimbursement of tuition fees, hostel charges and transportation. In addition, fixed amount is paid for cost of books, uniform and clothing. These concessions are available from two classes prior to class-I upto first degree course and for two eldest surviving children.</p>										
6.	<p>Other Concession are at Annexure- III</p>										
7.	<p><b>Ex-Gratia Lumpsum Compensation</b></p> <p>Ex-gratia lumpsum compensation ranging from Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.20 lakhs is granted from the Central Government depending upon the circumstances of the casualty to the NOK of Armed Forces personnel.</p>										

**STATEMENT-II**

No.6-1/2009/Edu. Concesslon/II/D (Res)  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Defence  
 Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare  
 D (Res)

Room No 231, B Wing,  
 Sena Bhawan,  
 New Delhi-110 011

Dated: 25 Oct 2010

To

The Chief of the Army Staff  
 The Chief of the Naval Staff  
 The Chief of the Air Staff

Subject: Grant of Educational Concession to the Children of Armed Forces Officers/Personnel Below Office Ranks (PBORs) missing/disabled/killed in action.

Consequent upon the decision taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC) In Para 4.10.18 regarding enhancement of Educational Concessions to the children of Armed Forces Officers/Personnel Below Officer Ranks (PBORs) Missing/Disabled/Killed in action and in supersession of earlier order No. 9 (I)/703/Edu.Concession/D (Res) dated 6th August, 2003 on the subject, the President is pleased to issue the following instructions:-

- (i) Tuition Fees: Full reimbursement of tuition fee (Capitation fee and caution money not included) levied by the educational institutions concerned (including charges levied for the school bus maintained by the school or actual fares paid for railway pass for students or bus fare certified by the Head of Institutes).
- (ii) Hostel Charges: Full reimbursement of Hostel charges for those studying in boarding schools and colleges.
- (iii) Cost of books/stationery: Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) per annum per student or the amount claimed by the student, whichever is less.
- (iv) Cost of Uniform where this is compulsory: Rs. 1,700/- (Rupees one thousand seven hundred only) at the maximum during 1st year and Rs.700/- (Rupees seven hundred only) for the subsequent years per annum per student or the amount claimed by the student, whichever is less.
- (v) Clothing: Rs.500/- (Rupees Five hundred only) for the 1st year and Rs.300/- (Rupees three hundred only) for the subsequent years per annum per student or the amount claimed by the student, whichever is less.

2. The education concessions referred to above will be admissible only for undertaking studies in Govt/Govt aided schools/educational institutes, Military/Sainlk Schools and other schools or college recognized by the Central or State Governments including the autonomous organizations financed entirely by the Central/State Governments.

3. The above educational concessions will be available for school going children from 2 classes prior to 1st class up to and inclusive of the Rrst Degree Course.

4. Re-imbusement of Children Education Allowance (CEA) shall have no nexus with the performance of the child in his class. In other words even if a child fails in a particular class, the re-imbusement of CEA shall not be stopped.

5. Under the scheme CEA re-imbusement can be availed for two eldest surviving children only, except when the number of children exceeds two due to second childbirth resulting in multiple births.

6. These orders shall be effective from 1st September, 2008.

7. The Educational Concession referred to in this order will be debit able from Major Head 2076 and Minor Head 800 B (a) 2 of the Defence Services Estimates (Army) and the relevant Heads of Navy and Air Force.

8. This issues with the concurrence of Ministry of Defence (Finance Division) vide their U.O.No.3287/Fin/Pen/10 dated 12th Oct 2010.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(M M Singh)

Dy Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tele. 23015772

Copy to:

Ministry of Defence (Fin/AG/PD)  
CGDA, Dir of Audit, Defence Services  
All Controllers of Defence Accounts  
All Commands Headquarters

Copy to: Signed In ink:

Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Officer), Pune  
Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (OR), South Madras  
Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (OR), North Meerut  
Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Central), Nagpur  
Director of Audit & Accounts, APS, Nagpur

#### **STATEMENT-III**

S. No.	Details	Authority
(i)	Rail Concessions	
	The Chakra Series Gallantry Awardees and widows after their demise are facilitated with First Class/AC-2 Tier Complimentary Card Pass alongwith one companion in all express/mail trains except Rajdhani and Shatabadi Express train.	Min of Rlys (Rly Board) letter No. E (W) 96PS 5-6/22 dated 23rd Feb 96
	Awardees and widows of posthumous awardees of PVC, MVC, VrC and Ashok Chakra are entitled to travel by Shatabadi and Rajdhani Express trains.	Min of Rlys (Rly Board) letter No E (W)2008/PS 5-6/8 dated 09 Apr 08
	War Widows and Widows of Defence personnel killed in action against terrorists and extremists are facilitated with 75% concession for travel in 2nd class Mail/Express trains.	Min of Rlys (Rly Board) letter NoTCII/2198/96/Widows/Policy dated 20 Aug, 04
(ii)	Air Travel Concession	
	Recipients of level-I and Level-II Gallantry Awards, Pre Independence Awards Level-I & Level-II, War disabled officers (1962, 1965, 1971 conflicts and Operation Vijay) and war widows of Indian Armed Forces personnel killed in action are eligible for 75% concession in normal economy class INR fare for travel in domestic flights by Indian Airlines.	Indian Airlines letters No HCD/8-R/260, No HCD/8-R/266 & No HCD/8-R/260 dated 25 Jan 01

S. No. Details	Authority
(iii) Telephone Concession	
The concession is given to Chakra Series Gallantry Award Winners, War Widows and Disabled Soldiers.	Ministry of Communication (Department of Telecom) letters No 2-47/92/PHA dated 13 Jun 2000 and 2-47/92/PHA dated 18 Sep 2000
The beneficiaries are entitled to get exemption from registration charges, installation charges including full and 50% concession in rental charges to Chakra Series gallantry award winners and war widows & disabled soldiers respectively. They are also given priority under NON-OYT Special category for release of tele connection.	

[English]

### Water Bodies

2696. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey of the water bodies in Delhi and the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether most of these bodies have been reduced in size over the years due to various reasons including discharge of sewage effluents;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for their revival/conservation including the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As informed by Government of Delhi, 1014 water bodies have been identified in National Capital Territory of Delhi, which are owned by Delhi Development Authority, Block Development Office, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and other agencies. This Ministry has included the wetlands of Sultanpur and Bhindawas in National Capital Region (NCR) for their conservation under the National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP).

(c) and (d) A few water bodies have reportedly been impacted due to certain natural processes along with rapid urbanization, various developmental activities and discharge of effluents.

(e) Under NWCP, the Ministry has so far released an amount of Rs.210.15 lakhs for conservation of Sultanpur and Bhindawas wetlands. Actions taken by the Government

of Delhi for revival and conservation of water bodies include regular field visits, diversion of sewage, ban on waste dumping, catchment area development, boundary protection, etc.

[Translation]

### Shortage of Marine Science Experts

2697. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D.VASAVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of marine science experts in the Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) due to which the Government is not able to avail any special benefit of oceanic assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to appoint marine science experts in DGS so as to avail of maximum benefits from marine assets?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K.VASAN): (a) to (c) :The Directorate General of Shipping through its three Technical Wings viz. Nautical Wing headed by the Nautical Advisor, Engineering Wing headed by Chief Surveyor and Naval Architecture Wing headed by Chief Ship Surveyor has been ensuring to derive the optimum benefits of country's marine assets.

[English]

### Four-Laning of Cuttack-Angul Highway

2698. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has signed the concession agreement with a

construction company for four-laning of 112-km. long Cuttack-Angul stretch on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer pattern;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company is facing any hurdles in the execution of this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by NHAI to help the company to overcome these hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Concession Agreement for four laning of Cuttack-Angul section for a length of 112 Km of NH-42 on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) pattern was signed with M/s Ashoka Buildcon Limited on 14.03.2013.

(c) and (d) Initially, there has been delay in land acquisition and environment and forest clearance. However, more than 80% of land as per the requirement of Concession Agreement to commence the work has been acquired. MoEF clearance has been obtained and non-forest area from forest clearance has been de-linked. Now, there is no hurdle to commence the work by the concessionaire.

#### **Digital Signatures Under EPFO**

2699. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has made it mandatory for all employers with more than 1000 workers to send their digital signatures to the EPFO;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such employers in the country; and

(d) the time by which the said process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AMD EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is implementing the facility for online claim settlement in respect of transfer claims. This facility is optional and the claims can either be filed on line or through physical form. The system will be made operative after digital signature of willing employer or his representative is registered with EPFO. Necessary communication to this effect has already been sent to all employers and the process of registration of digital signature has also begun.

(c) The electronic challan return (ECU) filed by employers show that the number of employees employed by an establishment changes from month to month. However, an analysis of ECR between February, 2013 to June, 2013 suggests that out of 7,43,045 enrolled establishment under Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, 5232 establishment reported more than 1000 contributing members.

(d) Registration of digital signature with EPFO is not mandatory. However, field offices of EPFO have been instructed to make maximum efforts to obtain digital signatures of the employers or their representatives.

#### **Discovery of Species**

2700. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zoological Survey of India has discovered a number of new animal species including birds in the country during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, species-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the conservation of these species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) : Yes, Madam.

(b) : The details of 133 new species and 109 new records of animals, including birds, discovered, described and reported during 2012 from India are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) : The species discovered by ZSI during the year 2012 are mostly from Protected Areas of the country and from inside National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Protected Forest, Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR Sites), Conservation Reserves and Biosphere Reserves designated by Government of India for wildlife conservation and the species are protected through the legislations and schedules of the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 and through other related laws of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India applicable to all these areas.

#### **STATEMENT**

List of 133 new species and 109 new records of animals including birds under various groups discovered, described and reported from India during 2012 is as follows:

133 Species of Animals new to science from India

- 1 species of Apicomplexa
- 1 species of Ciliophora

- 3 species of Sarcomastigophora
- 1 species of Cnidaria
- 2 species of Cestoda
- 6 species of Trematoda
- 3 species of Monogenea
- 12 species of Nematoda
- 2 species of Echinodermata
- 66 species of Insects
- 3 species of Mites
- 4 species of Spiders
- 1 species of Centipede
- 2 species of Crustacea
- 2 species of Mollusca
- 19 species of Pisces
- 2 species of Amphibians
- 2 species of Reptilia
- 1 species of Bird

#### 109 Species of Animals new records from India

- 42 species of Corals
- 12 species of Nematoda
- 20 species of Insects
- 1 species of Spider
- 9 species of Mites
- 1 species of Crustacea
- 12 species of Mollusca
- 10 species of Echinoderms
- 2 species of Fish

Species wise details including author, references and distribution are published in 'Animal Discoveries 2012' by ZSI have been put on the ZSI's website [http://www.zsi.gov.in/rightmenu/Animaldisc/Animal%20 Discovery %202012.pdf](http://www.zsi.gov.in/rightmenu/Animaldisc/Animal%20Discovery%202012.pdf)

#### **Dandi Heritage Route**

2701. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a decision taken by the Committee of Secretaries, the Dandi Heritage route has been de-linked from National Highway No. 228;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the nodal Ministry for this project at present;

(d) whether the work on Dandi Heritage route project has been started and if so, the details and present status thereof along with the estimates received from the State Government of Gujarat for this project and approved till date; and

(e) whether there is any delay in the said project and if so, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the decision taken by the Committee of Secretaries in their meeting dated 28.06.2011, the Dandi Heritage route has been de-linked from National Highway No. 228, with a view to preserve the original ambience and heritage nature of Dandi Heritage Route and the distinct functional requirement of a National Highway.

(c) The Ministry of Culture is the nodal Ministry for this project.

(d) and (e) The work on Dandi Heritage Route project has not been started due to non finalization of the plan and cost estimates. Government of Gujarat had submitted the proposal for development of approx. 121 kms of Heritage route, but the same was not as per the recommendations of the High Level Dandi Memorial Committee (HLDMC). The revised proposal from Govt. of Gujarat has been received in the Ministry of Culture on 31st July 2013.

*[Translation]*

#### **Requirement of Skilled Labour**

2702. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment regarding the requirement of skilled labour in the country has been made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, an institute run by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the said assessment;

(c) whether there is a disparity between the assessment made by the Government and the assessment made by the said institute;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for the said disparity along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, a research paper of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) on the subject has presented three scenarios. According to scenario one and two, 250 million people and as per scenario three, 291 million people need to be skilled by the year 2022.

(c) to (e) Government has set a target of skilling 5 crore people during 12th plan period which is in line with the projections made by IAMR. Target for skilling for 13th plan period has not been set and therefore the issue of disparity between the assessment made by the Government and IAMR does not arise.

[English]

#### **Elephant Corridors**

2703. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of elephant corridors in various States including Sundargarh in Odisha to curb the rising incidents of man-elephant conflicts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds earmarked therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Project Elephant, a provision for securing elephant corridors is listed as one of the activities for which central assistance can be provided to the states. The activities are proposed by the states in their respective Annual Plans of Operations for Project Elephant.

No proposal has been received from the state of Odisha for any activity for securing a corridor at Sundargarh.

#### **Encroachments on National Parks**

2704. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for maintenance of records regarding encroachment on National parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for formulating strategy against the encroachment on National Parks without maintaining the records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Management of Protected Areas including prevention of encroachment in Protected Areas is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. The details of encroachment in Protected Areas are not compiled at the level of Central Government.

(d) Encroachments in Protected Areas are punishable under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and under the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court issued from time to time. Moreover, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant', the Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments for undertaking various activities in Protected Areas including those aimed at protection, boundary consolidation and prevention of encroachments.

#### **Recycling of Wastes**

2705. SHRI P.T.THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hazardous wastes imported in the country for recycling purposed during the last three year and current year;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the presence of radioactive material in such wastes;

(c) if so, the details thereof including its effect on environment;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a monitoring mechanism in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) During 2010, 2011, 2012 and the current year, the Ministry has granted permission for import of 16,45,329 MT; 1,94,408 MT; 8,22,429 MT; and 3,25,960 MT of hazardous waste, respectively for recycling, recovery or reuse under the Hazardous Waste Rules, 2008. During this period no permission for import of e-waste has been granted by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) As per the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 assessment of radioactivity is not a requirement for appraising the proposals for import and export of hazardous waste and hence does not come under the purview of Ministry of Environment and Forests.

However, as per the information furnished by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), has made it mandatory for import of metal scrap to have Pre-shipment Inspection Certificate indicating that the imported metal scrap is free from any hazardous, toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste / scrap containing radioactive material.

(d) and (e) As informed by AERB, the Ministry of Shipping has taken steps to install portal monitors at 12 designated ports in the country.

#### **National Integration among Youths**

2706. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any schemes to encourage the youths in promoting National (integration);

(b) if so, the details of the activities being undertaken under such schemes and the names of the implementing agencies;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned/released during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-

wise and State -wise including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; and

(d) the further steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing a youth programme called Promotion of National Integration under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development

(a) (NPYAD) Scheme. Besides, the two mega camps and one Republic Day Camp, organized every year under the National service Scheme (NSS), also promote National Integration.

(b) The different activities carried out are holding of National Integration Camps, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programing, Multi-Cultural Activities, National Youth Festival, State Youth Festival and National Youth Award under the NPYAD Scheme and mega camps and Republic Day camp under the NSS.

The implementing agencies for holding the National Youth Festival, State Youth Festival, National Youth awards, mega camps and Republic Day Camp, are the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and the concerned State Governments, whereas, for holding the National Integration Camps, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme and Multi-Cultural Activities, the Implementing agencies are the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) of the Ministry and other recognized/impaneled all India level organizations.

(c) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released for the above programmes during the last three years and current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) It is the constant endeavour of the Ministry to continue the implementation of these programmes for promotion of national integration with the wider objectives for the development of Youths & Adolescents.

## STATEMENT

State-wise statement showing funds provided during the last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 and the current year 2013-14.

Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (up to date)	
	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released
Andhra Pradesh	8,97,545	8,97,545	--	--	38,52,025	38,52,025	--	--
Bihar	11,64,000	10,14,000	--	--	44,75,118	44,75,118	--	--
Chandigarh	10,35,726	10,35,726	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delhi *	12,00,94,590	10,07,44,000	10,42,37,352	9,13,28,352	6,60,79,000	6,37,61,375	60,00,000	30,00,000
Gujarat	5,42,250	5,42,250	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerala	3,54,375	3,54,375	--	--	--	--	--	--
Karnataka	2,94,629	2,94,629	2,79,13,550	2,35,66,569	--	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	3,41,875	3,41,875	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maharashtra	2,92,500	2,92,500	37,53,000	37,53,000	--	--	--	--
Rajasthan	2,79,12,300	2,59,52,294	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tamil Nadu	48,09,556	48,09,556	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	--	--
Assam	10,91,063	10,91,063	1,19,86,000	1,19,86,000	--	--	--	--
Manipur	--	--	6,46,250	6,46,250	--	--	--	--
Meghalaya	1,36,33,400	1,23,24,385	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mizoram	--	--	--	--	10,00,000	9,00,000	--	--
Puducherry	3,37,500	3,37,500	--	--	--	--	--	--
UP	4,11,750	4,11,750	--	--	--	--	--	--

\* It may be noted that the allocation shown against Delhi appears to be larger as most of the organizations like NYKS have their Head Quarter in Delhi but the area of their programme implementation is spread all over the country including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

*[Translation]***Steel Plants in Bihar**

2707. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation stones for setting up steel plants one each in Vaishali and Gaya districts in Bihar was laid after getting the in-principle approvals from the concerned authorities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has acquired the land for setting up the proposed steel plants and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the works pertaining to the setting up of steel plant in Vaishali and Gaya has not started even after a lapse of more than four years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the delay is due to the land related problems and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in setting up these plants; and

(e) whether SAIL has taken up the matter with the State Government for the redressal of the land related problems and if so, the response of the State Government thereto and the time frame within which these plants are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Madam. The foundation stone for setting up of Steel Processing Units (SPUs) were laid at Mahnar (Distt. Vaishali) in April, 2008 and at Gaya in December, 2008 after in-principle approval of the projects by SAIL Board.

(b) 50 acres of land was acquired in March, 2008 for SPU at Mahnar in Vaishali District and 27.3 acres of land was acquired in November, 2008 for SPU at Gaya.

(c) to (e) Soil investigation and site survey report indicated that the land is low lying at Vaishali and significant land filling is required. This has an adverse impact on the financial viability of the project and the project is on hold. For SPU at Gaya, soil investigation and site survey work has been completed. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)/ Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) have applied to Government of Bihar for conversion of Agriculture land to Industrial use. However, the agriculture land procured for the project is yet to be converted for industrial use. The setting up of SPU/ plants is a time consuming and continuous process wherein approval/ clearances are required from a number of agencies. As a result it is not feasible to commit any time frame for start of operations of the project.

*[English]***Concession Agreement**

2708. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) and Nhava Sheva (India) Gateway Terminal Pvt. Ltd. have signed any concession agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objectives of the said agreement;

(c) whether any developmental activities have been undertaken by the concessionaries under the said agreement;

(d) if so, the details of the projects undertaken/likely to be undertaken; and

(e) The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on various such projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) and (b) :Yes, Madam. Jawaharlal Nehru Port has entered into Concession Agreement on 19.06.2013 with M/s Nhava Sheva (India) Gateway Terminal Pvt. (NSIGT) which is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for development of standalone Container Terminal of 330 metres length.

(c) and (d) :No, Madam. The construction activities will commence only after fulfillment of the conditions precedent including financial closure by M/s NSIGT.

(e) The expenditure estimated is about Rs.600 crores towards civil construction works, container handling equipments and other miscellaneous work and IT work.

*[Translation]***Gulf Returnees**

2710. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians working in Saudi Arabia adversely affected after implementation of the new labour policy "Nitaqat" there;

(b) the number of Indians who have come back to India after implementation of the said policy, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has held any talks with the Saudi Arabian Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken for the rehabilitation of such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Vehicle Fitness Certificate**

2711. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a recent survey, majority of public transport vehicles in Delhi and the National Capital Region commute without fitness certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Under section 56 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a transport vehicle shall not be deemed to be validly registered, unless it carries a valid fitness certificate. On scrutiny of department database of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), the Transport Department of GNCTD found 20,900 vehicles with expired fitness certificates. Notices were issued to defaulting owners, and subsequent fitness granted after imposing re-registration fee and daily late penalty @ Rs.20/- per day. In addition, the Enforcement Branch of the Transport Department of GNCTD prosecutes the public transport vehicles which do not possess, or produce, the proof of valid certificate of fitness on the road. In GNCTD, during the year 2011-12, a total number of 10,173 vehicles, during 2012-13, 8,773 vehicles and during 2013-14, upto 31.07.2013, a total number of 1,702 such vehicles were prosecuted for non-production of valid certificate of fitness.

#### **Monitoring System for River Pollution**

2712. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a monitoring system for pollution of rivers and other major water bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the frequency by which this monitoring is done;

(c) the details of the monitoring centres and the total number of personnel employed for collection and analysis of data;

(d) the details of major inter-State and single State perennial rivers and other water bodies whose pollution levels are not monitored regularly; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board along with State Pollution Control Boards/ Committees have established a network of monitoring stations on aquatic resources in 28 States and 6 Union Territories in the country. The present monitoring network comprises of 2500 stations covering 445 rivers, 154 lakes, 12 tanks, 78 ponds, 41 creeks/seawater, 25 canals, 45 drains, 10 water treatment plants (raw water) and 807 wells. Out of these 2500 stations, 1275 are on rivers, 190 on lakes, 45 on drains, 41 on canals, 12 on tanks, 41 on creeks/seawater, 79 on ponds, 10 for water treatment plants and 807 are ground water monitoring stations. Monitoring is being carried out on monthly, half yearly and yearly basis, depending on the parameter, location and other relevant requirements. In addition, real time water quality monitoring systems have also been established at 8 locations on river Ganga and 2 locations on river Yamuna.

(d) and (e) The monitoring network largely covers inter-state and other major rivers in the country.

#### **Indigenous Aircraft Carrier**

2713. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. has used a pontoon assisted method, designed in-house to float out India's first indigenous aircraft carrier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has taken four years after its keel was laid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the requirement of the Indian Navy, Cochin Shipyard Ltd. had to launch the Indigenous Aircraft Carrier (IAC) from the building dock after erection of the Ski jump. Two large pontoons were attached

to the bottom of the ship to provide the required buoyancy to permit launching of the ship within the draft limitation of the building dock i.e. 5 meters. These pontoons were designed, fabricated and erected by the shipyard.

(c) and (d) :Yes, Madam. The keel of the ship was laid on 28th February, 2009 and the ship launched on 12th August, 2013.

*[Translation]*

#### **Four-Laning of NH-76 and NH-86**

2714. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in four-laning of National Highway Nos. 76 and 86 including the stretches from Kanpur to Hamirpur via Rabrai Mohaba upto Rajasthan and Mirzapur to Sagar, Madhya Pradesh via Chitrakoot Banda;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the present status of the project; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Total length of National Highway (NH) No. 86 from Kanpur-Hamirpur-Kabrai-Uttar Pradesh/ Madhya Pradesh border- Chattarpur-Banda-Sagar in Madhya Pradesh is 331 kms which is having less than four lane standard. Total length of NH-76 from Allahabad- Chitrakoot-Jhansi-Uttar Pradesh / Madhya Pradesh border-Shivpuri-Madhya Pradesh / Rajasthan border - Kota- Chittorgarh-Udaipur-Rajasthan/Gujarat border is 1017 kms out of which 603 km length is already widened to four lane. Construction of four lane bypass on NH-76 for Kota town has been completed except cable stayed bridge across river Chambal and one Road Over Bridge (ROB) which are delayed. Construction of Chambal bridge was initially delayed due to delay in statutory clearances including Wildlife clearance. The project got interrupted due to accident during construction that occurred on 24.12.2009 requiring rehabilitation and corrective actions. For construction of ROB, there was delay in forest clearance, delay in approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) by the Railways and technical problem encountered during construction in superstructure. The progress of the work is regularly being monitored by the Supervision Consultant/Engineer engaged by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the implementing agency. The NHAI is also regularly monitoring the progress by holding meetings with the top management of the Contractor.

#### **Construction of NH Roads**

2715. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to fix the responsibility of road developers in the construction and development of National Highways (NHs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal regarding construction of NH roads in the country using modern and latest technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Responsibility is fixed against the defaulting road developers / contractors as per the extant policy and in accordance with the provisions of the contract agreements / concession agreement, as the case may be.

(c) and (d) In Build- Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects, the concessionaires are free to adopt international practices, alternative specifications, material and standards to bring in innovation in the design and construction provided they are better or comparable with the Indian standards. National Standards have also been framed for new materials and techniques such as modification of bitumen by natural and crumb rubber as well as polymers, use of waste materials, etc. Specifications have also been framed for Stone matrix asphalt, recycling of pavements, ground improvement techniques etc. A system has been established for accrediting new materials and techniques for use on experimental basis through a Committee of Indian Roads Congress (IRC).

Apart from this, Ministry has also circulated guidelines for taking up pilot projects on Research & Test (ResT) reaches along the National Highways for evaluation of performance of new materials / techniques accredited by the IRC.

*[English]*

#### **Relaxation in Clearance Norms**

2716. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has relaxed clearance norms to the nalax affected districts of the country to divert forest to divert forest land for creation of certain public utility infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and fields in which these norms have been relaxed;

(c) whether any limit of forest land to be used for this purpose has been fixed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which infrastructure in these districts is likely to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As a special measure to boost development of basic infrastructure in 117 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts identified for implementation of Integrated Action Plan (IAP) by the Planning Commission and Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme by Ministry of Home Affairs, general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for diversion of forest land upto five hectares in each case, for execution of public utility projects of specified categories namely, Schools; Dispensaries/Hospitals; Electrical and Telecommunication Lines; Drinking Water; Water/Rain Water Harvesting Structures; Minor Irrigation Canals; Non-Conventional Sources of Energy; Skill Up Gradation/Vocational Training Centre; Power Sub-Stations; all Category of Public Roads; Communication Posts; Police establishments like Police Stations/Outposts/Border Outposts/Watch Towers in sensitive areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs); Underground laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines and drinking water supplies; and quarrying of materials for construction of public roads by Government Departments.

[Translation]

### **New Steel Policy**

2717. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new steel policy and if so, the details thereof along with the time likely to be taken and action taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Government proposes a blueprint to fast track the implementation of stranded projects in the steel sector and if so, the details along with the present status thereof;

(c) whether there is an urgent need of project specific special purpose vehicle to set up ultra mega steel projects in the country and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the public sector steel plants are focussing on retail customers in the rural areas to increase their sale and performance and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the number of licenses issued/pending for approval for the establishment of steel plants across the country particularly in the backward regions during the last three years and the current year and the time by which the decision on pending applications is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Madam. As the matter involves detailed discussions with various stake holders and with different Ministries / Departments, at this stage it is difficult to indicate by when the new policy will be finalized.

(b) A Project Monitoring Group (PMG) under the Cabinet Secretariat has been constituted to fast track the decisions/clearances delaying the projects involving investments of Rs. 1000 crore or more in the manufacturing sector including the steel sector.

(c) The High Level Committee on Manufacturing (HLCM), headed by the Prime Minister, has approved the approach of having project specific Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for identified sites owned by the Government of India / States / Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which would be formed to assemble land, get necessary approvals and clearances and tie-up water and raw materials. These SPVs would then be offered in a transparent manner for take-over by investors through a bidding process.

(d) Yes, Madam. Both the Public Sector Companies, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtrya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) under the Ministry of Steel, are focusing on retail customers in the rural areas to increase their sale and performance by way of increasing their rural distribution network and organizing rural dealer needs, workshops for rural artisans, architects, builders, engineers and publicity campaigns etc.

(e) Steel is a deregulated sector and hence, no permission/license is required for setting up of steel plants.

#### **Loan to Handlooms**

2718. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to give reservation in priority sector loan for the handlooms belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with existing provision for such classification in the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to provide loans at concessional rate to handloom weavers, the Government of India (GoI) has approved Institutional Credit component under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) on 18th December 2011, wherein the GoI is providing margin money assistance @ Rs.4200/- per weaver, interest subvention @ 3% p.a. for 3 years from the date of the first disbursement and credit guarantee through Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). This scheme is applicable to all handloom weavers, including weavers belonging to schedule caste (SC) and schedule tribes (STs). Further, Finance Minister has announced loan to handloom sector at 6% interest rate in the budget of 2013-14. Besides, handloom weaving falls under the category of priority sector lending.

#### **Construction of Bridge on NH-29 (E)**

2719. SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the construction of a bridge at Mahesara on National Highway No. 29 (E);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any delay in the construction of this bridge; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved an estimate amounting to Rs. 9.25 crore on 20.09.2009 for construction a bridge at Mahesara on National Highway No. 29 (E) in Uttar Pradesh

(c) and (d) Construction work of Mahesara bridge has suffered due to various reasons such as unforeseen problems in construction of foundation and slow progress by contractor. Penalty has been imposed on the contractor for delay on his part.

#### **Commercial Use of Industrial Slag**

2720. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a variation in the rates of unprocessed industrial slag produced in the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) plants and other companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the efforts made by the Government to bring uniformity in the prices of industrial slag produced in the steel plants across the country;

(c) whether SAIL including Bhilai Steel plant has entered into an agreement with large cement companies for the supply and utilisation of industrial slag produced in its plants and if so, the details thereof along with the targets fixed for cement production by each plant and the actual production, plant-wise:

(d) whether the joint venture for cement production is not doing well and SAIL is facing losses as a result and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the industrial slag is being supplied to these large cement companies at cheaper rates as compared to the small scale cement factories/plants and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The prices of unprocessed industrial slag are market-driven. Prices may vary from plant to plant and between companies depending on the usage/demand

of unprocessed Blast Furnace (BF) Slag in that particular area. So far as SAIL is concerned, unprocessed industrial slag is sold only by Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP).

(c) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has entered into a Joint Venture with M/s Jaiprakash Associates Limited and setup 2.2 MTPA capacity cement plant at Bhilai using Blast Furnace slag from SAIL's Bhilai Steel Plant. SAIL has also entered into a Joint Venture with M/s Jaiprakash Associates Limited and setup cement plant of 2.1 Million Tonnes per annum capacity at Bokaro using Blast Furnace slag from Bokaro Steel Plant. For both the Joint Ventures, SAIL is to supply 1.0 Million Tonnes of Slag in line with the Slag Sale Agreement entered into with the Joint Venture companies. Both the cement Joint Ventures i.e M/s Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (BJCL) and M/s Bokaro Jaypee Cement Limited (BoJCL) are separate legal entities and M/s Jaiprakash Associates Limited has a majority stake in them. SAIL is not involved in the day to day functioning of these companies.

(d) M/s BoJCL, earned a net profit of Rs 136 crore in 2012-13 and declared a dividend of 25%. M/s BJCL, initially incurred losses, due to lower realisation of cement price in the region around Bhilai. However, the trend has been reversed during October 2012-March 2013 when the Company has earned a Cash profit of Rs.26.43 crore.

(e) The committed quantity of BF slag is being supplied to the JVs companies as per the provisions of Slag Sale Agreement between concerned plant of SAIL and concerned JV company. Surplus slag, if any is sold at competitive market price obtained through open tender/ e-auction.

[English]

#### **Spying Cases in Navy**

2721. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy has suspended many of its officers for leaking information on Facebook recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the Navy to take stringent action against such officers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (d) In September 2011, a case came to light wherein four naval officers were found blameworthy for unauthorised sharing of information through personal e-mail accounts.

The Government directed Naval Headquarters (NHQ) to take strict and exemplary action in this case. Three officers were dismissed from service in May 2013 in accordance with naval provisions.

#### **Upgradation of Roads in Bihar**

2722. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rank of Bihar in terms of National Highways (NHs);

(b) the total length of roads upgraded to NHs in the State during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade additional roads/highways to NHs in the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Bihar stands 8th in terms of total length of National Highways (NHs) in kilometers in the country.

(b) 578 kms of roads have been upgraded to NHs in the State during the last three years and the current year.

(c) Upgradation of roads/routes as National Highways is a continuous process and is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of fund

[Translation]

#### **Trade Fairs in New Delhi**

2723. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various exhibitions and international trade fairs organised at Pragati Maidan of Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount spent on organizing these exhibitions and international trade fairs during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the details of the income earned by the Government therefor;

(d) whether the Government has organised or proposes to organise such exhibitions/international trade fairs in other parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) : Statement-I is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The amount spent and income earned by India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) on organizing these exhibitions and international trade fairs during the said period year-wise, is as under:

(Rs.in Lakhs)			
Year	Income	Expenditure#	Surplus
2010-11	6440.05	1197.90	5242.15
2011-12	6629.76	1220.41	5409.35
2012-13	7681.10	1305.91	6375.19
2013-14 @	135.00	84.85	50.15

# Does not include in direct cost like establishment, office expenses, maintenance of Pragati Maidan etc.

@ Provisional

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Statement-II showing the details of exhibition/international trade fairs has organised by ITPO in other parts of the country is enclosed.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

2010-11

Sl. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
1.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 11/10
2.	DELHI BOOK FAIR 12/10
3.	STATIONERY FAIR 12/10
4.	PRINTPACK INDIA 01/11
5.	NAKSHTRA 01/11
6.	AAHAR THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FAIR 03/11
7.	INFRA EDUCA 05/10
8.	EDUCATION FAIR / HERBAL INTL EXPO 05/10
9.	LICHFL HOMES FOR ALL EXPO 05/10
10.	EDUTECH EXPO 06/10
11.	EDUCATUS EXPO 06/10
12.	EDUCATE 06/10
13.	AMTEX-ASIAN MACHINE TOOL EXHIBITION 07/10
14.	SUGAR ASIA 07/10

Sl. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
15.	TIMES PROPERTY EXPO 07/10
16.	TIMES EDUCATION FORUM 07/10
17.	MEDIA, OFFICE & GIFTS WORLD EXPO 07/10
18.	INDESEC EXPO 09/10
19.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL ART FAIR 09/10
20.	JEWELLERY WONDER 09/10
21.	PETROTECH 10/10
22.	INTL CONV ON RAILWAY SIGNAL & COMM 10/10
23.	ET REALITY EXPO 10/10
24.	INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALITY FAIR 10/10
25.	ROAD & HIGHWAYS EXPO 10/10
26.	WILLS LIFESTYLE INDIA FASHION WEEK 10/10
27.	PACK PLUS 12/10
28.	ZAK GLASSTECH INTERNATIONAL 12/10
29.	INDIA TELECOM 12/10
30.	ACETECH 12/10
31.	INDIA ELECTRICITY 12/10
32.	INTERNATIONAL FOOD & DRINK EXH 12/10
33.	TIMES EDUCATION EXPO 12/10
34.	EXPODENT INTERNATIONAL INDIA 12/10
35.	ZAK DOORS & WINDOWS 12/10
36.	LED EXPO 12/10
37.	INDIA LAB EXPO 12/10
38.	LABEL EXPO INDIA 12/10
39.	EDUCATION WORLD WIDE INDIA 12/10
40.	DISPLAY OF INDIAN H/C P&O FASH SHOW 12/10
41.	INDIA ART SUMMIT 01/11
42.	SATTE 01/11
43.	ECONOMICS TIMES ASIA IT EXPO 01/11
44.	INTL FLORA EXPO & HORTI EXPO 01/11
45.	MY HOME EXPO 01/11
46.	WORLD PHILATELIC EXH-INDEPEX 02/11

Sl. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
47.	DELHI WOOD 02/11
48.	BES EXPO 02/11
49.	MINERALS M M M-INTL EXH & CONF 02/11
50.	ACREX 2011 02/11
51.	IETF 02/11
52.	ID INDIA 02/11
53.	PHOTO FAIR 2011 02/11
54.	ELECTRONICS FOR YOU EXPO 02/11
55.	FENSTERBAU FRONTALE INDIA 02/11
56.	INTL CONF & EXH WIND ENERGY 02/11
57.	TEX TRENDS INDIA 02/11
58.	IN OPTICS 02/11
59.	MEDICAL FAIR INDIA 03/11
60.	CONVERGENCE INDIA 03/11
61.	INDIA CARPET EXPO 03/11
62.	INDIA ASEAN BUSINESS FAIR 03/11

2011–12

Sl. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
1.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL SECURITY EXPO 10/11
2.	STATIONERY FAIR 08/11
3.	DELHI BOOK FAIR 08/11
4.	INDIA INTL LEATHER FAIR DELHI 07/11
5.	AAHAR THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FAIR 03/12
6.	NAKSHTRA 02/12
7.	IITF 2011 11/11
8.	BHAGIDARI MELA / UTSAV 04/11
9.	EDUCATION WORLDWIDE INDIA 04/11
10.	GRIDTECH 04/11
11.	TIMES PROPERTY EXPO 04/11
12.	TIMES PROPERTY WORLD EXPO 04/11
13.	WILLS LIFESTYLE INDIA FASHION WEEK 04/11
14.	CAR EXHIBITION 05/11
15.	DELHI JUMBO JOB & CAREER FAIR 05/11

Sl. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
16.	FIRE ENGINEERING INDIA 05/11
17.	INDIA MACHINE TOOLS SHOW-IMTOS 05/11
18.	INDIA SIGN + DIGITAL 05/11
19.	INFRA EDUCA 05/11
20.	INTRESTAE HIRTI FAIR SANGAM 05/11
21.	POWER GEN INDIA & CENTRAL ASIA 05/11
22.	RENEWABLE ENERGY WORLD INDIA 05/11
23.	TIMES EDUCATION BOUTIQUE 05/11
24.	EDUCATE 06/11
25.	EDUCATUS EXPO 06/11
26.	EDUCATUS EXPO-II 06/11
27.	EDUTECH EXPO 06/11
28.	INDESECEXPO 06/11
29.	METAL BLDG & STEEL STRC EXPO 06/11
30.	WIRE & CABLE EXPO 06/11
31.	BEAUTY & SPA EXPO 07/11
32.	EXPO RIVA INDIA 07/11
33.	FAMDENT SHOW 07/11
34.	FOOD & TECHNOLOGY EXPO 07/11
35.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL GARMENT FAIR 07/11
36.	MEDIA GIFTS OFFICE & COMPUTEC ASIA 07/11
37.	SILK PARADISE REVERSE BSM 07/11
38.	STAINLESS STEEL HOUSEWARE SHOW 07/11
39.	TIMES EDUCATION FORUM 07/11
40.	TIMES FRANCHISE EXPO 07/11
41.	TIMES PROPERTY EXPO 07/11
42.	TOY BIZ INTL EXH BSM 07/11
43.	AUTO MALL EXHIBITION 08/11
44.	NATIONAL LEVEL EXH UNDER INSPIRE 08/11
45.	RENEWABLE ENERGY 08/11
46.	TIMES PROPERTY EXPO 08/11
47.	WAVES POOL SPA BATH INTL EXPO 08/11
48.	ASIA DESIGN SPENDOUR 09/11

Sl. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
49.	AUTOMATION 7 POWER WORLD 09/11
50.	CITY INFRA 09/11
51.	DELHI BUILD 09/11
52.	ELECTRONICA INDIA & PRODUCT INDIA 09/11
53.	IREE 09/11
54.	JEWELLERY WONDER 09/11
55.	PATA TRAVEL MART 09/11
56.	WORLD DIDAC INDIA 09/11
57.	ZAK ILFS EXPO 09/11
58.	EMPOWER INDIA 10/11
59.	GANDHI JAYANTI MELA 10/11
60.	GREEN BUILDING CONGRESS 10/11
61.	INDIAN HANDICRAFT/GIFT RETAIL FAIR 10/11
62.	INTERTRAFFIC INDIA 10/11
63.	INTL EXH H/W & TOOLS, BLDG PROD/ACCS 10/11
64.	WILLS LIFESTYLE INDIA FASHION WEEK 10/11
65.	LIC HFL HOME FOR ALL EXPO 11/11
66.	PAMEX 11/11
67.	ACETECH 12/11
68.	ET REALITY EXPO 12/11
69.	EXPODENT INTL INDIA 12/11
70.	FINE FOOD 12/11
71.	IFSEC INDIA FIREX INDIA & H S I 12/11
72.	INDIA LAB EXPO 12/11
73.	INDIA TELECOM EXH & CONFERENCE 12/11
74.	LED EXPO 12/11
75.	PAPEREX 12/11
76.	TIMES EDUCATION EXPO 12/11
77.	AUTO EXPO 01/12
78.	REALTY WORLD 01/12
79.	TEX TREND INDIA 01/12
80.	CONVERGENCE INDIA 03/12
81.	BFS EXPO 02/12

Sl. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
82.	DAIRY FXPO 2/12
83.	ELECTRONICS FOR YOU EXPO 02/12
84.	ID INDIA 02/12
85.	IN STORE ASIA 02/12
86.	INDIA CARPET EXPO 2/12
87.	INDIAN HANDICRAFTS & GIFTS FAIR 02/12
88.	MUNICIPALIKA CO-LOCATED TTF & OTM 02/12
89.	PLAST INDIA 02/12
90.	PROPERTY & INTERIOUS EXPO 02/12
91.	SATTE 02/12
92.	WILLS LIFESTYLE INDIA FASHION WEEK 02/12
93.	WORLD BOOK FAIR 02/12
94.	DEFEXPO 03/12
2012-13	
Sl. No.	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
1.	INDIA INTL LEATHER FAIR 07/12
2.	HFI ML ROOK FAIR 09/12
3.	STATIONERY FAIR 09/12
4.	INTL SECURITY, SAFETY & FIRE EXHIBITION 10/12
5.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 11/12
6.	NAKASHATRA 02/13
7.	AAHAR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 03/13
8.	AQUATECH INDIA 04/12
9.	POWER GEN INDIA & CENTRAL ASIA 04/12
10.	TIMES PROPERTY WORLD 04/12
11.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL WATER WEEK 04/12
12.	LIFESTYLE PAKISTAN 04/12
13.	TIMES EDUCATION BOUTIQUE 05/12
14.	CONSUMER DURABLE FAIR 05/12
15.	IN-DEPTH 05/12
16.	TIMES PROPERTY EXPO 05/12
17.	TIMES EDUCATION FORUM 06/12
18.	EDUCATUS EXPO – II 6/12

Sl. No. NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT	Sl. No. NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
19. EDUCATUS EXPO 06/12	51. PETROTECH 10/12
20. JUMBO JOB & CARRER FAIR 06/12	52. WILLS LIFESTYLE INDIA FASHION WEEK 10/12
21. PROMOTIONAL EVENT LAUNCH 06/12	53. PROPERTY EXPO 10/12
22. INFRA EDUCA 06/12	54. NATIONAL LEVEL EXH & PROJ COMPT 10/12
23. TOY BIZ INTERNATIONAL 06/12	55. FRANCHISE INDIA 2012 11/12
24. AMTEX 07/12	56. INDIA COMPOSITES SHOW 11/12
25. TIMES PROPERTY EXPO 07/12	57. SAARC EXHIBITION-HANDLOOM PAVILION 11/12
26. BEAUTY & SPA EXPO 07/12	58. INDIA TELECOM 12/12
27. STAINLESS STEEL HOUSEWARE SHOW 07/12	59. LED FXPO 12/12
28. INTL AGRI & HORTI EXPO, FOOD & TECH 07/12	60. ET REALITY EXPO 12/12
29. FAMDENT SHOW 07/12	61. TIMES EDUCATION EXPO 12/12
30. TIMES FRANCHIES EXPO 07/12	62. ZAK GLASSTECH INTL/DOORS & WINDOWS 12/12
31. TEX TRENDS INDIA 2012 07/12	63. EXPODENT INTL INDIA 12/12
32. EXPO RIVA SCHUH INDIA 07/12	64. FT ACETECH 12/12
33. MEDIA EXPO,GIFTSWORLD & OFFICE EXPO 08/12	65. INDIA ASEAN BUSINESS FAIR (IABF) 12/12
34. MINERAL METAL METALLURGY MATERIAL 09/12	66. CONVERGENCE INDIA 01/13
35. INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALITY FAIR 09/12	67. BES FXPO 01/13
36. FINE FOOD INDIA 09/12	68. INDIA INTL GARMENT FAIR 01/13
37. WORLD DIDAC INDIA 09/12	69. SATTE 01/13
38. INTERPRINT EXPO 09/12	70. CONSUMER ELECT IMAGING PHOTO FAIR 01/13
39. UNITED ART FAIR 09/12	71. IAAPI AMUSEMENT EXPO 01/13
40. MAGICBRICKS.COM 09/12	72. TECNOTEX EXHIBITION & CONFERENCE 01/13
41. DELHI JEWELLERY & GEM FAIR 09/12	73. INDIA ELECTRICITY 01/13
42. RETAIL & CONVENIENC EXPO 09/12	74. INTL ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY FAIR 02/13
43. INDIAN PHARMA EXPO 09/12	75. ELECTRONICS FOR YOU 02/13
44. LABEL EXPO INDIA 10/12	76. IN OPTICA 02/13
45. JEWELLERY WONDER 10/12	77. AUTOMECHANICA INDIA 02/13
46. INDIA SIGN+DIGITAL 10/12	78. NEW DELHI WORLD BOOK FAIR 02/13
47. DENTAL EXHIBITION 10/12	79. TTF & OTM 02/13
48. LIGHT INDIA 10/12	80. MEDICAL FAIR INDIA 03/13
49. HOME ELECTRONIC SHOW 10/12	81. INDIA CARPET EXPO 03/13
50. MEDTEC INDIA 2012 10/12	

SI. No. NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
82. MAGICBRICKS PRESENTS INDIA PROPERTY 03/13
83. WILLS LIFESTYLE INDIA FASHION WEEK 03/13
2013-14 (PROVISIONAL) (DURING APRIL 2013 TO JULY 2013)
SI. No NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT
1. INDIA GEM & JEWELLARY FAIR 04/13
2. INDIA INTL LEATHER FAIR DELHI 07/13
3. GRIDTECH 04/13
4. INDIA INTL JEWELLERY WEEK DELHI 04/13
5. TIMES PROPERTY EXPO 04/13
6. INDIA WAREHOUSING/MATERIAL SHOW 05/13
7. TIMES EDUCATION BOUTIQUE 05/13
8. FASHION SHOW & EXH OF STUDENTS WORK 05/13
9. HT CONSUMER ELECTRONICS FAIR 05/13
10. AAJEEVIKA DIWAS 06/13
11. EDUCATUS EXPO 06/13
12. JUMBO JOB & CAREER FAIR 06/13
13. INFRA EDUCA 06/13
14. EXPO RIVA SCHUH INDIA 07/13
15. INDIA MACHINE TOOLS SHOW 07/13
16. TOY BIZ INTERNATIONAL 07/13
17. TIMES PROPERTY EXPO 07/13
18. BEAUTY & SPA EXPO 07/13
19. INDIA INTERNATIAL GARMENT FAIR 07/13
20. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE/HORT EXPO 07/13
21. DELHI DENTAL SHOW 07/13
22. SWAVLAMAM 07/13
23. INTERNATIONAL LAB EXPO 07/13
24. TIMES EDUCATION FORUM 07/13
25. MEDIA/GIFTS/WORLD/OFFICE EXPO 07/13

**STATEMENT-II**

2010-11

SI. No. NAME &amp; DATE OF THE EVENT

1. AROGYA INTL FAIR CHENNAI 05/10
2. AAHAR INTL FOOD FAIR CHENNAI 08/10
3. EAST HIMALAYAN EXPO SILIGURI 12/10
4. INDIA INTL LEATHER FAIR CHENNAI 01/11
5. INTL LEATHER GOODS FAIR KOLKATA 02/11

2011-12

SI. No. NAME &amp; DATE OF THE EVENT

1. AAHAR INTL FOOD FAIR CHENNAI 08/11
2. INDIA INTL LEATHER FAIR CHENNAI 01/12
3. INTL LEATHER GOODS FAIR KOLKATA 02/12

2012-13

SI. No. NAME &amp; DATE OF THE EVENT

1. AAHAR CHENNAI 08/12
2. INTL AUTO & ANCILIARY SHOW PUNE 10/12
3. INDIA INTL LEATHER FAIR CHENNAI 01/13
4. INTL LEATHER GOODS FAIR KOLKATA 03/13

*[English]***Loss to NTC Mills**

2724. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

DR. S. ALAGIRI:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of various National Textiles Corporation (NTC) mills has declined sharply during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps/ schemes undertaken to modernise the NTC mills and improve production of such mills;

(c) whether the NTC mills are incurring losses over the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the

reasons therefor along with inquiry, if any, conducted in this regard;

(d) the details of NTC mills revived/ modernised, State/mill-wise including funds allocated,/utilised and rehabilitation packages/schemes approved for the workers who have been rendered unemployed due to closure of various NTC mills;

(e) whether the workers/officers of the NTC mills have received their salary and allowances and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to clear their dues; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to consider a policy to provide subsidised clothes to the weaker sections and school children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) There is no reduction in the overall production in the NTC mills during the last 3 years and current year (April-June 2013) except for minor variations due to power cut and labour shortages in certain mills. Mill wise production is given the enclosed Statement-I. NTC is implementing BIFR approved scheme, under which 24 mills are to be revived. Out of 24 mills, 18 mills have been modernized, 3 relocated green-field mills have been set up, one mill is slated to be set up as Technical Textile unit and 2 mills are partially modernized. Apart from BIFR approved modernization of the mills, NTC is taking various

steps to increase production and profit of the mills by changing the product mix to suit market requirement, improve quality and productivity, tapping export market and aggressive sales promotion and revival of showrooms, implementation of energy audits and augmenting power supply and brand promotion,

(c) Out of 23 working units 15 units have generated cash profits during 2012-13. Detail is given the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Details of NTC mills revived / modernized, State/mill-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III. NTC has offered Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRS) to all its employees of the closed mills as per BIFR approved scheme. The employees who have opted for MVRS, have been given an attractive compensation package under the MVRS on the basis of service rendered by them as well as service left over till superannuation. The scheme/package included increase in ex-gratia payment to the workers by 50% to 100% depending upon the date of revision of wages. For computation of ex-gratia; HRA component has also been taken into account. Besides, NTC employees are also exposed to Counseling Retraining and Rehabilitation (CRR) programmes, formulated under the scheme for CRR by Department of Public Enterprises. The payment of all the legitimate dues to workers/officers of the NTC mills have been made. Till date 63196 employees have availed the benefit of MVRS and an amount of Rs. 2349.56 crore. has been paid as compensation,

(f) There is no such policy at present.

#### STATEMENT-I

S.N	Name of Mills	YARN PRODUCTION (Lakh K.G)				CLOTH (L. Mtrs.)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr-June 13)	2010-11	2011- 12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr-Jun, 13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Algappa	19.47	16.14	22.59	5.47	-	-	-	-
2.	Can., Can	21.87	11.69	20.55	5.57	-	-	-	-
3.	Can. Mahe	10.47	13.09	15.22	3.04	-	-	-	-
4.	Kerala Lakshmi	20.07	20.33	23.72	6.58	-	-	-	-
5.	Vijay Mohini	15.20	14.29	16.51	4.30	-	-	-	-
6.	Tirupati	8.73	9.00	8.88	2.31	-	-	-	-
7.	Cambodia	24.15	18.58	22.44	6.27	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Sri Ranga Vilas	26.82	21.59	24.69	6.18	-	-	-	-
9.	Pankaja Mills	18.40	15.69	16.92	4.69	-	-	-	-
10.	Pioneer Spinners	21.63	15.99	15.03	5.01	-	-	-	-
11.	Kaleeswara B	21.13	19.35	21.55	5.70	-	-	-	-
12.	Coimbatore Murugan	5.98	7.18	8.04	1.60	51.08	61.08	50.58	13.24
13.	C.Spg.&Wvg.Mill	9.59	5.23	5.80	1.96		-	-	-
14.	Tata Mills	9.72	18.71	20.38	4.97	33.71	42.68	41.56	9.87
15.	Podar Mill	22.52	22.17	23.20	5.09	-		-	-
16.	Indu No. 5	20.45	21.01	22.97	5.68	-	-	-	-
17.	Barshi Textile Mills	11.82	13.63	13.09	3.53	-	-	-	-
18.	New Bhopal Tex. Mills	17.77	17,00	13.96	4.96	-	-	-	-
19.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	15.48	14.61	22.24	9.53	-	-	-	-
20.	Arati Cotton Mills	13.71	15.91	16.98	4.40	-	-	-	-
21.	New Minerva	2.41	12.96	17.27	3.75	0.33	10.97	19.83	5.01
22.	Finlay Mill, Achalpur	8.64	26.05	34.57	7.80	-	5.52	3.66	3.37
23.	Rajnagar,Gujarat	-	-	21.38	7.17	-	-	11.66	6.54
Total		346.03	350.20	427.98	115.56	89.91	120.25	127.29	38.03

**STATEMENT – II***PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS AND CURRENT QUARTER APRIL-JUNE 2013*

(Rs. in Laks)

S. No.	Statewise Name of Mills	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13	Apr-June,13
		Cash Profit/ Loss	Cash Profit/ Loss	Cash Profit/Loss	Cash Profit/Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6
KERALA					
1.	Alagappa	20.84	-297.06	170.33	-39.63
2.	Can.,Can.	173.17	-306.45	340.14	58.31
3.	Kerala Lakshmi	69.94	-509.92	252.97	12.42
4.	Vijay Mohini	78.66	-283.23	261.98	22.70
MAHE					
5.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills.	-73.40	-566.64	216.92	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
6.	Tirupathi	-41.33	-391.90	-92.90	-35.37
TAMIL NADU					
7.	Cambodia	137.82	-603.78	128.60	6.90
8.	Rangavilas	9.33	-967.70	5.23	33.96
9.	Pankaja	23.97	-756.88	-141.26	-52.53
10.	Pioneer	9.45	-630.72	-229.74	-45.54
11.	Kal.'B'	164.36	-514.07	3.48	-43.33
12.	Coimb. Murugan	-390.76	-400.21	-239.30	-27.26
13.	C.S. & W	-346.30	-376.08	-169.91	-52.07
KARNATAKA					
14.	New Minerva	128.12	-223.03	69.38	-3.02
MAHARASHTRA					
15.	Tata	-449.72	-1644.07	-620.99	-209.52
16.	Podar	-247.48	-1025.63	-172.21	-107.42
17.	Indu No.5	-69.83	-807.95	-53.63	-62.84
18.	Barshi	148.49	-610.37	16.71	-8.84
19.	Finlay (Achalpur)	6.22	-693.66	1040.81	306.27
MADHYA PRADESH					
20.	New Bhopal	-191.13	-686.88	105.78	-1.32
21.	Burhanpur Tapti	-373.75	-236.16	451.79	138.34
WEST BENGAL					
22.	Arati	102.66	-73.15	9.71	0.72
AHMADABAD					
23.	Rajnagar Textiles	-	-	125.86	92.05
OVERALL		-1110.67	-12605.54	1479.75	-17.00

**STATEMENT***LIST OF 24 MILLS BEING MODERNIZED BY N.T.C*

S. NO.	NAME OF THE MILLS	LOCATION	Amount Spent in Rs. Crores
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	TIRUPATHI COTTON MILLS	RENIGUNTA	2.23
GUJARAT			
2.	RAJNAGAR MILLS	AHMEDABAD	138.20



S. NO.	NAME OF THE MILLS	LOCATION	Amount Spent in Rs. Crores
KARNATAKA			
3.	NEW MINERVA MILS	HASSAN	175.18
KERALA			
4.	ALGAPPA TEXTILE MILLS	ALAGAPPANAGAR	23.8
5.	CANNANORE SPG.& WVG.MILLS	CANNANORE	125.16
6.	KERALA LAXMI MILLS	TRICHUR	24.45
7.	VIJAYAMOHINI MILLS	TRIVANDRUM	22.7
MADHYA PRADESH			
8.	BURHANPUR TAPTI MILLS	BURHANPUR	118.59
9.	NEW BHOPAL TEXTILE MILLS	BHOPAL	97.42
MAHARASHTRA			
10.	PODAR MILLS	MUMBAI	39.96
11.	TATA MILLS	MUMBAI	80.87
12.	INDIA UNITED M ILL NO.5	MUMBAI	31.44
13.	BARSHI TEXTILE MILLS	BARSHI	24.67
14.	FINLAY MILLS	ACHALPUR	254.66
MAHE			
15.	CANNANORE SPG.& WVG.MILLS	MAHE	33.37
RAJASTHAN			
16.	UDAIPUR MILLS (To be set up as Technical Textile)	Udaipur	0.00
TAMIL NADU			
17.	PIONEER SPINNERS MILLS	KAMUDAKUDI	68.89
18.	KALEESWARAR MILLS 'B' UNIT	KALAYARKOIL	66.18
19.	CAMBODIA MILLS	COIMBATORE	12.92
20.	COIMBATORE MURUGAN MILLS	COIMBATORE	15.91
21.	PANKAJA MILLS	COIMBATORE	21.78
22.	SRI RANGA VILAS S.& W. MILLS	COIMBATORE	51.35
23.	COIMBATORE SPG & WVG MILLS	COIMBATORE	0.82
WEST BENGAL			
24.	ARATI COTTON MILLS	DASS NAGAR	47.52
TOTAL			1478.07

### Conservation of Mangrove Forests

2725. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study for protection of Mangrove Forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provides financial assistance to Coastal States/Union Territories for conservation and management of mangroves and coral reef;

(d) if so, the details of assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has also set up the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau to strengthen the enforcement of law; and

(f) if so, the manner in which marine life including coral reef is likely to be protected under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The protection of mangroves is gauged by Forest Survey of India (FSI), which biennially assesses the mangrove cover of the country through remote sensing. As per the India State of Forest Report, 2011 of FSI, there is 4662.56 km<sup>2</sup> mangrove cover in the country and as compared to 2009 assessment there is 23.56 km<sup>2</sup> net increase in the mangrove forest cover. The Government seeks to protect, sustain and augment mangroves in the country by both regulatory and promotional measures. Under the regulatory measures, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (2011) recognizes the mangrove areas as ecologically sensitive and categorizes them as CRZ-I which implies that these areas are afforded protection of the highest order. Under the promotional measures the Ministry has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Conservation and Management of Mangroves of India. Under the Scheme, the Ministry provides 100% central assistance to coastal States/Union Territories, who request, for implementation of their approved Management Action Plans which comprise components such as Survey and Demarcation, Afforestation and Restoration of Mangroves, Alternate and Supplementary Livelihoods, Protection Measures, education and awareness etc.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The details of funds released to Coastal States/Union Territories for conservation and management of mangroves and coral reefs under the Scheme on

conservation and management of mangroves and coral reefs, during the last three years are given below:

		(in Lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.00	10.00	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Goa	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	295.04 11.82 CF	176.517 9.11CF	163.103
5.	Karnataka	15.00/CF	43.80	91.229
6.	Kerala	37.3025/CF		62.380
7.	Odisha	30.25	54.80 7.50 CF	-
8.	Tamil Nadu	134.78 16.98 CF	181.283 5.375 CF	121.880
9.	West Bengal	147.90 0.80 CF	237.60	59.40
10.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-

CF = Carry Forward

An amount of 750.00 lakh has been allocated during the current financial year (2013-14) for the Scheme.

Further, the Ministry also provides financial and technical assistance for protection and conservation of wildlife, including corals and its habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. The details of funds released to Marine Protected Areas under the scheme during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

		(in lakh)		
Name of the coastal States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	
Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.68	24.72	33.36	
Marine National Park, Gujarat	21.71	29.11	42.78	

1	2	3	4
Gahirmatha Wildlife Sanctuary, Odisha	22.60	22.69	29.38
Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, Tamil Nadu	28.064	36.082	26.12
Total	94.054	112.602	131.64

The total outlay under the Scheme during the current financial year (2013-14) is 78.50 crore which includes provisions for the marine national parks and sanctuary mentioned above.

(e) To combat wildlife crime in the country, the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) has been constituted by Government of India on 6 June, 2007 under Section 38 (Y) of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(f) Following species of Corals have been provided legal protection by including them in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:

- i) Reef Building Coral (All Scleractinians)
- ii) Black Coral ( All Antipatharians)
- iii) Organ Pipe Coral (Tubipora musica)
- iv) Fire Coral (All Millipora Species)
- v) Sea Fan (All Gorgonians).

[Translation]

#### **Air Accidents**

2726. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft of Bokaro Steel Plant crashed during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reasons and the extent of loss suffered in each crash during the said period;

(c) the details of the investigation conducted in this regard along with the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter and the measures taken by the Government to prevent such accidents in future;

(d) whether there have been studies/reports including one by Centre for Science and Environment regarding environmental pollution and accidents caused by the various steel plants both under the public and private sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures suggested by the Joint Committee on Safety, Health and Environment to put in Industrial structures to reduce accident rate in the steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) No aircraft of Bokaro Steel Plant has crashed during the last three years and in the current year till date.

(d) and (e) Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), a Delhi based NGO had come out with a Green Rating Project (GRP) report namely "Into the Furnace" thereby assessing the environmental performances of 21 Indian iron and steel plants. Ministry of Steel has looked into this report in consultation with the steel plants and found that while some of the conclusions are true, many others are not factually correct. Moreover, comparisons are not on like to like basis and does not portray a true environmental status of the Indian Steel Industry. Nevertheless, the report has been taken with a positive spirit by the steel sector for improvement in their environment performance. Joint Committee on Safety, Health and Environment undertakes the following activities to spread awareness in the areas of Safety, Health & Environment and to reduce accident rate in the steel industry.

- (i) Organizing various competitions on annual basis like safety essay, poster & calendar design competitions for individual employees & Ispat Suraksha Puraskars for member organisations and award winning performers.
- (ii) Organizing meetings to have in-depth deliberations on accidents along with their control measures taken by member organisations and sharing new initiatives taken by members in the areas of Safety, Health & Environment for benefit of all.
- (iii) Publishing a number of codes of safety likes 'Fire prevention in By Product Plant', 'Electrical Safety', 'Tire prevention during Welding & Cutting' etc., Manuals like 'General guidelines on statutory rules on safety in steel plants', 'Rail & road safety', 'Material handling, 'Construction safety etc. & various handouts are distributed amongst the member organizations.
- (iv) Training programmes/ Seminar on various aspects of safety like safety in construction, gas safety, rail road safety and occupational Health and Environment Management are organized for spreading awareness amongst the organizations.

[English]

**Amendment in CRZ Notification, 1991**

2727. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

SHRI. NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests from States particularly from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding amendments to Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the total number of amendments made to CRZ Notification, 1991;

(d) the main features of the CRZ Notification, 2011;

(e) whether the coastal communities are consulted by the Ministry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the process by which amendments to the Notification is made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government of Maharashtra has sought amendment to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 so as enable construction of Memorial for Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. On examination, National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) recommended the amendment. The recommendation of the NCZMA was accepted.

(c) 25 amendments have been made to CRZ Notification, 1991.

(d) The main features of the CRZ Notification, 2011 are inclusion of 12 nautical miles of sea water portion, hazard line concept for planning purposes, description of clear procedure for grant of clearances in the CRZ areas, provisions for monitoring, enforcement and transparency and special provisions for communities living in certain ecologically sensitive coastal stretches, islands in the backwaters of Kerala, local communities living along the coast of Goa, other traditional coastal inhabitants, slum dwellers, persons living in dilapidated and unsafe buildings in Mumbai, etc.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification in 1991 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection and conservation of the coastal environment. A

Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan was constituted in the year 2004 to review the CRZ Notification, 1991. The Committee submitted its report with various recommendations for strengthening the CRZ Notification, which inter-alia included protection and conservation of the coastal ecosystem, livelihood security of local communities, introduction of regulation to manage the proliferation of ports along the coasts, introduction of tighter standards for disposal of effluent into coastal waters, etc.

Ministry thereafter issued a draft Coastal Management Zone Notification in July 2008, inviting suggestions and objections from the public likely to be affected thereby. Large number of suggestions and objections on the draft notification were received which were examined by the Expert Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Swaminathan. The Expert Committee after detailed examination of the comments received on the draft Notification and consultations with the stakeholders, submitted the Report titled "Final Frontier" in July, 2009. The Report recommended to let the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 lapse and to strengthen the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. Based on the Report, a series of consultations with the local communities and NGOs in all the coastal States and UTs were held through the Center for Environmental Education (CEE) during the period August 2009 to March, 2010.

Based on the inputs received during the consultations and the recommendations of Prof. M.S Swaminathan Committee, the pre-draft CRZ Notification, 2010 was prepared and made available to the public in nine coastal languages, Gujarati, Marathi, Konkani, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Bengali and also in Hindi and English in May, 2010. Comments on the pre-draft CRZ Notification, 2010 were received from public, NGOs etc., including Central and State Governments. A meeting was organized with the State Governments and Central Ministries on 6th July, 2010 to take their inputs on the pre-draft Notification.

Taking into account the outcome of the consultation process and the recommendations made in the report "Final Frontier", comments received on pre-draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010, draft CRZ Notification, 2010 for main land and Island Protection Zone Notification for Islands were notified on 15th September, 2010 for public opinion and suggestion.

Extensive consultations were held with Various stakeholders, including the State Governments and fishermen community. The objections and suggestions

received on the two draft Notifications were examined by the Central Government in the Ministry and finally the CRZ Notification, 2011 for the main land and Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification, 2011 for Lakshadweep as well as Andaman and Nicobar Islands were issued in January, 2011 in supersession of the CRZ Notification, 1991.

#### **Repairing and Widening of NH-47**

2728. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken widening of National Highway (NH)-47 from Salem to Kanyakumari;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof and the steps taken for repairing of Palakkad-Thrissur stretch on the said NH which is in bad condition and causing difficulties in vehicular movement;

(c) whether there are reports of heavy traffic congestions on Eernakulam bypass on NH-47 due to delay in construction of flyovers at Kundannoor, Vyttila, Palarivatom and Edappilly junctions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to ease traffic congestions on the said bypass?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Four laning from Salem to Coimbatore and Thrissur to Cherthala is completed.

Four laning from Coimbatore to Vadakkancherry and Six laning from Vadakkancherry to Mannuthy (Thrissur) have been awarded. The widening in the Cherthala - Thiruvananthapuram - Kanyakumari section is held up due to extremely slow pace of Land Acquisition. The stretch from Palakkad to Vadakkancherry is in traffic worthy condition and repair work for damaged portions from Vadakkancherry to Thrissur has already been taken up.

(c) and (d) To ease traffic congestion on Eernakulam bypass on NH 47, draft DPR for construction of flyovers at Kundannoor, Vyttila, Palarivattom and Edappally junctions has been submitted by the consultants. However, the DPR has not yet been finalized as the proposed Cochin Metro Rail infringes on the alignment at Edappally and Vyttila Junctions requiring dovetailing with the plans of Kochi Metro Authority so as to ensure that the highways and metro alignments are compatible to each other.

#### **Export of MSTC Limited**

2729. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MSTC Limited had entered into any business contract with exporters/associates for export of gems and gold in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total profit/loss incurred in such business contracts;

(c) whether the company had carried out due diligence in selecting and identifying the associates and the foreign buyers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether adequate measures had been taken by the company to safeguard its financial interests from the associated risks involved in the said business before making any advance payments to the exporters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover the losses incurred, if any, in such business?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) MSTC exported plain gold jewellery during 2007-08 and 2008-09 through Business Associates based in India, to foreign buyers in UAE and other countries. In the financial year 2007-08 exports worth Rs.260.63 crore were made and the same were fully realized. However, for exports worth Rs.638.20 crore made during 2008-09 to Overseas Buyers, export proceeds of only Rs.39.57 crore have been realized.

(c) and (d) Due diligence was carried out by the MSTC and Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC) and the business associates were selected based on their past business record and credit worthiness. In the arrangement only 80% of invoice value was advanced by the MSTC and 20% stake was on the Associates. The Insurance policies with ECGC and ICICI - Lombard was also taken to indemnify the MSTC to the extent of default in payment.

(e) For recovery of outstanding amount the MSTC has since initiated arbitration proceedings against the six Associate Suppliers. Claims against the ECGC have been filed in the National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission for refusing to entertain the insurance claims. MSTC has also filed cases against foreign buyers in UAE and Singapore courts. Besides, the Government has referred the matter to Central Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement Directorate for taking appropriate action.

**Commodity Boards**

2730. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN;

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Commodity Boards for the promotion of export of various products functioning in the country along with the total export of such products which come under these Boards;

(b) whether the Tobacco Board has recently been reconstituted and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the members of the said Board and the criteria adopted for selection of board members;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revive the ancient sea route for spice trade between Kerala and Middle East countries and if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made by the Government to revive the same;

(d) whether the Government proposes to start Rubber Industry Training Centres in the country particularly in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time likely to be taken in setting up and completing the project

along with the role likely to be assigned to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are five Commodity Boards viz. Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board, Spices Board and Tobacco Board for the promotion of export of tea, coffee, rubber, spices & tobacco and tobacco products which are functioning under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The total export from these commodities was 1,520,639 tons during 2012-13.

(b) No, Madam. The Tobacco Board has not been reconstituted recently. It was last reconstituted in 2010 as per sub section 4 of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 and a few members were nominated subsequently. A list of the present Members of the Board is annexed as statement.

(c) No, Madam. Indian spices are already being exported to more than 135 countries all over the world through various sea routes as well as by air.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Most of the skill development programmes in rubber based industries are conducted at Rubber Training Institute (RTI) and Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII) of Rubber Board at Kottayam, Kerala.

**STATEMENT***Details of the present members of the Tobacco Board*

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Position held	Gazette Notification No. and Date	Date of completion of tenure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. K.Gopal, IAS	Chairman	28/02/2013	
2.	Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu			
	Hon'ble Member of Parliament — Rajya Sabha	Member elected by Rajya Sabha	SO.2332 (E) 22/09/2010	21/09/2013
	Member from Lok Sabha			
	Vacant with effect from 13/04/2013	Member Elected by Lok Sabha	Vacant	
4.	Member from Lok Sabha			
	Vacant with effect from 13/04/2013	Member Elected by Lok Sabha	Vacant	
5.	Director			
	M/o Agriculture, Govt. of India	Member (to represent M/o Agriculture)	S.O..381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2015

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Director / Deputy Secretary, EXPORT PROMOTION DIVISION (Agriculture), M/o Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, Govt. of India	Member (to represent Ministry of Commerce)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2015
7.	Deputy Secretary (Finance),  DEALING WITH TOBACCO MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY,  Department of Commerce, Government of India,	Member (to represent Ministry of Finance)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2015
8.	Deputy Secretary  Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, (Dealing with cigarette industries)  Ministry of commerce & industry,  Department of Commerce, Government of India	Member (to represent Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2015
9.	Director  Central Tobacco Research Institute,  Rajahmundry	Member (to represent Indian Council of Agricultural Research)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2015
10.	Principal Secretary or Secretary or ex-officio Secretary,  Food and Agriculture Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh	Member (to represent Government of Andhra Pradesh)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2015
11.	Director of Agriculture,  (Cotton, Tobacco), DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE Government of Gujarat	Member (to represent Government of Gujarat)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2015
12.	Director of Agriculture.  Government of Karnataka	Member (to represent Government of Karnataka)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2015
13.	Secretary, Agriculture,  Government of Maharashtra	Member (to represent Govt. of Maharashtra)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2014

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha	Member (to represent Government of Odisha)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	04/03/2014
15	Shri Pamini Bhadri Reddy	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O 665 (E) 31/03/201 1	30/03/2014
16	Shri R. Dheeraj	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O 665 (E) 31/03/201 1	30/03/2014
17	Shri K.V. Rayudu	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O 665 (E) 31/03/2011	30/03/2014
18	Shri B.M.Mahadev	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O 665 (E) 31/03/201 1	30/03/2014
19.	Shri A. Manju	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O. 1575 (E) . 13/07/2012	12/07/2015
20.	Shri B.N. Jayaramu	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O. 1575 (E) 13/07/2012	12/07/2015
21.	Shri Ravuri Ayyavaraiah	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O.1575 (E) 13/07/2012	12/07/2015
22	Shri Jasty Ramesh Kumar	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O. 1575 (E) 13/07/2012	12/07/2015
23	Shri Tadisetty Murali Mohan	Member (to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	S.O. 1575 (E) 13/07/2012	12/07/2015
24	Vacant witheffect from 08/02/2013	(to represent Growers / Exporters / Processors of Tobacco)	Vacant	
25.	Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, D/o Agriculture and Cooperation	Member (Ex-Officio)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	12/07/2015
26	Shri C. V. Subba Rao, IFS.  Executive Director, Tobacco ; Board	Member (Ex-Officio)	S.O.381 (E) 05/03/2012	12/07/2015

### ESIC and PF Slips

2731. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to ensure that all employees are provided with Employees State insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Provident Fund (PF) slips bio-metric Pehchaan Cards in the country including Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of initiatives and awareness campaigns initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH):

(a) and (b) The Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) issues one set of two bio-metric 'Pehchan Cards' to the Insured Persons (IPs) covered under the ESI Scheme. One card is for use of Insured Person and other for use by his/her family. The process of issue of bio-metric 'Pehchan Cards' is an ongoing process and till the month of July, 2013 about 105.60 lakhs bio-metric cards have been issued all over the country including the State of Odisha.

Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) does not issue any bio-metric "Pehchan Cards".



(c) In order to generate awareness among the beneficiaries, ESIC has been organizing Media Campaign through print as well as electronic media throughout the country on issuance of 'Pehchan Card'.

[Translation]

#### **Procurement of Arms/Equipment**

2732. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to procure arms and defence equipment from Israel;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held between both the countries in this regard; and

(c) the details of the defence equipment and arms on which decision has been taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to procure?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Procurement of defence equipment is made from various indigenous as well as foreign sources, including Israeli vendors, in accordance with the prescribed Procedures.

(b) and (c) Divulgence of these details will not be in the interest of National security.

[English]

#### **Amendment in Merchant Shipping Act**

2733. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and ratify the maritime about Convention, 2006 of the International Labour Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the convention aims to provide safe and secure work environment on ships, fair terms of employment, decent working and living conditions on board, medical care etc;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said convention is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) Yes, Madam;

(b) The amendment to Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and ratification of the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) 2006 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) was

approved by the Government on 13.6.2013. This Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill 2013 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 19.8.2013.

MLC 2006 is considered as the Bill of Rights for the seafarers across the world. Ratifying it will improve the working and living conditions of Indian seafarers and protect their employment rights. Besides, Indian ships will be able to possess Maritime Labour Compliance Certificates for plying in international waters and India will be able to inspect foreign vessels visiting Indian waters for possession of such certificates.

(c) Yes, Madam;

(d) The Convention provides for

(i) minimum requirements to work on a ship such as minimum age, medical certificate, training/qualification and employment through recruitment and placement service providers;

(ii) conditions of employment such as an employment agreement, guaranteeing decent on-board working and living conditions, to be signed by both the seafarer and the ship owner/his representative, monthly pay in full in accordance with the employment agreement and any applicable collective agreement;

(iii) specific requirements regarding accommodation, recreational facilities, food and catering like minimum room sizes, and satisfactory heating, ventilation, sanitary facilities, lighting and hospital accommodation; and

(iv) health protection, medical care, welfare and social security protection to be paid by the ship owner to repatriate a seafarer in case of illness, injury, shipwreck, insolvency, sale of ship and access to prompt medical care when on board and in port.

(e) MLC 2006 came into force internationally on 20.8.2013, i.e. twelve months after it was ratified by at least 30 members with a total share in the world gross tonnage of ships of 33 per cent. As on date 47 countries with 76.2 percent of the world's gross tonnage of ships have ratified it.

#### **Preservation of Trees**

2734. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the preservation of Trees Act to facilitate farmers to own the rights on the trees grown on their lands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Forests being a concurrent subject protection and management of forests and trees outside forests is primarily the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. Accordingly, various State/ UT Governments have their own Acts/ Rules for preservation of trees grown on private farm lands. These Acts/ Rules inter-alia provide for regulation of felling and transit of the trees. There is no Preservation of Trees Act at the Central Government level

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Missing Answer Sheets**

2735. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the answer sheets of the entrance examination for undergoing a course in the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington went missing from Tezpur in Assam recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the corrective punitive action taken / proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The mail bag containing answer books of two subjects of DSSC / TSCO Exam, September 2012 from Missamari Centre was lost in transit. All the affected officers were given a fair chance by means of re-test which was conducted in December 2012.

(c) A high lever Court of Inquiry was held to ascertain the reasons for the loss and fixing of responsibility for occurrence of the said 'loss of answer books'. The said Court of Inquiry has brought out the following:-

(i) The loss of DSSC / TSOC 2012 answer books is attributable to negligent handling of mail bags in transit by Air India.

(ii) No Indian Army personnel in the chain of handling of service mail is directly responsible for loss.

(iii) There is no counter intelligence angle involved in the case.

Measures / Safeguards instituted: The laid down procedure for dispatch of answer books of DSSC / TSOC Exam has been duly reviewed to prevent such incidents in future.

#### **Non-Settlement of EPF Dues**

2736. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received numerous complaints regarding withholding of Provident Fund, Gratuity and other dues of ex-employees by various private companies including M/s Ariston Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Limited, Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Road, M (umbai);

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the action taken against such companies particularly the aforementioned company for violation of Provident Fund Act, Gratuity Act and other Labour Laws so (far);

(d) whether any direction has been issued to such companies for compliance of the above laws and settlement of dues of ex- employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Complaints are received by ex-employees of various Private Companies now & then regarding withholding Provident Fund and other dues. A complaint was received from the employees of M/s Ariston Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Limited in the office of Regional Labour Commissioner, Mumbai regarding non-payment of gratuity.

(c) Action as envisaged under various Labour Laws are taken against Companies that violate these laws. So far as the aforementioned company is concerned, the establishment was inspected, non-payment of gratuity detected and show-cause notice issued to the employer. The employer submitted compliance report and paid gratuity to 19 employees to the tune of Rs.77,66,349/-. (d) and (e) Whenever complaints are received against companies regarding violation of labour laws, appropriate action is

taken by the enforcing agency as per the provisions of the concerned legislation.

#### **DFIA Transferee Benefit**

2737. SHRI SANJA NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions laid down for issuance of the Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) Certificate in the Foreign Trade Policy;

(b) whether the Government has issued new notifications under which certain category of exporters may be denied DFIA transferee benefits and have to deposit antidumping duty and safeguard duty against the transferee DFIA license for their imported material;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind such policy review;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations from the exporter against such policy review; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with concrete action taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the exporters in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) is issued to allow duty free import of inputs, required for production of export product. Imports made under Advance Authorisations as also under DFIA's are exempted from payment of basic customs duty, additional customs duty, education cess, anti-dumping duty and safeguard duty, if any. Details of the schemes are given in Chapter 4 of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) which is also available on DGFT website: [www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in). While Advance Authorisations are issued with 'actual user condition', DFIA's can also be made transferable. So long as DFIA's are used for import of inputs for use by the original DFIA holder, they can get the benefit of the anti-dumping duty as well as safeguard duty. Notification No. 2 issued on 18.4.2013 disallows this benefit i.e. exemption from application of anti-dumping duty and safeguard duty in respect of those DFIA's which have been made transferable.

(d) and (e) Representations have been received. They have been examined. There has been no change in the decision since the Notification does not impact an exporter who obtains a DFIA from DGFT in its own name and uses it to import inputs for its own use.

*[Translation]*

#### **Check on Spread of Disease of Tree**

2738. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the diseases affecting the teak trees in the teak tree growing areas of the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that the teak trees in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh are getting affected by diseases;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sent any team of experts to study these diseases and suggest measures to the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and

(f) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The common diseases reported from the teak growing areas of the country include teak top dying and dieback, leaf curl and stunting and root rot caused by pathogenic fungi and attack by teak skeletonizer and teak defoliator.

(b) and (c) As per report received from Madhya Pradesh Government, Tropical Forestry Research Institute (TFRI), Jabalpur has recently received information about dying of tree branches of teak forests in Hinota and Talgaon plateaus of Panna Tiger Reserve.

(d) to (f) The Central Government has not deputed any team of experts to visit these areas. It is well within the mandate of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and TFRI, Jabalpur to investigate and suggest necessary remedial measures.

*[English]*

#### **Junior Men World Cup Hockey**

2739. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to host Junior Men World Cup Hockey-2013 (JMWCH-2013) in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the list of participating countries and the amount earmarked in this regard;

(c) the present status of the preparedness for JMWCH-2013;

(d) whether Team Hockey India is contesting in JMWCH-2013; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the best performance of the team in JMWCH-2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDER SINGH): (a) Madam, promotion and development of a sport discipline, including organizing various events, is the primary responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF). The international sporting events are allotted by the international body of the concerned sport discipline to the body affiliated to it in the country. Hosting of Junior Men's World Cup Hockey-2013 has been allotted by the International Hockey Federation (FIH) to be hosted by Hockey India (HI). The Government of India has accorded its permission from sports angle to hold the event in India and to invite foreign teams from the participating countries.

(b) to (e) The teams from all the member countries affiliated to FIH such as Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, England, Spain, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan and South Africa etc. are likely to participate in the event.

Hockey India has informed that Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi has been booked for holding the event.

As per the norms of the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, the maximum admissible grant provided by the Government to the recognized National Sports Federations for hosting such an international event is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

As per the Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTC) submitted by Hockey India to the Sports Authority of India (SAI) the preparation of the Indian team for the event is in progress which includes training under Indian and foreign coaches in training camps organized by SAI, foreign exposure, participation in international tournaments abroad, scientific training etc.

#### **Ragging in Sainik / Military Schools**

2740. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of ragging have been reported from the Sainik / Military schools in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof including the number of students who left the school due to such incidents during the last three years;

(c) whether any voluntary organisation has registered complaints in this regard with the National Human Rights Commission or the National Commission for protection of Child Rights;

(d) if so, Whether the said Commission have requested the Government to conduct inquiry into the incidents and if so, whether the Government has conducted inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty and the concrete steps being taken to ban ragging in the Sainik Schools?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Stray incidents of ragging and bullying have been reported from Sainik / Military Schools in the past. A total of 15 incidents have been reported since last three years. As per records available in the last three years one student left the Rashtriya Military School, Ajmer due to ragging.

(c) to (e) A voluntary organization, Jharkhand Human Rights Movement had approached the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regarding ragging incident in Sainik School, Tilaiya. The Commission asked the Ministry of Defence to get the matter investigated and to take further necessary action.

In the case of the incident of mass ragging at Sainik School, Tilaiya, the Chairman, Local Board of Administration, Madhya Bharat, Jabalpur conducted a formal Court of Inquiry into the whole incident and specifically on the role of the school administration. Ex-cadets directly involved in manhandling of cadets as seen in the media video clipping were summoned through Magistrate. SP, Koderma has lodged an FIR: against the two boys, Case has been filed against them under the provisions of Juvenile Act in the Court of Law. After considering the entire gamut of the case, Competent Authority at Service Headquarters has approved counselling in writing of the then Principal and Registrar of Sainik School, Tilaiya.

The Jharkhand Human Rights Movement also approached the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regarding a second case of a boy who left the school on 27.03.2009 and has not returned since. He cited the fear of ragging as the reason for his not doing so, but no complaints were received at that time.

The second case has also been enquired into. The enquiry report has concluded that the reason for the boy's sudden departure from the school was his homesickness and his father's ill-health. The father has confirmed in writing that he has no complaints against the school.

In Sainik Schools and Rashtriya Military Schools, strict action has always been taken against the perpetrators in all reported and observed cases of ragging. Based on the gravity of the matter, suitable action is taken such as counselling, community service, revocation of appointment, suspension and in extreme cases expulsion. Fresh directives have been issued by the Sainik Schools Society to Principals of Sainik Schools on 07th March, 2012 and again on 03rd September, 2012 in order to further augment the overall discipline of cadets in Sainik Schools.

#### **Development of NH Stretches**

2741. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given its approval for construction/development of the stretch between Jharkhand border and Ranchi on the National Highway in Keonjhar district of Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the works completed thereon till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The National Highway between Ranchi and Jharkhand border connecting Keonjhar District in Odisha is National Highway No.75 Extension. On this stretch of NH having a length of 203 Km, Ministry has sanctioned 7 works for an aggregate amount of Rs. 342.60 crore for widening and strengthening in 186 km length and reconstruction of 20 bridges. So far road work in 58 Km length has been completed. For the remaining stretch an amount of Rs 38 crore has been earmarked in the current Annual Plan 2013-14 for development of road and reconstruction of minor bridges.

#### **Termination from Jobs**

2742. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various companies including the Indian IT/e-commerce as well as retail sectors hire in large number when they are making profits but resort to large scale terminations of job during the lean period;

(b) if so, the details of policy for such private companies for large scale termination along with the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the safeguards and measures taken by the Government against such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

#### **Commercial Cultivation of GM Crop**

2743. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start commercial cultivation of Bt Brinjal in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various States, Scientist communities and Farmers have opposed commercial cultivation of Bt. Brinjal in the country:

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to defer the commercial cultivation of Bt. Brinjal and Genetically Modified fertilizers and conduct lab test and field study in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has imposed a moratorium on commercialization of Bt brinjal event EE-1 on February 9, 2010 till such time independent scientific studies establish, to the satisfaction of both the public and professionals, the safety of the product from the point of view of its long-term impact on human health and environment, including the rich genetic wealth existing in brinjal in our country.

(c) Some of the State Governments, NGOs and some section of the scientific and farming communities have expressed apprehensions on the safety of the Bt Brinjal and have called for extreme caution as Bt Brinjal is the first Genetically Modified (GM) food crop to be introduced in the country.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to lift the moratorium imposed by the Ministry on commercial release of Bt brinjal event- EE-1 for the purpose of conducting lab tests or field

trials. Besides, the issue of GM crops is subjudice in the Supreme Court of India. The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee has not received any proposal either for the purpose of research or commercial release of genetically modified fertilizers.

[English]

#### **Auto Recall Policy**

2744. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways along with the Ministry of Heavy Industries, has decided to explore the possibility of having a policy on auto recall; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) (a) and (b) In July 2012, the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) announced a Voluntary Code on Vehicle Recall. Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) has been requested to indicate changes required to be made in Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 to facilitate discharge of the role of the Central Government as a result of implementation of the said Code. Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry) has also constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group on Auto Recall and End of Life of Vehicles.

[Translation]

#### **Indian Institute of Handloom**

2745. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Indian Institute of Handloom and Textiles in various parts of the country including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with norms/criteria to establish such institutes;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open an institute on the line of National Institute of Fashion Technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI); (a) There are five central Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) located at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Guwahati (Assam) and Bargarh (Odisha). IIHTs have also been set up in the state sector by the respective State Governments with one time partial support of the Government of India. IIHT Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), IIHT Kannur (Kerala), IIHT Gadag-Betagiri (Karnataka), IIHT Champa (Chhattisgarh) are functioning in the state sector. The Government has proposed to establish an IIHT at Shantipur in West Bengal in the central sector under XII five year plan. Currently no new IIHT is proposed to be set up in the country including the State of Bihar.

(b) Concentration of weavers, production of handloom items and requirement of trained and qualified manpower for handloom industry are the main criteria to establish IIHTs at a particular location.

(c) and (d) No Madam, there is no proposal to open an institute on the lines of NIFT.

[English]

#### **Construction Work on Ranchi-Mahulua Stretch of NH-33**

2746. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Ranchi-Mahulua stretch on National Highway (NH)-33 has been assigned to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, whether the quality of material being used in construction of this stretch by NHAI is sub-standard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes Madam. The construction of four laning of Ranchi-Mahulua section of National Highway - 33 has been assigned to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(b) and (c) The quality of material being used in the construction of this stretch is as per NH standards and Ministry's specifications for Road and Bridge Works. The quality of material is being checked and monitored by the concerned Independent Engineer and also by the concerned Project Director/Regional Officer of National Highways Authority of India.

### **Border Roads Organisation**

2747. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has taken over Missamari-Rangapara-Balipara Road (23 km) in Sonipur Assam in year 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of this road construction;

(c) whether the construction work on this road is not yet started;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any time limit or deadline is given to BRO to complete this road construction; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (d) Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has taken over 5 km. Length of the road Missamari-Rangapara-Balipara in Sonitpur District of Assam having a total length of 23 km. 5 Kms road taken over by BRO is of Class-9 Specification.

Taking over of balance stretch of 18 km could not be completed as certain clarifications like status of existing bridges, Right of Way (ROW), road land details, details of road side accommodation have not been received from State PWD.

Complete road has not been handed over by State PWD therefore the estimated cost of construction of this road has not been finalised and the construction work has not started.

(e) and (f) Road is planned under Long Term Perspective Plan-II (LTPP-II) programme of Army with probable date of completion (PDC) 2017.

*[Translation]*

### **Development of NH-75**

2748. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gwalior-Datia-Jhansi National Highway (NH)-75 is being constructed/developed under the Golden Quadrilateral project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any delay in the said project;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which construction/development of this NH is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Gwalior-Datia-Jhansi section of NH-75 is being developed on BOT (Annuity) mode under North-South Corridor project. The work was commenced in June 2007 and 62% work is completed.

(c) to (e) The project is delayed due to delay in forest clearance, removal of encroachment and slow mobilization by the concessionaire. The work is held up since March 2012 due to inability of the concessionaire to invest fund for completing the work. However, the process of substitution of concessionaire has been initiated by the lenders in accordance with the Concession Agreement. The completion date of the project is dependent on the completion of the substitution process.

### **Forest Management Scheme**

2749. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored Dense Forest Management Scheme sent by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is still pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action thereon, so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not received any proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh under Dense Forest Management Scheme. However, a proposal under Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Intensification of Forest Management for the financial year 2013-14 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13051.01 lakhs was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh. This proposal was examined and a sum of Rs. 1240.26 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Ministry, of which first instalment of Rs. 744.16 lakhs towards Central Share has been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

*[English]***Indo-Australian Defence Co-operation**

2750. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discussed the issues related to defence cooperation with Australian authorities in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the countries has agreed to share and help in addressing strategic changes through Defence Collaborations;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the details of other steps taken by both the countries for strengthening bilateral relations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (e) Defence cooperation activities are being conducted with the defence establishments of Various countries, including Australia. Ongoing and future proposed defence cooperation activities with Australia Include training exchanges, professional interactions between the Armed Forces and conduct of, exercises.

Defence cooperation activities with Australia are being undertaken on the basis of mutual interest and convenience.

*[Translation]***Press Club in Cantonments**

2751. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether local journalists have demanded allocation of land in all cantonment areas of the country for the establishment of press club for them;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government on such requests;

(c) whether there is any proposal to formulate a permanent policy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) One such demand has been received from local journalists for allocation of land for the establishment of press club in Ranikhet Cantonment.

(b) The demand received at Ranikhet Cantonment was not considered favourably by the Ranikhet Cantonment Board.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Ahmedabad Cantonment**

2752. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation regarding construction of bridge on Sabarmati and Hansol rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (c) A development project titled Town Planning 67 has been envisaged by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) for connecting Airport road to Sabarmati river and beyond. As part of the project a road has to pass, through defence land. In this regard several proposals/options have been discussed between AMC and Local Military Authority (LMA). LMA has sought consolidated fresh proposal from AMC in July 2013 which is still awaited. The LMA has also convened a Board of Officers to holistically assess the project of AMC.

*[English]***Defence Land Allotment Scheme**

2753. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several senior army officers have obtained several plots fraudulently in various parts of the country under a defence land allotment scheme by producing fake documents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against such officials by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) Plots out of defence land are not allotted to Army Officers.

(b) and (c) The questions do not arise.

**Sewerage Plant at Delhi Cantonment**

2755. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Delhi Government has requested the Delhi cantonment authorities to allot sufficient land for construction of a Sewer Treatment Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date when signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was sent by the Delhi Jal Board to the concerned office;

(c) whether the Delhi cantonment authorities have not been able to take a decision regarding allotment of land for the purpose till date; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Government of NCT of Delhi has requested for utilisation of 8.15 acres of defence land at Delhi Cantonment for construction of 8 million gallon capacity Sewer Treatment Plant. Initially a draft bi-partite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (to be signed between DJB and LMA) signed by DJB was received in November 2008 and a revised bi-partite MOU duly signed by DJB was received in September 2012. A fresh draft tri-partite MOU (to be executed between DJB, LMA and Delhi Cantonment Board) has been framed in April 2013.

(c) and (d) As per existing policy such proposals are considered in the Ministry in consultation with Army Headquarters and Director General Defence Estates and permission is granted with the approval of competent authority.

#### **Construction Works in Forest Areas**

2756. SHRI PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions for undertaking construction work in forests and tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent the construction work in the forests of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 inter-alia provides that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order

directing that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose. Construction works in forest areas therefore, require prior approval of Central Government under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Such approvals are accorded by the Central Government only when diversion of forest land is bare minimum and unavoidable after examination of all possible alternatives.

#### **Defence Land Scam in Pune**

2757. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local military authorities at Pune have allowed a private builder to divert defence land for a commercial use;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) in a case pertaining to Bungalow N0.8-A, Lothian Road, Pune, held on lease for commercial and residential purposes in the ratio of 56:44 respectively, Local Military Authorities (LMA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with lessee (private builder) giving up rights to 44% area for Army Officers residential accommodation for three flats on rent at another location. This action of LMA was irregular and against the government interest. Following an inquiry the case was handed over to the CBI. CBI has registered a regular case no. RC 02 (A)/2012/ACB Pune on 30.1.2012.

#### **Orderlies for Defence Officers**

2758. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to discontinue the practice of appointment of orderlies to the officers in defence services;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details and number of Army Jawans of other security services being made to work as orderlies, service-wise;

(d) whether such practice disheartens their feelings as they join the services to serve the nation but are made to work as domestic servants; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (e) There is no practice of appointment of orderlies to officers in Air Force and Navy. However, Sahayaks are authorised to officers and JCOs in the Army as per their entitlement, while serving with formations functioning on war establishments. These Sahayaks are actually combatant soldiers who are entitled to regular pay, allowances and other benefits befitting to their rank in their hierarchy. As per recommendations of the Standing Committee on Defence, the system of Sahayaks in the Army has been taken up for review.

#### **Passage to Villagers**

2759. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request for public passage to the villagers of Nagardeole and others through outer fringes of Basic Training Regiment Armored Corps Centre and School is pending with the Ministry of Defence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) There has been a demand for passage for public through the Basic Training Regiment Armored Corps Centre and School. This has not been accepted due to security reasons and lack of endorsement by the Government of Maharashtra.

*[Translation]*

#### **Target of FDI Inflow**

2760. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:

SHRI. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI HARIBHAI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achieved for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in the country during the last three years along with the target set for the next three years, sector-wise;

(b) the reasons for not achieving the desired target of FDI inflow in the country during the said period;

(c) if so, the details of investment made by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) during the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken by the Government to give priority status for NRIs investment in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review FDI including investment by NRIs policy in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No targets are fixed for FDI inflows, nor is an assessment of future inflows possible, as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

(c) Data on NRI Investment is not maintained separately by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However, the data on FDI inflows, including investment from Non Resident Indians, as reported by RBI, for the last three years and current year is at enclosed Statement.

Non Resident Indians (NRIs) can make investment in India, under various schedules of the Foreign Exchange Management (Issue or Transfer of Security by a Person Resident outside India) Regulations, 2000, as amended from time to time. Investment under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Scheme allows special dispensation for NRI investments in the sector of townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects (which include, but are not restricted to, housing, commercial premises/hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure), without the performance linked conditionalities attached to FDI in such projects. It also allows a special dispensation for NRI investments in the sectors of Scheduled Air Transport Services/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines, Non-

Scheduled Air Transport Services and Ground Handling Services, wherein NRI investment, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route. NRIs can also make investment under the Portfolio Investment Scheme and under a scheme for non-repatriable investments. Besides the above, NRIs are permitted to invest in Government dated securities / Treasury bills, units of domestic mutual funds, bonds issued by a public sector undertaking (PSU) in India etc. without limits.

(d) and (e) The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination. In a recent review of the policy government has approved amendment of the sectoral caps and/or entry routes in some sectors viz. petroleum & natural gas; commodity exchanges; power exchanges; stock exchanges, depositories and clearing corporations; asset reconstruction companies; credit information companies; tea sector including tea plantations; single brand product retail trading; test marketing; telecom services; courier services and defence. The said liberalization measures would also be applicable to NRI investors.

#### STATEMENT

##### FINANCIAL YEAR WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOWS FROM APRIL 2010 TO JUNE 2013

Sl. No	Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI (Rs crore)	FDI (US\$ million)
1.	2010-11	97,320.39	21,383.05
2.	2011-12	165,145.53	35,120.80
3.	2012-13	121,906.73	22,423.58
4.	2013-14 (Apr-Jun)	30,028.99	5,396.65
Grand Total		414,401.64	84,324.08

Note: Amount includes the Inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

[English]

Madam Speaker: The House Stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

**11:33 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha Then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.*

**12.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

#### FELICITATIONS BY THE SPEAKER

##### **Congratulations to Indian Sportsmen and women for winning medals and trophies at various International Sports Tournaments**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure all of you will join me in congratulating the Indian athletes for winning fourteen medals including three gold medals at the 2013 Asian Youth Games at Nanjing in China on 24 August, 2013.

The Indian Cricket Team won the under-23 ACC Emerging Trophy held at Singapore on 25 August, 2013.

In another event, the Indian Women Archery team comprising Deepika Kumari, Laishram Bombayla Devi and Rimil Buriuly won Gold Medal in recurve team event in the Archery World Cup at Wroclaw in Poland.

In yet another event, Sania Mirza won the women doubles Tennis trophy at the WTA New Haven Open at New Haven.

We are proud of these accomplishments. They will inspire upcoming sportspersons across the country.

We convey our best wishes to Indian Athletes and sportspersons for their future endeavours.

**12.02 hrs**

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

(i) G.S.R. 90(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th February, 2013, approving the

Kandla Port Trust (Authorization of Pilots) Regulations, 2013.

- (ii) G.S.R. 289(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th May, 2013, approving the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Classification, Control & Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
- (iii) G.S.R. 396(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2013, approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
- (iv) G.S.R. 386(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013, approving the Paradip Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9562/15/13)

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9563/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 826(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th November, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 63 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9564/15/13)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Bengaluru, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Bengaluru, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9565/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Electronics Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2013-2014.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9566/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 207(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th April, 2013 under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9567/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the ITI Limited and the Government of India for the year 2013-2014.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9568/15/13)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Telecommunications Consultants India

Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, for the year 2013-2014.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9569/15/13)

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited and Tamilnadu Telecommunication Limited for the year 2013-2014.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9570/15/13)

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited and Intelligent Communication Systems India Limited for the year 2013-2014.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9571/15/13)

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, for the year 2013-2014.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9572/15/13)

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:-

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 368(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2012.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (2nd Amendment of 2013) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9573/15/13)

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:-

(i) The Registration of Consumer Organisations Regulations, 2013 published in Notification

No. F. No. 321-49/2012-CA&QoS in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2013.

(ii) The Telecom Commercial Communications Customers Preference (Eleventh Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. 311-23/2013-QoS in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2013.

(iii) The Telecom Commercial Communications Customers Preference (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. 311-23/2013-QoS in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2013.

(iv) The Short Message Services (SMS) Termination Charges Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. 409-10/2012-NSL-I in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2013.

(v) The Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. 324-2/2013-CA in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9574/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9575/15/13)

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9576/15/13)

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-
- (i) S.O.107(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45C (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (ii) S.O.573(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Project Chainage) (Thiruvananthapuram-Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (iii) S.O.678(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Project Chainage) (Thiruvananthapuram-Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (iv) S.O.520(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (v) S.O.616(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 45Ext.& 220 (Dindigul-Theni and Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (vi) S.O.98(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 209 (Honniganahalli to Thalaghattapura Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (vii) S.O.21(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 49 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (viii) S.O.535(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 49 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (ix) S.O.589(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (x) S.O.471(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (xi) S.O.584(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (xii) S.O.675(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Tiruchirappalli-Karakudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (xiii) S.O.766(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1749(E) dated 11th October, 2006.
  - (xiv) S.O.528(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 Extn. (Dindigul-Theni & Kumuli Section Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (xv) S.O.210(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy Bypass) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvi) S.O.611(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Tiruchirappalli-Karakudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvii) S.O.477(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2102(E) dated 8th September, 2012.
- (xviii) S.O.708(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1102(E) dated 17th July, 2006.
- (xix) S.O.891(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Gwalior-Shivpuri Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xx) S.O.908(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Shivpuri-Dewas Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxi) S.O.931(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Betul-Pandhurna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxii) S.O.1043(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxiii) S.O.1078(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Betul-Pandhurna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxiv) S.O.1092(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Betul-Pandhurna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxv) S.O.1234(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Gwalior to Shivpuri Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxvi) S.O.1300(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Jabalpur-Lakhanadon Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxvii) S.O.717(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 16 (Old NH-5) (Chennai-Kolkata Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxviii) S.O.680(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 16 (Old NH-5) (Chennai-Kolkata Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxix) S.O.709(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxx) S.O.757(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding

- acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxvi) S.O.755(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxvii) S.O.481(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxviii) S.O.1226(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxxix) S.O.1227(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xl) S.O.1228(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highways No. 28, 31 & 731 to National Highway Authority of India.
- (xli) S.O.1229(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xlii) S.O.1230(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, directing the Border Roads Organisation shall exercise the function relating to development and maintenance of National Highway Nos. 102A, 102B and 137.
- (xliii) S.O.1400(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xliv) S.O.1401(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xlv) S.O.1402(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xlvi) S.O.1463(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th June, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxxviii) S.O.746(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxix) S.O.807(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (New NH-65) (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiii) S.O.619(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiv) S.O.475(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 202 (New NH No. 163) (Yadgiri-Warangal Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxv) S.O.768(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 16 (Old NH-5) (Chennai-Kolkata Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.



- (xlvii) S.O.1534(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xlviii) S.O.985(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2013, declaring 848A as a new National Highway.
- (xlix) S.O.20(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Kuttipuram-Edappally Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (l) S.O.22(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Kerala.
- (li) S.O.151(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Kerala.
- (lii) S.O.1406(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Beawar to Baghana Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (liii) S.O.1407(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Beawar to Baghana Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (liv) S.O.1780(E) to S.O.1783(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 75E (Sidhi-Singrauli Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (lv) S.O.1964(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2013, authorizing the Joint Collector, Anantapur, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 63 (New NH No. 67) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (lvi) S.O.1968(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2013, authorizing the Additional Collector, Suratgarh, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 51 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lvii) S.O.1969(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Beawar to Baghana Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lviii) S.O.2040(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1905(E) dated 31st July, 2010.
- (lix) S.O.2041(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Faridkot Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lx) S.O.2044(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Ferozepur Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxi) S.O.984(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2013, authorizing the Joint Collector, Khammam, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 221 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (lxii) S.O.1137(E) to S.O.1139(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No.

- 64 (Patiala-Bathinda Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (Ixxiii) S.O.1108(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st May, 2013, authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Sangrur Patran Khanauri Road upto Punjab/Haryana Border Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (Ixiv) S.O.955(E) to S.O.957(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 79 (Chittorgarh to Neemuch Border includes Shambhupura & Nimbaheera Bypass Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (I xv) S.O.1130(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2441(E) dated 25th October, 2011.
- (I xvi) S.O.1136(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 89 (Ajmer Nagaur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (I xvii) S.O.1389(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Beawar-Baghana Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (I xviii) S.O.1256(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1963(E) dated 24th August, 2011.
- (I xix) S.O.1333(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 850(E) dated 28th March, 2013.
- (I xx) S.O.726(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Biramitrapur-Barkote Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (I xxi) S.O.976(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Biramitrapur-Barkote Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (I xxii) S.O.1279(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Biramitrapur-Barkote Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (I xxiii) S.O.979(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (I xxiv) S.O.1291(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Angul-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (I xxv) S.O.1292(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (I xxvi) S.O.762(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (I xxvii) S.O.1290(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National

- Highway No. 42 (Angul-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lxxviii) S.O.905(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (New NH No. 53) (Angul-Saraipali Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (lxxix) S.O.1091(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (New NH No. 53) (Angul-Saraipali Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (lxxx) S.O.1119(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (New NH No. 53) (Angul-Saraipali Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (lxxxii) S.O.1236(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (New NH No. 53) (Angul-Saraipali Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (lxxxiii) S.O.1270(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (New NH No. 53) (Angul-Saraipali Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (lxxxiv) S.O.1416(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (New NH No. 53) (Angul-Saraipali Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (lxxxv) S.O.565(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lxxxvi) S.O.566(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lxxxvii) S.O.571(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Angul-Saraipali Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lxxxviii) S.O.601(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lxxxix) S.O.515(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lxxxix) S.O.897(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Angul-Saraipali Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xc) S.O.765(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2258(E) dated 20th September, 2012.
- (xci) S.O.604(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xcii) S.O.607(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2013, regarding

- acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xciii) S.O.679(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xciv) S.O.713(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Biramitrapur-Barkot Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xcv) S.O.759(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 86 Ext. (Bhopal-Sanchi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xcvi) S.O.826(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xcvii) S.O.720(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Shivpuri-Dewas Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xcviii) S.O.681(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xcix) S.O.585(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 86 Ext. (Bhopal-Sanchi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (c) S.O.519(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Betul-Pandhurna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (ci) S.O.512(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69A in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (cii) S.O.474(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Shivpuri-Dewas Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (ciii) S.O.1304(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Gwalior-Dewas Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (civ) S.O.1305(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 75 & 3 (Gwalior-Shivpuri Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (cv) S.O.1360(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Obedulaganj-Betul Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (cvi) S.O.1441(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Shivpuri-Dewas Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (cvii) S.O.1447(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 280(E) dated 8th February, 2010.
- (cviii) S.O.1718(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Obedullaganj-Betul Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (cix) S.O.1719(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Obedullaganj-Betul Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (cx) S.O.1740(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Gwalior-Shivpuri Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (cxi) S.O.3045(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxii) S.O.92(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 758 (Bhilwara to Ladpura Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxiii) S.O.150(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 52 (Gulabpura-Uniara Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxiv) S.O.3062(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11B (Karauli-Dholpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxv) S.O.3064(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 758 (Bhilwara to Ladpura Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxvi) S.O.145(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 148D (Gulabpura-Uniara Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxvii) S.O.2191(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxviii) S.O.2095(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Kishangarh-Beawar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxix) S.O.2587(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxx) S.O.2103(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 113 (Padi-Dahod Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxi) S.O.1117(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Deoli-Jhalawar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

- (cxxii) S.O.3041(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Rajgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxiii) S.O.139(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Jaipur-Reengus Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxiv) S.O.2079(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jhalawar-Biaora Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxv) S.O.529(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Taranagar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxvi) S.O.213(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 39 (Gulabpura-Uniara Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxvii) S.O.506(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Reengus-Sikar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxviii) S.O.3036(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Rajgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxix) S.O.3059(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 758 (Rajsamand-Bhilwar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxx) S.O.3034(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11B (Karauli-Dholpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxi) S.O.3029(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11B (Karauli-Dholpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxii) S.O.3042(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Rajgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxiii) S.O.2942(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11B (Karauli-Dholpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxiv) S.O.149(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxv) S.O.2097(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 113 (Padi-Dahod Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxvi) S.O.2109(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National

- Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxvii) S.O.2112(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 113 (Pratapgarh-Padi Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxviii) S.O.137(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 39 (Gulabpura-Uniara Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxxix) S.O.1893(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 113 (Padhi-Dahod Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxl) S.O.2640(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79 (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxli) S.O.144(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxlii) S.O.2950(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gomati Chouraha to Udaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxliii) S.O.1309(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Barakar to Panagarh including Panagarh Bypass Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (cxliv) S.O.1037(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 85 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (cxlv) S.O.2004(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Ranchi-Rargaon Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (cxlvi) S.O.1462(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (Khagaria-Purnia Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (cxlvii) S.O.2484(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Barakar to Panagarh including Panagarh Bypass Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (cxlviii) S.O.1887(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31D in the State of West Bengal.
- (cxlix) S.O.556(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 83 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (cl) S.O.1161(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Hajipur-Muzaffarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.

- (cli) S.O.2644(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 83 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (clii) S.O.107(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Barakar to Panagarh including Panagarh Bypass Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (cliii) S.O.2202(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31D in the State of West Bengal.
- (cliv) S.O.1139(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 80 (Mokama-Munger Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (clv) S.O.2557(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 30 (Patna-Bakhtiyarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (clvi) S.O.670(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th March, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 in the State of Bihar.
- (clvii) S.O.889(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st April, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (Khagari-Purnea Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (clviii) S.O.1971(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 80 (Mokama-Munger Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (clix) S.O.2563(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31D in the State of West Bengal.
- (clx) S.O.2581(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Farakka-Raiganj Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (clxi) S.O.555(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Hazaribag-Indra Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (clxii) S.O.1885(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Barasat-Berhampore Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (clxiii) S.O.2472(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Barhi-Hazaribag Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (clxiv) S.O.1762(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79 (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxv) S.O.2122(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 80 (Mokama-Munger Section) in the State of Bihar.



- Highway No. 113 (Pratapgarh-Padi Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxvi) S.O.745(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Deoli-Kota Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxvii) S.O.2625(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 148D (Mandal Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxviii) S.O.1820(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxix) S.O.152(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79A and 79 (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxx) S.O.2229(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79 (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxxi) S.O.1751(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Jaipur-Kishangarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxxii) S.O.2631(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 148D (Bhim Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxxiii) S.O.1872(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Fatehpur-Ambala Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxxiv) S.O.1756(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79 (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxxv) S.O.2747(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th December, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Berhampore-Farakka Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (clxxvi) S.O.1884(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31C in the State of West Bengal.
- (clxxvii) S.O.1790(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Ranchi-Rargaon Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (clxxviii) S.O.1752(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 in the State of Bihar.
- (clxxix) S.O.2488(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 57 (Muzaffarpur-Purnia Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (clxxx) S.O.1760(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2012, regarding acquisition

- of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79 (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxxxix) S.O.2167(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 148D (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (clxxxixii) S.O.1729(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1428(E) dated 10th June, 2008.
- (clxxxixiii) S.O.3050(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2798(E) dated 3rd November, 2009.
- (clxxxixiv) S.O.110(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1813(E) dated 14th August, 2012.
- (clxxxixv) S.O.2985(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2367(E) dated 15th September, 2009.
- (clxxxixvi) S.O.2646(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2798(E) dated 3rd November, 2009.
- (clxxxixvii) S.O.2626(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2167(E) dated 13th September, 2012.
- (clxxxixviii) S.O.2669(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1367(E) dated 9th June, 2011.
- (clxxxixix) S.O.2936(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2012, authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79A in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxci) S.O.2937(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2012, authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxci) S.O.612(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2012, authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11B in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxcii) S.O.470(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2013, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Ranchi, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 in the State of Jharkhand.
- (cxci) S.O.524(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2013, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Ranchi, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of West Bengal.
- (cxci) S.O.2656(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2011, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Hazaribag, Jharkhand, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 in the State of Jharkhand.
- (cxci) S.O.2237(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, authorizing the District Land Acquisition Officer, Gaya, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Jharkhand.

- (cxcvi) S.O.1518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2012, authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 102 (Chhaptra-Rewa Ghat-Muzaffarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (cxcvii) S.O.1919(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2012, authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Jharkhand.
- (cxcviii) S.O.2106(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2012, authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 458 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxcix) S.O.2334(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2012, authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 148D in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cc) S.O.613(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2012, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 2789(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 14th December, 2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9577/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1029(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd April, 2013 under Section 160 of the Patents Act, 1970.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9578/15/13)

**12.03 hrs.**

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 19th August, 2013 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha, vice Shri D. Raja, retired from the Rajya Sabha, to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, Shri D. Raja, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to the said Committee.'

**12.03 ½ hrs.**

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

**10th Report**

*[Translation]*

Dr. BALIRAM (LALGANJ): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Truth Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members From The Sittings Of The House.

**12.03 ¾ hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

**111th Report**

*[English]*

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (BARDHMAN-DURGAPUR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the 111th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'The National Institute of Design Bill, 2013'.

**12.04 hrs.****STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE****61st Report***[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (KAUSHAMBI): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the 61st report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public grievances, Law and Justice regarding "Election Reforms- Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Anti-Defection Law"

**12.04 ½ hrs.****STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS****(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 36th report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles\****[English]*

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K.S. RAO): Madam, in pursuance of direction 73(A) of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha published in Lok Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin-Part II dated September 1, 2004, I am laying this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2013-14.

2. The Standing Committee on Labour examined and presented its Thirty-Sixth Report in the Lok Sabha on 29th April, 2013. The recommendations of the Committee focus on 'Demands for Grants' of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2013-14. The recommendations contained in the report have been examined in the Ministry of Textiles, and a statement on the action taken/proposed to be taken on these recommendations was submitted to the Standing Committee on Labour on 22nd July, 2013. The Ministry of Textiles is committed to implement the recommendations of the Committee in their true spirit.

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9579/15/13.

I also lay herewith the status of implementation of these recommendations on the Table of the House.

**12.05 hrs.****(ii) Mumbai gang rape case\****[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, as my colleague, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has assured the House that I would be making a statement, and in response to that I am making the statement.

In a shocking incident on the evening of 22nd August, 2013, a young lady photojournalist, aged around 22 years, was waylaid and gang-raped by a group of men in the abandoned Shakti Mills Compound in Lower Parel, South Mumbai. As per the information available with the police, the young photojournalist, along with a male companion, went for a photo shoot to the mill compound at about 1800 hours. There, they were accosted by a group of men, who restrained them and then separated them. Thereafter, the lady was gang-raped. Later on, both, the lady photojournalist and her male companion were allowed to go at about 1900 hours. They reached the Jaslok Hospital, Mumbai at about 2000 hours where the lady photojournalist is being treated.

On receipt of the information by the police at 2030 hours, a gang-rape case was registered in N.M. Joshi Marg Police Station, Mumbai and the investigation was initiated. The Statement of the male companion has been recorded. The medical and forensic examination has been carried out. The spot visit and collection of evidence from the spot has been conducted. The male companion has provided some vital clues about the culprits and based on that, the Mumbai police prepared and released some sketches of the suspects. The Mumbai police launched a massive operation with over 20 teams at work to nab the culprits. All the five culprits have since been arrested.

The public order and the police are subjects exclusively dealt with by the States. The State Government of Maharashtra will do its utmost to complete the investigation of the crime and prosecute the accused under law expeditiously. I condemn this incidence.

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9580/15/13.

12.08 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Increasing gangrape incidents in the country**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, it is an irony that you have congratulated the Indian women archery team just two minutes ago...*(Interruption)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will just call you.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, you have congratulated the Indian women archery team for winning gold medal in the world cup and the entire House has welcomed it by thumping the tables. On one side the women are winning gold medals and making a name for India and on the other hand, such incidents are taking place. This is not an incident of a young photo journalist, there is a flux of such incidents after the incident of Damini and this House have passed an enactment unanimously and made it more strict and said that such cases should be decided at the earliest. But I am sorry to say that the Damini case has not been decided as yet. So, as the Home Minister has uttered a word 'expeditiously', is there any time-limit for this word 'expeditiously'? If we don't give punishment to these people through fast track courts, such incidents will not stop. They will stop if one or two persons are executed. But we are not able to execute such vermins, not able to punish them 'expeditiously' should not be confined to writing, it should be implemented also...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madehpura): Just a minute. I would like to say that I condemn the incident of Mumbai, but you have made a statement about that 'Sadhu', the very 'Sadhu' is putting on a show in such a way did you not mention about him?...*(Interruption)* He has committed rape with a girl-child. By punishing him, a message will go, a true message will go...*(Interruption)* You should say something about misdemeanors being committed against the women in India...*(Interruptions)* Why did not you speak about it?...*(Interruptions)* You should speak on that...

*(Interruptions)* Say something about it...*(Interruptions)* You must say something... *(Interruptions)* You should speak on this issue...*(Interruptions)* That way purpose won't solved that you speak on one issue and remain silent on the others. You should speak on this issue also...*(Interruptions)* This show is going on...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please...

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. minister is expressing his viewpoint, you please sit down.

...*(Interruption)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to clarify as to what steps he has taken to ensure catching of and punishment to such culprits all over the country. It is not Mumbai alone. Only day before yesterday in Jharkhand, a lady of twenty, who was carrying her sister's body, was gang-raped. It is taking place everywhere in the country. It brings us to shame and it brings shame to the Government's agency for not taking care of such things. Then, what is the law and how is it being administered? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde): Madam Speaker, The day-to-day trail is going on about the raised by the leader of Opposition pertaining to the Damini Case and we also want earlier decision in this case. I have talked to the Home Minister of Maharashtra that this case may be transferred to the fast track court and that will give decision at the earliest. They have also decided to transfer this case to the fast track court. They have decided to appoint special advocates also. I have full faith on the Home Minister of Maharashtra Government that they will transfer this case to the fast track court and it will be decided at the earliest. As the leader of Opposition said, we have enacted a law with a provision for rigorous punishment for twenty years and life imprisonment...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: That is on the paper. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: The second thing was said about Asharam Babu ji...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Speak about Jharkhand also...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Whether it is Jharkhand or anything else, these are the concerns of State. Whatever is in preliminary stage at this time, I do not have any information about that. These are concerns...*(Interruptions)* Whenever we receive such information then we reply... *(Interruption)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Ji, now you speak.

...*(Interruption)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, only the speech of Mulayam Singh Ji will go on record.

...*(Interruption)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please, your point is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please speak. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendra Kumar ji, you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I am putting forth a serious matter before the House. Dispute of Ayodhya is not new, rather it started even before 1950. This matter is subjudice. Earlier also during our Government, Bhartiya Janata Party unnecessarily created such atmosphere in the country that led to riots, now B.J.P, is again at it. They do not recognise Judiciary, they do not follow the Constitution. What they have to say, that is what I want to ask them? When Supreme Court has said ...*(Interruptions)* Supreme Court decided. The Supreme

\*Not recorded.

Court has said the status quo needs to be maintained and that has to be maintained. Today we are following the Supreme Court decision. Supreme Court has directed that no new work can be started in Ayodhya. Now, there is no rationale behind raising such issues till the judgment of the Supreme Court comes while on our part we will not allow this to happen. We are following the Supreme Court decision. These people, it seems are not prepared to follow the Supreme Court decision, neither they will follow the Constitution, that is to say that they are not prepared to listen to anything. They will do what they want to do and Court arrests. This is not true that they have been beaten. Who was beaten? If beating has taken place, then show your back to prove that. Who has beaten you? Tell us who got injured? ....*(Interruptions)* Nobody got injured, and nobody was beaten. There was no lathi charge, The only thing was that they were not allowed to go there. Public did not support them. Not even a single soul went with them....*(Interruptions)* These people are telling a lie when they say that they were stopped. ...*(Interruptions)* who says, They were stopped? Who was stopped? *(Interruptions)* Media is doing it alongwith them...*(Interruptions)* They are telling a lie. They did not go anywhere, neither they had the option to go....*(Interruptions)*. Not a single person from the public supported them. Saints held there formal meeting there and they condemned them....*(Interruptions)* Saints did not support them.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, This is an unparliamentary word. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If there is anything unparliamentary, then I will delete it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Saints did condemn them and also passed a resolution in favour of saints while public isolated itself from them....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Public ignored them....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Public did ignore them, they failed to get even one person to support them...*(Interruptions)* High Court has decided that the orders of the High Court have to be followed. Government is following the orders of the Court. They are following the

Constitution? But these people are not ready to follow either the Constitution or the Courts orders. They are simply indulging in attacks on our offices and causing damages. There can't be anything more serious than this...*(Interruptions)* They attacked our office...*(Interruptions)* Luckily, there was no leader present there. Our Staff escaped through the back door. They broke the gate and the signboard also. They had broken the name plate of party's General Secretary...*(Interruptions)\** While they talk of etiquette....*(Interruptions)* They talk of greatness...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't use unparliamentarily word

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, Please do not use this word

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will have it expunged

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, Please don't use this word...

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Court orders must be followed...*(Interruptions)*. Follow the Constitution ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not act in an arbitrary manner ...*(Interruptions)* Will you act arbitrarily...*(Interruptions)* If you act in an arbitrary manner then be prepared for the punishment.....*(Interruptions)*.....*(Interruptions)\**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will expunge it

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly do not use this word

...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Our Government has followed the Constitution. Our Government has followed the directive of the Supreme Court. While following the directive one is bound to take action according to rules. However all of them are bent on flouting the Court orders and the Constitution as well....*(Interruptions)\** ...*(Interruptions)* Today, the Ayodhya issue got solved in a peaceful manner, saints did not support them rather they condemned them. Public did not support them. They have been left alone and they are searching for some excuse. Tell us who went? Who had arrested? Tell us where you were hit....*(Interruptions)* Show the injury...*(Interruptions)* Put off your clothes...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh, No.Please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, that is why I am saying please bring them to senses. I would appeal to the entire House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not say that word

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: They want that the country may engulf in rioting. Now, they have no Vote Bank. The only issue left now is how to engineer riots and how to provoke people for riots. They want to catch votes on the strength of riots. You please stop the vote politics...*(Interruptions)* You talk of religion while. Your activities are anti-religion...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I want to know why Ayodhya issue was raised?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you finished

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Do not malign RAM...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Now they won't be able to malign RAM...(Interruptions) RAM has set them right...(Interruptions) They could not muster courage. Now, they are handing lollypop to the public...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: When public did not support them, they hid themselves in some remote corner...(Interruptions) They keep giving statements in the paper. They held a meeting nightlong...(Interruptions) Not a single person was ready to go with them.

Madam Speaker, a bad work man quarrels with his tools, that is what they are upto...(Interruptions) They do not have any supporter. Ayodhya is peaceful. In this the public from Ayodhya and the country helped. Our Police Administration made a very good arrangement. We congratulate them for this. Thank you...(Interruptions)

We appeal to the leaders of all parties to give their co-operation to us.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, I liked that Lalu ji is supporting hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji for whatever he just said here today. He may not have supported him for Prime Minister but we do not know for what matter he is giving his support today...(Interruptions) I would like to draw the attention of the whole House towards those issues that today matters are being said here against the dignity of the House and how the whole country is being misled. Three types of 'Parikramas' are done in Ayodhya - Panch Kosi, Chaudah Kosi and Chaurasi Kosi...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): 'Chaurasi Kosi Parikrama' was never done...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, according to that custom, only ten thousand saints of the country decided to have a 'Chaurasi Kosi Parikrama' at the time of 'Prayagraj Mahakumbh'. As per that decision the programme of 'Parikrama', 'Yatra' was fixed...(Interruptions) I would like to make it clear that the 'Ram Janma Bhoomi' in Ayodhya on which, after the decision of a division bench of Allahabad High Court, a stay order has been issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. This Parikrama Yatra had to be started from a place named Mukhora in district Basti which is 25-30 Kilometers away from the site and where 'Mahraj Dasrath'

performed a 'Putresti Yojna. That was purely a religious 'Yatra' in which there was no involvement of any political party. Only two to two hundred fifty saints had to perform that Yatra. It is twenty days Yatra upto 13th September. But the way the Uttar Pradesh Government violated the fundamental right of freedom of religion and it is for the first time that about more than two thousand saints have been arrested and insulted. Some saints among them are such who only take bath in the Saryu River and take the water of that river. They were not allowed to perform Pooja and take bath in the Saryu River. They were forcibly put in Jails and were lathi charged...(Interruptions) By insulting us the Uttar Pradesh Government had violated our constitutional and fundamental rights.

Secondly, as far as the matter of stay order is concerned, I would like to remind all those parties which do the politics in the name of secularism in the country that the Government of Congress Party itself filed an affidavit in the year 1994 in the Supreme Court and said that if it is decided that the disputed structure was made after demolishing any Hindu Mandir or Monument, then whatever is done it will be according to the sentiments of Hindus. ...(Interruptions) After all, it had been proved. The Verdict given by the full Lucknow bench of Allahabad High Court on 30th September, 2010 regarding Ayodhya case in which all three Judges have said in one voice that the disputed land is the 'Ram Janma Bhoomi'. When the disputed land is the Ram Janma Bhoomi ana the 'Sant Samaj' of this country is asking for making a law for this, then there is no sin in it. We are demanding for our right. We are demanding only for constructing a grand Mandir at 'Ram Janma Bhoomi' in Ayodhya. This Government should bring a Legislation because the Congress Government filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court at that time ...(Interruptions) We are demanding in that order only...(Interruptions) Saints are being deprived of their rights. Their religious 'Yatra' is being banned. They are being insulted. What 'Samajwad' Mulayam Singh ji is talking about and about which Constitution is he referring to? Is this Socialism? He himself is the National President. His two brothers are General Secretaries. His son is State President...(Interruptions) What kind of socialism is being talked about...(Interruptions) Nepotism is being talked about...(Interruptions) He is making fool of the country...(Interruptions) He is just misleading the country and making fun of secularism in the name of Socialism...(Interruptions) There have been thirty cases of



riots in Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* Madam, thirty big incidents of riots in one year and Hindus have been victimised in every case of riots, Hindus have been put in Jails and this Government talks about tradition. About which tradition this Government is talking? Withdrawal of cases filed against terrorists comes under which type of tradition?...*(Interruptions)* The way this Government is allotting the Government land in Uttar Pradesh in the name of grave yards comes under which traditions?...*(Interruptions)* This Government is working as 'Jungle Raaj' in Uttar Pradesh by allowing dacoity on the rights of poor, backward castes, Scheduled castes, Scheduled castes of that State. Therefore, I would like to request through you that the Uttar Pradesh Government has insulted the saints and hurt our religious sentiments...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, this not be allowed to remain in power...*(Interruptions)* it should be immediately dismissed. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to request to the Government of India that the Government there is working for creating friction between people. ...*(Interruptions)* It is giving shelter to the Muslim Jehadi terrorism only and wants to insult the Hindus and Saints. That is why they have stopped '84 Kosi Parikrama'. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, the forces deployed there...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI NATH ADITYA: Even if ten percent of it had given for security, then two hundred fifty saints would have completed their Yatra peacefully...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It's alright, now conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: This Governemt has vicitmised and insulted the ten crore people of Uttar Pradesh by banning this 'Yatra' ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker: Thank you.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Not only this, Governmnet is continuously engaged in insulting Hindus...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point, therefore you please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, I would like to request to you that this Government does not have any rights to remain in power, this Government should be dismissed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, you please raise the matter of zero hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vashali): Madam Speaker, Thank you very much ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, I will also speak on the matter of Ayodhya...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called all those who have given notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We are not having a debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad ji, speak on notice for zero hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, Thank you for your kindness that scared and famous 'Bhiksha Patra' of Lord Buddha...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You Please sit down. Raghuvansh ji is speaking about 'Lord Buddha'. Therefore, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent, Lord Buddha is being mentioned.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad ji, Please speak loudly.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, the famous 'Bhiksha Patra' of Lord Buddha which is kept in the museum in Kabul in Afghanistan....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Now, Raghuvansh Babu is speaking on Lord Buddha. You please keep silence. Raghuvansh Babu, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, the famous 'Bhiksha Patra' of Lord Buddha...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking on that. Please sit down. That has been discussed. Those who gave notices have already spoken. Raghuvansh ji, please speak. On other days you speak very loudly but today why you are speaking so slowly...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The famous 'Bhiksha Patra' of Lord Buddha is kept in Kabul Museum of Afghanistan. When Lord Buddha stayed last time in Vaishali, he declared his "Mahaparinirvan" in that assembly that ninth day from that day, he will attain 'Mahaparinirvan'. When he started his journey from there the people of Vaishali were not ready to leave him and were following him. He was again and again requesting the people of Vaishali that they should return back. When they did not return, then in the end, he gave his 'Bhiksha Patra' to the people of Vaishali at Kesaria. That Bhiksha Patra was given by the four gods. Lord Indra, Yama, Kubera and Varuna. That merged into one. That famous Bhiksha Patra was worshiped in Vaishali for six hundred years. But then in the first century when Kanishka attacked and conquered Patliputra-Vaishali, then Mahapandit Ashwa Ghosh took that Bhiksha Patra with him at that time. Peshawar was Purushpur then and was capital of Kanishka. The capital of Kanishka which is Peshawar

now and that Bhiksha Patra was taken to that place and was kept in Kandhar from there. When two Chinese travelers named Fahyan and Huensang visited India, they narrated about their travel to India and mentioned that the Bhiksha Patra of Lord Buddha was kept in Kandhar. Dr. Cunningham, the then Director General of Archaeological Survey of India, who became first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India in the year 1880 wrote in an article about that. When we raised a question, the then External Affairs Minister Shri S.N. Krishna gave me a written answer that he received an information from their Embassy that at the time of President of Afghanistan Shri Najibullah, that 'Bhiksha Patra' was brought from Kandhar and has been kept in the Museum in Kabul. Dr. Cunningham and a historian of France, Head of History Department of Peshawar University of Pakistan, Shrimati Romila Thapar who is renowned historian in the world in ancient history and learned historians and Archaeologists of Delhi University, Patna University, Benaras Hindu University have proved that it is the 'Bhiksha Patra' of Vaishali. Therefore, I have drawn the attention of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India and External Affairs Ministry of Government of India that on the basis of Historic Archaeological proofs that great 'Bhiksha Patra' of Lord Buddha which is heritage of Vaishali should be brought back. I believe that this has the support of everyone. That heritage should be brought back and be kept in Vaishali. This our demand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panna Lal Punia and Shri Harsh Vardhan are associated with the matter raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (MADHEPURA): I have given a notice, but I have not been allotted time ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be called just now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Let him speak, this is the matter of country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Madam, I request the Government to raise a national monument for the martyrs of the first war of independence that occurred in 1857. Recently we celebrated the 66th anniversary of Indian Independence. Therefore, it is

pertinent to pay tribute to the brave warriors of the soil who pioneered an organized resistance against the colonial forces. The movement manifested the great desire of our forefathers to sacrifice themselves for the future of the coming generations. It also declared the message and importance of unity in diversity among the society. For these reasons, the first war of Independence was a landmark incident in Indian history. However, a national monument for its martyrs is lacking. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to kindly raise a national monument for the martyrs of the first war of independence.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Sharad Yadavji. But nobody else will speak now. I have proceeded to the 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I will speak about the country...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): I have also given a notice...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, Please sit down.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I have heard Bhai Mulayam Singh ji and Yogi ji. It is unfortunate for our country. After so many years of slavery, many people came together and fought to get Independence and after much struggle, we got Independence. After getting Independence our country divided and 15 lakh people migrated from this side to that side. Countries have divided but it has never happened that population had to migrate from one side to the other. Whatever Mulayam Singh Yadav ji has said, Yogi Adityanath ji has said, I would like to say that there is a rule of law. We are free in every aspect but freedom does not mean that this may cause a big problem for others. This has happened. This has happened once, This may happen every day...(Interruptions)

Madam, there are one lakh castes in India. This Vishwa Hindu Parishad...(Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Expunge it from the records.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It will be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.36 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

**(i) Need to fill up seats in the private medical colleges solely on the basis of merit**

[Translation]

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): Due to increasing number of medical colleges, the medical education is getting commercialized, as a result of which admissions are not being made on the basis of merit, rather they are being made on the strength of money power. Thus, the children who come from poorer sections of the society are being deprived of the benefit of medical education. The owners of private medical colleges collude to organise DMET examination which facilitates admission of candidates of their choice. Recently, a big nexus was unveiled in Madhya Pradesh in the last month under which children belonging to the state were charged rupees twenty lakhs for giving admission colluding with vocational examination board VYAPAM. This gang involved in such activities had been active for the last ten years and had been successful in getting admissions to thousands of unsuitable children in medical courses.

\*Not recorded

\* Treated as laid on the Table.

If this thing is examined, it can be found that the children who obtained less marks in 10th and 12th exams, got admission DMET examination while the students, who passed 10th and 12th with merit failed to get admissions. A scrutiny will reveal that only those children have cleared the DMET examination who come from well-to-do-families.

I would request the Hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to Intervene in the matter personally and act to discontinue this method of exams, etc. in the entire country while owners of private medical colleges should be allowed to have quota of even one seat. Orders may please be passed for filling up all the seats on the basis of merit.

**(ii) Need for effective monitoring of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Programme in Odisha**

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA) is a very important flagship programme of the Union Government. In order to improve quality education with creation of proper infrastructure to facilitate the system, the Government of India allotted Rs. 6488.77 crores during the last financial year and 837.12 crores during the current fiscal year to Odisha. In spite of the huge amount received by the State Government, the standard of education is deteriorating day by day. The number of admission in Government Schools is decreasing whereas it is increasing in private Schools. More than 12000 teachers' posts are lying vacant and in particular the tribal dominated areas are the worst affected. Mis-utilization of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan funds are rampant. Quality of civil works is very poor. Many schools are running without tube wells and the State Government is not taking effective steps towards this in spite of intervention of the hon'ble High Court. So, the Government should intervene for effective monitoring of the programme on priority basis.

**(iii) Need to expedite the process for land acquisition to develop an additional terminal at Hadapsar railway station in Pune**

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Pune): The Pune Railway Station operates more than 150 trains everyday, including express, mail and passenger trains, to various destinations in north and south directions. The train traffic through this station has been increasing every year. It would be difficult to manage running of trains with the existing limited infrastructure at Pune Station. If new trains are introduced every year there is hardly any scope for developing

additional platforms at this station which already has six platforms. The Railway administration has, therefore, planned to set up an additional terminal at the Hadapsar Railway Station. It has approached the Maharashtra Government seeking acquisition of additional land to develop a terminal and other facilities at the Hadapsar Station. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to accelerate the process of land acquisition and a time bound programme should be declared and implemented for developing Hadapsar terminal with required facilities.

**(iv) Need to extend insurance cover to all adult members in the family under Aam Admi Bima Yojana and Janashree Bima Yojana and also make expeditious disposal of insurance claims under the schemes**

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards 'Aam Admi Bima Yojna' meant for landless agriculture rural labourers and the 'Janshri Bima Yojna' meant for urban and rural BPL labourers. Under the above two insurances schemes, the insured member has to be the head of the family whose natural death entitles the family to get the insurance claim.

In this connection, I would request that not only the head of the family but the family itself should be recognised as a unit under the Janshri Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana and all such members of the family who have attained 18 years of age and play vital role in feeding the family, should be insured under the above two insurance schemes. In addition to this, presently the insurance claims under these insurance schemes are settled at Divisional headquarters which causes unnecessary delay in settlement of claims. Therefore, I would request that the claims should be settled through the Branch Manager rather than at Divisional Headquarters level. It will make disposal of cases quick while stakeholders will get immediate assistance.

**(v) Need to ensure justice to people affected by religious violence occurred in 2008 in Kandhamal district, Odisha**

[English]

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The brutality, murder, cruelty and inhuman treatment meted out to poor adivasis, tribals, minorities and poor people in Kandhamal of

Odisha during August 2008 in the name of religion still remains as an unhealed wound. The murder of about 100 people in most cruel ways, burning of 6000 houses, schools and institutions and 300 churches, rape of poor women and even a nun and heinous crimes on helpless people remain as a nightmare even now. Many are even under fear because of the threat of religious fundamentalists. To what extent recommendations of the National Commission for Minorities have been implemented for Kandhamal victims. How far the Fast Track Courts could provide justice to the victims? It is said that there was calculated move to destroy evidences. It has become a typical example of human right violations. Kandhamal has shown how the ugly hands of a particular fundamental group were allowed to unleash cruelties on poor people in the name of religion. After five years of the incident, Kandhamal is still weeping and the poor unfortunate brethren are waiting for justice. I urge upon the Government to look into the matter urgently and ensure justice to those who are still suffering.

**(vi) Need to issue directions to State Governments to fill-up vacant posts meant for physically challenged persons in Departments under State Governments in a time-bound manner**

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Diewas): A large number of posts reserved for Physically Challenged persons in Government Departments are lying vacant in various States in India including Madhya Pradesh while the concerned State Government have failed to make any positive effort to fill up these posts so far.

The State of Madhya Pradesh alone has 25 thousand vacant posts meant for Physically Challenged persons. In this way, lakhs of such posts are lying vacant in the country.

I request the Central Government to issue directions to all State Governments to fill up all the vacant posts reserved for physically challenged persons in a time bound manner. In addition to this, if it is considered necessary, an amendment bill may be brought which may seek to make rules and directions in this context strong.

**(vii) Need to extend train service running from Chennai to Chingleput upto Kancheepuram and also undertake modernization of Kancheepuram Railway Station**

*[English]*

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Kancheepuram attracts thousands of tourists from all over

the country and abroad. The nearest main city is Chennai. Many people want to visit the important places in Kancheepuram within a day and return to Chennai by the evening. In order to facilitate such tourists and also attract more tourists, the first train departing early morning from Chennai Beach station for Chingleput can be extended upto Kancheepuram. This may be considered on top priority. In the Railway Budget speech, the then hon'ble Minister of Railways mentioned that in Chennai area, there was a proposal to run 18 additional services. Out of the 18 additional train services announced, I would like to request that the Chennai Beach to Chingleput train service may be extended to Kancheepuram. This will benefit the students, employees and pilgrims who are visiting nearby Mahabalipuram. The modernisation of Kancheepuram Railway Station has been approved during the year 2011-12. But the work has not been undertaken till date. Kancheepuram is an ancient temple city. Apart from the temple city, it is also the seat of education and famous for silk works. I hope that the Railway Minister will take immediate steps to implement the modernisation without any further delay to avoid escalation of cost.

**(viii) Need to establish police station at Suppi in district Sitamarhi, Bihar**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Village Akhta which comes under Thana Bairgania in district Seetamarhi in my parliamentary constituency is very vulnerable from communalism and naxalite point of view. It has always been a challenging job to maintain the law and order here. After a big roit from 1962 to 1972, a military camp was establish there. The Government did an appreciable job when it issued notification for Akhta OP in 1972 and appointed a sub inspector, one munshi and 8 constables and granted the Akhta OP the status of a Thana. As a result of this, administration was able to control several small and big incidents. However, today Sitamarhi Distt. is affected by Naxalism alongwith North Bihar, Criminal incidents are a routine affair there. Some 5-6 years back, a naxal encounter took place in jurisdiction of Akhta O.P. in which the combined forces of Akhta OP, forces of Purhania Thana (Sheohar) and Cental Reserve Police Force took position to repulse them. Presently, there is village named Piparhi Sultan in Akhta OP which falls under Lalbakeya and Siya area of Baghmati. It is considered to be the shelter of Naxalites. In addition to this Akhta is a commercial hub also where a nationalised bank also exist, which has expressed

concern about its security. Dacoits, looting incidents are the routine feature here. In such a situation after having completed all the formalities by the administration for acquiring land for constructing the building for Thane, now suddenly they decided to set up Thana at Suppi in place of Akhta which is not in the public interest. Let it be known that Akhta is 9 km away from Suppi. In view of this it does not seem possible to control Akhta from Suppi. I have kept apprising the administration of the factual position in regard to Akhta from time to time.

Therefore, Government is requested that in view of vulnerability of the above mentioned Akhta along with construction of building for Thana at Suppi, action for acquiring land for construction of Akhta OP may be taken so that this area may remain peaceful.

**(ix) Need to set up a separate Bank for Railway employees**

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO (Dhule): There has been a big contribution of the Indian Railway in the developmental works of India. About 14 lakh employees/officers run the Indian railway and put in a lot of efforts to take each and every rail passenger from the remote areas of India to the metro cities in time. In this endeavour, employees/officers of the Indian Railways take great pains to discharge their duties. The monthly salary of these persons is deposited every month in different banks. The amount of their monthly salary comes to about Rs. 4000 crore. In view of this, a separate bank is necessary for the Indian Railways. It is the demand of the Railway employees/officers. In their last Budget, the Government of India had announced a separate bank for women and some such branches of the bank have also been opened in some states of the country. It is the duty of the Government that several components of the society are made self reliant. It raises a question in the minds of railways employees/officers as to why a separate bank is not being set up for them.

Railways employees are a personal component of the Indian Railway. They are always busy with their work and are not in a position to give sufficient time to their families. For several things like the provision of education for their children, purchase of various household appliances for their families, raising loans for construction of house etc, they have to go to several banks quite frequently. Since there is a separate network of the Indian railways in the entire country,

creation of a separate bank for them can solve their problems. If their salary is deposited in that bank, they have to deposit the amount of interest, processing fee etc in the bank. After the creation of Indian Rail Bank, such money will be deposited in that personal bank of the Indian Railway which will keep this bank in profit and it will also be useful and beneficial for the railway employees.

As a people's representative, I would like to request the Minister of Railways to consider the creation of a separate bank for Railway employees seriously as it will be beneficial for the railway employees and it will also add revenue to the railways.

**(x) Need to expedite double laning of National Highway No. 28 passing through Pipra-Kothi and Raxaul and repair of N.H. 28B from Chapwa to Betia**

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): The Doubling of National Highway No. 28 from Pipra-Kothi and Raxaul has not been completed till this day. For this reason, the foreign tourists coming to Nepal and also the general public have been facing a lot of difficulties. This road has not been made motorable till this day.

The National Highway No.28B also from Chapwa to Betia has become decrepit and has several potholes. No work has been done on this Highway to this day. In the public interest, the work on this Highway may be started at the earliest.

**(xi) Need to provide for publicity of achievements of State Governments also on Doordarshan**

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): In this country, among all the Government publicity media, Doordarshan is such a media which covers the entire country, but even then the number of its viewers is lesser than the viewers of other digital electronic media. So, if we think in this regard, this media has become completely a Government media as it is not giving the information of the programmes to the people which they want to get and for the Government control on this media, the programmes being shown on it are not meeting the aspirations of the people.

I would like to know from the Government whether the time slots on the channels of Doordarshan have been divided and how much time has been allotted to the Government programmes to give political mileage to the

government, particularly, the Central Government and whether the Governments achievements of those States where the other parties are in power, are being publicised on the lines of the Central Government which is making its publicity on Doordarshan and how much time is given to publicise the achievements of those State Governments, particularly, in the state of Gujarat.

Elections are held generally in some states or the other in this country. In the name of code of conduct, we make a show of giving equal opportunity of publicity to all the parties, but Doordarshan media has been frequently misused.

I would like to know whether any time slots has been allocated so that other parties also may get equal opportunity for putting their views before the general public.

**(xii) Need to provide immediate medical assistance in Eastern Uttar Pradesh particularly in Sant Kabir Nagar district facing a serious threat of outbreak of diseases following floods in the region**

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR 'ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagra): This year, the floods caused by the heavy rains have done a substantial damage to the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. The people of this region have been substantially affected by the diseases like Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue, etc. breaking out after the floods. My Parliamentary constituency Kabir Nagar is a very backward region and the State Government has failed to combat the outbreak of disease effectively in the flood affected region.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to provide immediate medical assistance in the aforesaid areas and send a team of doctors from Delhi along with the proper provision of medicines, etc. in that region.

**(xiii) Need to take necessary measures to maintain peace and order in Darjeeling Hills of West Bengal due to agitation in favour of a separate state**

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): The Gorkha Janukti Morcha (GJM) has intensified the stir for a separate Gorkha land State by calling for an indefinite strike in the Darjeeling Hills of West Bengal. The State Government has taken a firm stand on the issue and urged GJM leaders to maintain peace. Central forces have been

stationed in the hills to prevent untoward incident. So far there has been no major breach of peace excepting two cases of arson. But normal life has been affected as also movement of tea and timber. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to render all possible help to the State Government.

**(xiv) Need to include 'calamity caused by sea' in the list of natural calamities**

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): In my Parliamentary constituency Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, there are 47 fishermen community villages, whose major occupation is fishing. These fishermen community of my constituency are losing 5 to 10 fishermen every year. Due to natural calamities, we are losing numerous lives. Due to sea erosion, sea water is entering into the villages. People are losing their houses and their lives are endangered. Such kind of natural calamities are not included in the list of natural calamities eligible for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the affected areas. People are left helpless without any remedy from the side of Government. Fishermen belonging to Kanyakumari District are known as adventurous fishermen, so they go for fishing in Indian Ocean, and return to the shore after a week or more. For these fishermen who lose their lives while they go into the sea, there is no appropriate response and remedy from the government's side. Even for issuing death certificate the Government has fixed completion of 7 years and the families of the missing fishermen have to suffer a lot due to absence of any facilities or welfare schemes from the Government side. Hence, I urge upon the Government for inclusion of sea calamity in the list of natural calamities. Death certificates should be issued within a period of 6 months to 1 year. Fishermen may be given compensation during the fishing ban period.

**(xv) Need to set up a Central Agricultural University at Jhargram, West Bengal**

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): After the Independence and bifurcation of Bengal, the first Agriculture College in West Bengal was established at Jhargram with the facilities provided by the Malla Raja of Jhargram. This was the nursery of agricultural education in the West Bengal in post-Independent India. Then, it was shifted to Rani Kuthi of Tallyganj, Kolkata as State College of Agriculture. It was shifted again to Mohanpur of district Nadia as Birla College of Agriculture, Haringhata, later College of Agriculture, and

then Faculty of Agriculture under the University of Kalyani. Many new State Universities are being established in West Bengal. But none is talking about revival of the Agriculture College at Jhargram in which students of the western districts could gain knowledge of horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, veterinary and environment education-cum-research. Refreshment training to the agricultural technologists and also to the farmers could be imparted there. There is huge land of about 900 acre and 1100 staff at Goaltore Jute Firm of Agriculture University. I urge upon the Government for establishment of one Central Agriculture University at Jhargram for the students of the West Bengal and adjoining states of Jharkhand and Odisha.

**(xvi) Need to undertake relief and rehabilitation measures in flood-ravaged regions of Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): As the rain has been falling for the last few days in various regions of Uttar Pradesh, almost all the major rivers of the State are overflowing. The crisis of flood in about 23 districts of the State is going to deepen. The water level of major rivers in Rampur, Agra, Baghpat, Kannauj, Etawah and Banda is also above the danger mark. Hundreds devastation have been surrounded with flood water. Huge devastation has taken place in lower areas due to flood and large scale loss is likely to occur.

As per official data, 233 people have died from beginning of monsoon till date. About one lakh seventy five thousand people in flood-affected districts of the State are still affected by flood. Flood water logging has created livelihood problem for the people. Relief and food items are not reaching the people in many districts. The negative effect of the flood is being seen on agriculture product also. The assessment of losses faced by the farmers and providing relief to them is most essential. I demand that relief and rescue work should be conducted on war footing level in flood affected areas.

**(xvii) Need to honour Khashaba Jadhav, the Olympan Wrestler with Padma Award**

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): A participant of 'Quit India Movement' 1942, Khashaba Jadhav was a great wrestler of Kokhapur. He had created history by winning the bronze medal for India in wrestling competition in Helsinki Olympic in 1952. India got this first medal in individual

competition. In that period, this game was far away from professionalism. Even then he prepared many players with the sense of service. In 1983, Fai Foundation has honoured him with "Jeewan Gaurav" award. In 1990, he was honoured with Meghnath Nageshwar Award (posthumously). Similarly in 1993, he was honoured with Shiv Chhatrapati award (posthumously). In 1955, he was appointed as sub-inspector in the police. He served in the police for about 27 years. At the end of his career, he retired in Mumbai from the post of Assistant Police Commissioner. This great son of Mother India and my district Kolhapur took active part in the freedom movement. Not only this, he served the country after being recruited in police and also made the head of India high in the world by winning first bronze medal for India. This is a matter of pride for the country. Therefore, it is my earnest request, particularly from Hon. Home Minister, that should be conferred on the great freedom fighter and great wrestler like Khashaba Jadhav "Padam Award" (Posthumously).

**14.01 hrs.**

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONALFOOD SECURITY ORDINANCE, 2013

AND

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY BILL, 2013- Contd..

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Nos. 15 and 16 together.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will continue with the salient features of the National Food Security Bill which seeks to address the issue of food security in a life-cycle approach, separate entitlements for men and women and children from six month of age up to 14 years besides entitlements to a much larger population to receive subsidized food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System.

Coverage of 75 percentage and 50 percentage of rural and urban population respectively under TPDS as a single category with uniform entitlement of 5 kg. per person per month. The categorization of the covered household in the priority and general category, as in the original Bill, has been done away with, as recommended by the Standing



Committee. This would avoid problems associated with the categorization of beneficiaries as AAY, general and children. Entitlement of the existing households, however, will be protected at 35 kg. per household per month as they constitute poorest of the poor.

Subsidised prices; Rs.3, Rs.2 and Rs.1 per Kg. for rice, wheat and coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of the commencement of the Act, will be fully reviewed later.

Corresponding with the All India coverage, State-wise coverage is to be determined by the Central Government. Coverage under TPDS for each State has been received from the Planning Commission and also shared with the State Governments.

Number of persons to be covered will be on the basis of the population of 2011 census. Within the coverage determined for each State, State Governments are required to identify households. In the original National Food Security Bill guideline for identification was to be provided by the Central Government. However, as the State Governments wanted to have greater say in the matter and the Standing Committee also recommended that the matter regarding evolving criteria for identification should be decided in consultation with the States, actual identification has been left for the State Governments to decide.

Pregnant women and lactating mothers will be entitled to meals and maternity benefits of not less than Rs.6000. Earlier provision of maternity benefits of Rs.1000 per month for six months has been amended to allow flexibility in implementation and also allow future revision in the amount payable. The recommendation of the Standing Committee to restrict it to two children only has not been accepted by the Government.

Children in the age of 6 months to 14 years will be entitled to meals under ICDS and Mid-Day Meal Schemes for which nutritional norms have already been prescribed. The eldest women of the household of age 18 years or above will be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing ration cards. It means the mother becomes the head of the family.

The Central Government will provide assistance to States in meeting the expenditure incurred by them for transportation of food grains within the State. So far the transportation charge and commission of distribution have been met either by the State Government or by the

consumers. The Government of India has taken a decision that we will share the transportation and the commission after discussion with the State Governments. Already the discussions have started. Handling charges and margins are to be devised as per norms. This provisions has been included keeping in view the demand from the States and to reduce financial burden on them.

This Bill encourages more accountability and more transparency in the entire PDS system. One of the loopholes of the present TPDS is that there is a leakage to the tune of 20 per cent to 35 per cent which we have to plug. PDS related records will be placed in public domain. There will be social audit. There will be vigilance committees. For provision of food security allowance to entitled beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled food grains or meals, provisions for penalty on public servant or authority will be imposed by the State Food Commission in case of failure to comply with the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer.

The total food grain requirement for implementation of National Food Security is estimated to be around 62 million tonnes. Under the existing TPDS, the allocation of 504.7 lakh tonnes of food grains has been made during 2012-13. Adding to it, the allocation of other welfare schemes, at present, comes to about 60 million tonnes. Procurement of food grains – wheat and rice – both in absolute quantity and in terms of percentage of production has improved in recent years considerably. The average annual procurement which was 382.2 lakh tonnes, that is 24.3 per cent of the average annual production during 2000-01 to 2006-07 has gone up to 602.4 lakh tonnes during 2008 to 2011-12, that is 33.2 per cent of the annual production which we are now procuring. If the recent trend remains, it will be possible to meet the estimated food grain requirement of 62 million tonnes mentioned above. The estimated food subsidy for the implementation of the National Food Security Bill, 2013-14 is Rs. 1, 24,827 crore.

Sir, certain suggestions have been made during our discussions. The major suggestion was from States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala where they are getting less than what they are getting under the present TPDS system. Out of the 35 States/UTs, 17 States get more than what they are getting now and 18 are getting less than that. But the average off-take of a State like Uttar Pradesh is 65.90 lakh tonnes, whereas once when the Food Security Bill is passed, their allocation will become 96.15 lakh tonnes. But in case some States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala it would be

less than what they are getting now. So, the Cabinet has seriously looked into this and we have taken a decision that whatever may have been the off-take of these 18 States during the last three years under the normal TPDS system that will be completely protected. That is the major decision that we have taken...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: At what price is it being made available?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: That also has been considered. I am coming to that point. At present under APL, rice is being made available to you at Rs. 8.30 per kilogram of rice and wheat at Rs. 6.10 and that will be completely protected...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Is this provision there in the Bill?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The amendment to this effect has been given and it will come at the time of the passage of the Bill. Dr. Thamburai is a knowledgeable person and should understand this. Let us look at the present TPDS system. In the present TPDS system only AAY and BPL were the guaranteed ones and not the APL. For them it depended on the production of grains in the country. Presently it is not guaranteed to the APL families under the TPDS system. That is an important point. The APL families always are not getting rice at Rs. 8.30 and wheat at Rs. 6.10. But because of some of the points raised by the States, especially those 18 States, the Government has consciously taken a decision, even though the Government has a lot of financial burden, yet the Government has taken this decision that whatever the States were getting will be protected and at the same time they would be getting more. This is the decision that the Government has taken.

Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill to the House for its consideration and passing.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

Sir, on the 13th of August, 2013, I moved a Statutory Resolution for disapproval of the Food Security Ordinance. That does not mean that I am opposing the Food Security Bill per se. The Food Security Bill was introduced in this House in 2011. The Bill then was referred to the Standing Committee on Food and Public Distribution. I had been a Member of that Standing Committee in the first half of this Lok Sabha and so it was in my knowledge that lakhs of

people from across the country had sent recommendations. The Standing Committee scrutinized those recommendations and in the second half of the Budget Session this Bill was taken up for discussion.

So far as I recollect, this Bill was taken up for discussion on the 6th, 7th and 8th of May, 2013. Some hon. Members also had participated in that discussion and after that there was an understanding with all the responsible leaders of all the political parties that since a large number of recommendations were pouring in, the Government should sit together with political parties to take a view on that. The Government is now bringing in a large number of amendments to this Bill. I would like to suggest that the amendments being brought in by the Government to this Bill should be sent to the Standing Committee for discussion and the Committee, in turn, should be asked to submit a report on that within a stipulated time. But what happened? On 5th July that Ordinance has been promulgated. This Monsoon Session commenced on 5th August. Twenty days before the commencement of this Session, the Summons had been issued. What was the necessity or urgency for promulgation of this Ordinance just ten days before issuing summons? The intention of the Government is to ignore the democratic functioning of the parliamentary system. It was the understanding that before bringing this Bill there should be an all-party meeting as so many new proposals are there. That is why I have moved the Statutory Resolution for disapproval of the Ordinance.

Now, let me come to the Bill. Of course, I am supporting this Bill. But in the Bill there are some inadequacies. In the Bill, there are some major flaws. This Bill is not complete in itself. This Bill has ignored some important points of the farmers and the people. So, my point is that those points should be taken into account. ...*(Interruptions)*

**14.16 hrs**

*(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)*

*[Translation]*

DR. MURLI MANSHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, I have a point of order. Are Hon. Members discussing the Bill or speaking on ordinance?

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a combined discussion. Shri Prabodh Panda, please continue.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I was saying that this Bill is inadequate and it has some serious flaws.

If we look at article 21, which guarantees the fundamental right to life and personal liberty, includes right to food. If we look at article 47, it is said that it is the primary duty of the State to raise the standard of living of its people and to improve the public health. If we look at article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it recognises the right of every one to adequate food.

Article 11 of the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the General Comment 12 of the Human Rights Committee, it further elaborates the responsibility of the State to recognise the right of everyone to be free from hunger. India is the signatory of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. So, my point is that we are talking about adequate food. This Bill is proposing to give security of adequate food. So, what does 'adequate food' mean? I believe that basic needs like food, education, health care, social security must be universally available. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, Speaker, I have a point of order. There is a notice of disapproval of ordinance and a debates on the Bill. You said it is a combined debate. We have seen under an asterisk mark, where it is written *[English]* both will be discussed together *[Translation]* it means they should speak on disapproval of ordinance and thereafter discussion should be started on Bill. It does not mean that discussion on the Bill should be started after disapproval of Bill. He can say that his notice is meant for disapproval of ordinance, because according to him ordinance should not have been promulgated and Bill should have been brought or Bill should not have come through this ordinance. After saying this, he should have sat down. If he wants to have a discussion on the Bill, then he should speak when his turn comes. After disapproval of ordinance, discussion should be started on the Bill, but it cannot be done. Combined discussion does not mean that the person disapproving the ordinance should start discussion on Bill, whereas he is starting discussion on the Bill. He is speaking on the notice of disapproval. He should speak on why ordinance should not come and then he should sit down. Thereafter, if his party wants, he should speak on the Bill also. But, for the time being he cannot speak on the Bill. This is my point of order, your ruling is required.

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, this is unusual that the Leader of the Opposition raises an objection to the speech or submission made by a Member of the opposition. The position is that she has a right to protect the rights of the entire opposition. Having taken that into consideration, I expect my respected leader will make the submission. ...*(Interruptions)* My point is this.... Madam, you have stated that the discussion on the Ordinance and the Bill shall take place together. *(Interruptions)* Madam, this is wrong. Madam, let me speak...*(Interruptions)* You cannot interfere like that....*(Interruptions)*

This is unusual that the senior Member of the opposition is interrupting....*(Interruptions)* She has allowed him to speak....*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, when she has raised a Point of Order, first resolve that Point of Order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I will do that.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am also on a Point of Order. I do not expect political intolerance among the Members of Parliament....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not go into that. Whatever point you have to make, just make it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There has to be political tolerance. I am submitting that your order has been that the discussion on the Ordinance and the Bill shall take place together. If it is so, then, he is permitted by you to discuss on the Ordinance as well as the contents of the Bill....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We are going through the Discussion.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I am on a very short Point of Order. This relates to the disapproval of the Ordinance moved by Shri Prabodh Panda and others. When the Ordinance came, five Members including Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Shri Prabodh Panda and myself had all given notice of disapproval of the Ordinance. This is according to Article 123 of the Constitution which states that an Ordinance will be laid on the Table of the House and it will be converted into a Bill unless a Resolution disapproving the Ordinance is passed by the House. Now, what Shri Panda is discussing is on the Ordinance. He says: I

disapprove of the Ordinance.? An Ordinance is a full-fledged law. Our own Rules of Procedure do not specify how the Statutory Resolution will be dealt with. Apart from the mention in the Constitution, if you look into the Rules of Procedure, there is nothing covering the discussion on the Statutory Resolution. Of course, it may be a game of one-upmanship as to who wants to speak first. I am not into the question of one-upmanship as to who wants to take the credit. Madam, I want you to give a ruling which will be later included in the Directions of the Speaker about the way in which the Statutory Resolutions can be considered. It is true that the Government has brought forward several Ordinances just before the Parliament Session. We should set a due procedure, Madam, through your Directions which will clarify the question once for all. It is not a question of who speaks first. Anybody who is important, if he speaks later, it does not matter. He or she will get enough coverage. So, while Shri Panda is speaking, no interference should be made in the matter. Let him complete the discussion on the Ordinance according to Article 123 (2) of the Constitution. I want you to give the final ruling in the whole matter so that in future when there is a discussion on the Statutory Resolution, no such confusion occurs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, there are rulings before in this matter. You may like to look at the previous rulings and follow whatever precedents have been there in the past....(*Interruptions*) I am saying that much.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, my submission is that I have just moved the Resolution against the Ordinance. One of the reasons is that it is not adequate. Why is it not adequate? That aspect should be explained. This is not the only point. The other points which I have mentioned are there. Understanding is the only point. I mentioned that I oppose this Ordinance because it is inadequate. Why is there this inadequacy? Why is it not adequate? Should I not be allowed to speak on that? This is my plea. Please allow me to explain the points as to why there is inadequacy, etc. There are so many parts which have ignored the genuine problems of the people. ...(*Interruptions*) So, this is not out of turn. Please allow me to speak on that.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give the ruling. You can speak on opposing the Ordinance. I will give the ruling in a little while.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Thank you, Madam.

I have just mentioned that so far we believed that basic services like food, education, health, work, social security must be universally available. That is why we are demanding for the universal public distribution system. This is one of the major flaws in that Ordinance. That is why, I am opposing it.

We are talking about adequate quantum of food. The access to adequate quantity of food – what does it mean? I am quoting the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recommendation. As far as its opinion is concerned, for the adult, a minimum requirement of food grains is 14 kgs. per month, per adult; for minor – 8 kgs. per month. This was the recommendation made by the ICMR. But the Government is providing in the Ordinance - 5 kg. per person per month. What does it mean? That means, for the requirement of an adult, 9 kgs. grains to be purchased from the market. What is the market price? Who is controlling the market? Not the Government; it is an open market. You know very well, Madam, at the present juncture, what is the situation of price rise of essential commodities, not only of onion, but also of vegetables, and mostly, all food stocks, food materials. Prices of food materials are going up. How do the Government say that this is food security? Food does not mean only the food grains, food does not mean rice, wheat, maize, etc. Food includes the nutritious food. That is the pulses, the edible oils, Nothing has been said about these in the Ordinance. Even then, the same has been promulgated. So, I oppose the Ordinance.

The Government is talking about the farmers. You are putting farmers in the dock. It has been said several times that the Government was not able to provide food at less price to the people, because the Government have to provide at the minimum support price. It means, you are targeting the farmers. The Government is not providing minimum support price to the farmers. If we refer the recommendation of the Dr. Swaminathan Commission, we can find that the Government is not complying with that recommendation. Even then, you are targeting it. In the Bill itself, what is there? The Government is going to fix the minimum support price for three years. That means, for three years, the Government would not increase the

minimum support price? The Government would do only for the Food Security Bill. This is not rendering justice to the farmers. Rather, you are exploiting them; rather you impoverish the poor farmers. So, I do not agree with this. Then, at this juncture, the real wage of the toiling people of our country is gradually declining due to inflation and due to rise in the prices of all essential commodities. So, what should be done? First of all, there should be universalisation of the Public Distribution System in the country. If you do not go to that extent, then you should at least implement the Report of Arjun Sengupta Committee. It mentions that 77 per cent of the people of our country live on Rs. 22 per day. So, if you do not agree with universalisation of the Public Distribution System, you should, at least, honour the Report given by Arjun Sengupta Committee, but you are not doing that.

What are the difficulties in identifying the APL and BPL population? You are not doing that. You have only formulated the criteria for exclusion. The Minister mentioned just now that Antyodaya Anna Yojana still remains. What does it mean? Antyodaya Anna Yojana is meant for the poorest of the poor. What is the definition of the 'poor'? If we recognise the definition given by the Planning Commission of our country, it is shameful. Nobody can believe that.

Madam, you are well acquainted with the condition of the poor people. How will the poor people live with Rs. 28 per day? If we say this to anybody in the countryside, nobody will believe this. How can the poor people in urban areas live only with Rs. 33 per day? This is the criterion you have for identifying the poor people, the BPL people. Then, what are the criteria for identifying the 'poorest of the poor'? If you follow this criterion, you are going to deprive a huge number of people and you are going to put them in the exclusion list. So, that should be removed. Otherwise, this Bill is of no use.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I will conclude.

We are talking about food security. This is not food security. If you say that this is the law for food entitlement of the poor, that can be understood. But this is not food security to the poor people.

Madam, I would like to make another point. No food security has been ensured at the time of war, no food

security has been ensured at the time of national disasters and no food security has been ensured at the time of natural calamities. If there is no security of food grains at the time of national disasters, at warlike situation and at the time of natural calamities, what is the meaning of food security? What will you do to the destitute people of our country? All these problems are there.

We have given 40 amendments, not only myself, but Gurudasji and other important leaders from the BJP and other parties, we have given so many amendments. So, the Government should sit with all the political parties and discuss them; only one-sided approach should not be adopted. This Bill should cover all the people of our country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I am just concluding.

So, I oppose this Ordinance for the reasons that I have just mentioned. I would like to say that my Statutory Resolution should be passed and the Government should think over this Bill and they should try their level best to remove all the lacunae and all the major flaws in this Bill so that this National Food Security Bill will be complete, will be comprehensive and can guarantee real food security to the majority people of our country and make our country hunger-free.

With these words, I conclude.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, would you like to reply to the Statutory Resolution now or would you like to reply in the end?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: In the end jointly.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: What about this Resolution, Madam? We will have to dispose it off... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It will be disposed off later on... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. We are doing everything jointly. We will be doing it in the end.

Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 (No. 7 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 5th July, 2013".

"That the Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, we are meeting here to have a discussion on a very important Bill. Hardly, any Bill would have been discussed so widely in the entire country and that much of curiosity would have been shown to hear about this Bill. I recall that in the month of June, 2009, Hon. President in his address had said that his Government was going to bring a Food Security Bill in the House. When you came to power you were planning to bring a Bill. But, now when you are bringing it, you are about to go...*(Interruptions)*. Where were you sticking with it these four years? It is beyond my understanding. Why have you taken four years and some months in preparing, understanding this Bill and in discussing its sections? The promise of 2009...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, I need your protection.

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to him, what are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I never disturb anybody. If you do it, then I will not speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I never make comments during the speech being delivered by someone. When your turn comes; you should speak necessarily. You have wasted four and half years on it. I was thinking that you perhaps would provide food security to the whole country after setting right everything very seriously and with great care. Shri Prabodh Pandaji has said about many things opposing the ordinance. I will tell about some of those in detail. In the statements of objects and reasons of this Bill, you have mentioned 47th Article of the Constitution and it reads [English] "Universal declaration of human rights and international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights."

[Translation]

India has also signed it, you have also mentioned therein and said

[English]

"Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is one of the goals under the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations."

[Translation]

You have also signed on that. Keeping in view of all these objects, you have said that you are

[English]

"Raising the level of nutrition"ll

[Translation]

Article 47 is with me, I can read it out. It says that you shall raise the level of nutrition and give to people a dignified living. This is its aim, which you are mentioning. Then you say "Adequate Food". Just now he has said about adequate food. What does it mean by adequate food, how does it mean, does it mean by purchasing power, by calorie intake, by nutrition, what is the adequacy of food. It has mentioned foodgrains. "Foodgrains means rice, wheat etc." Alright. But whether adequate food has been defined somewhere in it? What will be quantity of adequate food. He told about adequate food that ICAMR has suggested to provide 14 Kg per adult in a month as per international norms. At the same time, pulse and cooking medium fats and whatever nutrition lacks should be added. It means complete nutritional food. What are you giving? You are giving five kilogram. Five kilogram per capita means 166 gram per day, three and half "Chhatank" per day. Pulse is not with it. No ghee or oil with it. Salt is not there. There is no guarantee of nutrition also in this food. What does it mean? How much he has to eat besides three and half "Chhatank"? If international norms are followed, then 14 Kg food is there. But if these are not followed, I take a report of yourself. I would like to tell you that this is the Report of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India of August, 2009. I will quote it many a times. This is a very important Report. It is said therein that [English] trends in cereal consumption across expenditure groups (kilogram per month): year: 2004-05 [Translation] when NSSO Survey was carried out [English] the monthly per capita cereal consumption per kilogram in population percentile class from poorest to the richest in the rural India.

[*Translation*] The lowest poor class in rural which consist zero to five per cent 8th population has intake of 9.88 Kg. It is as per your report. NSSO Report says, NSSO 2007, 61st Round Report. It means poorest person's consumption is 9.88 Kg i.e. about 10 kilogram. Now, you would say that he has started to eat less than before. Taking in to account 2100 calories, you will say that he is taking 1700 calories, taking 1500 calories, and hence intake should be reduced to five kilogram. But it is in the definition of adequate food. What can he do in it? He can do nothing and you will see in it that who are 10 per cent, i.e. from lowest 0 to 10 per cent, and their consumption is 11 kilogram. They also come in the category of the poorest because you are saying that 20 per cent or 21 per cent are poor. In rural areas, you say that 27 per cent are poor. If you take into account 20 to 30 per then they are consuming 12 kilogram. What are you giving for instead? 5 kilogram. A noise is being made in the world that we have secured the country from starvation, we have provided food security. How many people have been given this security? All have not been done. Prabodh Panda ji had rightly said that it is not universal. You are giving only to some percentage of the poor. You say that you will be giving to the maximum, 75 per cent in villages and 50 per cent in cities. Foodgrains is not produced in cities, it would be available in villages to some extent. So far as 50 per cent urban people are concerned, what will they eat? As I do not produce foodgrain by living in city, then will I eat rupees? Will I eat coal? Will I eat oil or will I be happy to eat spectrum? Everybody needs foodgrains. Universal food security should be the aim of the country. You say that you cannot give. However, it can be understood. Then you do not make this noise that you have got rid the whole country of starvation and provided food security and then it is being distributed with making so much noise. We have also been distributing and other Government are also giving. The Government of Chhattisgarh covers 90 per cent population. Whatever may be the situation, it provides sufficient food to the poor for five rupees. PDS has been reformed, delivery system has been reformed. Procurement has been reformed. Planning Commission has praised it as the best model. You take this fait. You are not taking it. If you say that you will adopt Chhattisgarh model for making reforms in PDS, then I would be happy. Covering 90 per cent people is a good thing. A small State, which is naxalite affected too and which was very poor State, is providing sufficient and quality food to 90 per cent people for five rupees each then we should accept it as a good thing because that is more big

food security. I also tell them if they could make it 100 per cent then it would be much better. They have made 90 per cent, make it 100 per cent. Food is the requirement of all. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had said that [*English*] "Everything else can wait, but not agriculture". [*Translation*] It is one of his first speeches. You did not pay heed towards it also. You do not want to take it in that direction. How you are providing food security and what kind of food security are you providing? This is the round of the year 2007. You had drafted the Bill in 2009 and you introduced it in the year 2011. In the year 2009, it was all before you, but what did you do thereon, is beyond my understanding. Now, the question arises is that, there are so many sections in your Bill, and if one happens to see them, they would create difficulty. First, you said 'individual household', then kept 'household' by deleting individual. This is also a reason for worry. Why did you do so? Why not individual, why not a man?

[*English*] Every person belonging to priority households- [*Translation*] If someone has no household, if he/she is single, then his/her household would be there or not. Will there be a household of a man or woman, who is single? ...(*Interruptions*) Whether an old aged person would be single or not. ...(*Interruptions*) You tell me this. Household is not identified and in that household includes every person. Now, first you tell me that does it include every person, if there is a single person then you will also call it a household or not. If there is a household, four persons are there then you are giving five to each, but if someone is single then he should be deemed as household. I mean to say, what is the definition of a household, who is called a household? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't get angry like that.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You are mentioning nutritional standards in the Second Schedule. Now, you see therein, [*English*] Children - 6 months to 3 years - take home ration is 500 kilo calories. [*Translation*] How many days will it sustain for? 500 kilo calories will be required for one time. Now, how much grain will require for 500 kilo calories, only 1.66 Kg. Whereas you are giving 5 kilogram for 2100 calories. What you are doing? Ration for a child and ration for an adult is the same, and what is the standard you are giving therein? Nutrition standard for children- where is nutrition standard? You say it fortified food, ready to eat

food. What is this? Who will provide this 'ready to eat' food, who will prepare it? It will be prepared by the same big companies. No common man prepares it. Regarding ready to eat food, nutritional food, fortified food, I go through the ads of big multinational companies, in which it is mentioned that it is fortified food and is very good for children. As soon as your Bill comes, advertisements start coming to the effect that they are giving this and that. Some doctors asked me as to why we are opposing this clause, because it is fortified food. I asked them how do they know that only big companies can make fortified food. You say 'six months to three years', now the fortified food upto 6 months is only breast-feeding, you do not have to give any other food to eat because you are breast-feeding the child. Thereafter, you are giving him fortified food. Which ration will provide to an infant between 6 months and 3 years. There is no definition as to what should be his/her food. Will you give wheat and rice for him/her. What will you give? [English] Children 3 to 6 years, Morning snacks and hot cooked meal. [Translation] From where these poor people will bring morning snacks? It is said that you need 500 kilo calories. 12 to 15 gram of protein is needed. From where you will bring it? There is no mechanism. The big companies, big traders and big contractors, multinational companies will provide fortified food. [English] Children 6 months to 6 years, who are malnourished take home ration 800 kilo calories. [Translation] 20 to 25 grams of protein- from where you will bring it? Will you give him pulses and chicken soup, what will you do? You tell me, from where you will procure, how will you provide them this protein? You have not made any arrangement for pulses. There is no mention of protein. Adults also need protein. If children are made habitual of protein and after attaining adulthood, they are not given protein, it will lead to problems. What you are going to do? Then, in lower primary class, the hot cooked food is 450 kilo calories, you have further reduced it and the protein is 12 grams. It has been reduced from 20-25 grams to 12 grams. It men that once in lower primary class, his diet has been reduced and the intake of protein has also reduced. In upper primary, it increased again-hot cooked meal increased to 700 Kilo calories and protein 20 grams. We should be informed, after all what is the basis and structure of it? What will be the food and from where it will come? It is not prepared in villages. You are going to cover 75 percent population of villages. Even if you have covered 25 percent people in a State, then in which village that cooked meal and snacks can be prepared and can be given? You have

not been able to provide mid-day meal, how will you manage it here. By giving such arguments, it has been tried to make this Bill popular. Praboth Panda was rightly saying that public is being misled. They are being shown Utopia, El-Dorado. It is being publicized that you are doing good work. How will you be able to provide, what mechanism have you got? Who will provide it? Whether it will be provided at ration shop, because you have not yet done away with PDS, it is still there. Will there be any branch of PDS. From where this food will reach? Your objective is 'ready to deliver home'. Who will go to the houses of children and pregnant women to deliver nutritious food. There is no mention of it. And, if anybody complained that he is not receiving it at home, then the case will drag for five years. By then the child will grow. What are you doing? You are doing right thing, but some time, I feel that it is not Food Security Bill, but Vote Securing Bill. ... (Interruptions). It is Vote Securing Bill. It is game changer Bill Means, it is not security changer Bill, it is game changer Bill. Which game changed Bill is it. You please tell me. In 2009, when you said that you will bring this Bill, you should have brought it in 2009-10 and there should have been a debate over this throughout the country. Now, you see what you are doing. Some time you say that the Central Government will decide, how many people of a state will be covered under it. I think it is against the federal structure. Whether you will decide that the centre shall give 21 percent and the States shouting that if it is fifty percent there. You will ask the States to decide the rest, our guarantee is 21 per cent. Some States are already getting and you say that you will give. You will give them foodgrains as per their entitlement, but if the number increases they will ask for more. The poverty is more there. Then you will say that we have decided your poverty. How can you decide your poverty? I will tell you, I will tell how. It is your report. It is Report of Saxena Saheb. It is very important Report. You don't quote it these days. You mention Tendulkar Committee. It is Saxena Committee Report. I read it out.

[English]

It says: "Universal versus targeted approach, [Translation] and they say in it - We respect the view that all basic entitlements should be universal" ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I would like to interrupt you for a minute. I want to give the ruling.



As per Rule 358 (2), a Member cannot speak more than once on a motion except by way of reply. As per practice, therefore, if a combined discussion takes place on a Statutory Resolution to disapprove an Ordinance and a Bill to replace the Ordinance, the Member, moving the Resolution, can speak on both the Bill and the Resolution. This is to facilitate saving of time. In the past, in all such cases, we have followed the same practice. I, therefore, rule out the point of order. *[Translation]* Murl Manohar Joshi ji, I have read it just now, you can speak on both.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I was just saying in case he wants to. I am giving him an option.

Now Dr. Joshi, you may continue.

*[Translation]*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Alright, then say-

*[English]*

"We respect the view that all basic entitlement should be universal. We believe that the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution should never be compromised or undermined; instead they need to be realized, strengthened and further taken forward.... "

*[Translation]*

Further, they say-

*[English]*

"Food for all, health for all, education for all, work for all – these should be taken as the bottom line"

*[Translation]*

It should be the minimum Guarantee for a democratic and modern country and its citizens. It further says-

*[English]*

"The BPL identification exercise should under no circumstances be used to dilute these principles."

*[Translation]*

It is not right to dilute the principles that the number of BPL is reduced, increased.

*[English]*

"It may be worthwhile to quote here from the recent address of President of India to the Parliament, who

has also echoed these sentiments. She said: 'My Government proposes to enact a new law – the National Food Security Act' – that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which assures food security for all. "

I repeat 'food security for all.' This is the commitment to the Parliament by the hon. President of India.

*[Translation]*

The Hon. President of India had said in the House in June 2009 that the Bill which will come "That will be food security for all". You are violating it. You are violating your own promise. You should seek pardon of the country that you failed to do so. And you are saying that you have done it. What have you done. I am at a loss to understand. It further says---

*[English]*

"Thus food security is needed for all, and not only for those who are officially below the poverty line. This issue is particularly relevant for combating food related hunger, because as we will argue later in this section, the number of food deficit people is, at least, double the number of officially declared poor in India."

*[Translation]*

You say 21 percent, 27 percent, 22 percent, 25 percent, but it is double of it. They have further discussed the whole theory that how there can be difference between caloric consumption and expenditure consumption. It is and it can be done. They further say.

*[English]*

"The national poverty line at 2004-05 prices was taken as Rs. 356 per capita per month in the rural areas and Rs. 539 per capita in the urban areas. As is evident from the above Table, this level of income would have permitted both the rural and urban people to consume just about 1820 kcalories..."

*[Translation]*

Whereas it should be 24 hundred calories and 21 hundred calories.

*[English]*

"...whereas to consume the desired norm of 2400/2100 kcalories the cut-off line for determining BPL status should

have been around Rs. 700 in the rural areas, and Rs. 1,000 for the urban areas."

[*Translation*]

They are saying. They further say, they have given whole statistics. Most important thing which they have said in their data is that 50 per cent in the country are in the poverty line. As per their report.

[*English*]

"Assessing the data that we have presented above, Dr. Pronab Sen, Chief Statistician and Secretary, Department of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has concluded that it is indubitably true that the per capita calorie intake of the poverty line classes practically all over the country has declined significantly between 1972-73 and 1999-2000..."

**15.00 hrs.**

And, in 1999-2000, he further observes:

"The current value of the poverty line does not permit the poverty line class to consume the calories than the norm and the periodic price corrections that have been carried out to update the poverty lines are inadequate and indeed may be even inappropriate. Consequently, the poverty estimates made in the year after 1973-74 understate the true incidence of poverty in the country."

[*Translation*]

The Secretary to the Deptt. of statistics is saying so. And the government does everything on the basis of statistics made available by him. He further states:

[*English*]

"Thus, there is a compelling case for re-estimating the poverty lines. The proportion of poor people living below the official poverty line declined from 56 per cent in 73-74 to 35 per cent in 93-94 and further to 28 per cent in 2004-05 whereas there has been no decline in the number of people consuming less calories than the norm. The set of food insecure in India is larger than the set of officially declared poor in India."

[*Translation*]

Now main issue is determining the total number of BPL families. From family, you have to come to an individual. I do

not want to get into it, but most important thing is that during meeting of the committee, the representative of the Planning Commission as well as government officers have sent a recommendation, which says:

[*English*]

"We received a comment on our draft report from the distinguished member of the Expert Group representing Planning Commission suggesting that the matter of fixing the percentage of people below poverty line is beyond the scope of the present Committee."

[*Translation*]

First they raised objection on the Committee itself as to how they are determining the scope of poverty, rather they are not empowered to do it.

[*English*]

"It has been handled by a separate Committee headed by Shri Tendulkar. While the arguments given are plausible, it still remains in the domain of Tendulkar Committee which undoubtedly will consider all these issues raised."

[*Translation*]

Your comments look alright, but leave it, Tendulkar would consider it further but when will he do it, in 2014?

[*English*]

The report is expected to come in 2014, perhaps, after December elections.

"Needless to say, however, desirable it may seem..."

[*Translation*]

What a good thing he says further, listen it attentively.

[*English*]

"Needless to say, however, desirable it may seem, fixing the percentage at 50 per cent will still be considered arbitrary. It also has tremendous financial implications."

[*Translation*]

It is the fact: The number of poor is 50 per cent, but the government has no money to feed them, to give them other facilities. But the government has money to forgive Rs. 5-5

lakh of corporates....*(Interruptions)* Yes, the government has money for corporates but not for poor people. And further-

[English]

"It also has tremendous financial implications and once granted cannot be reduced."

[Translation]

If the government accepts that the number of BPL families is 50 per cent, than it would be difficult to dilute it.

[English]

"As such, it was recommended that 20 per cent variation may be allowed, which will bring up the poverty figure to approximately 35 per cent."

[Translation]

The government says it is 50 per cent, it may be plus/minus 20 per cent. Therefore, make it 35 per cent in place of 50 percent.

[English]

"It shall be better to stick to the figure of 35 per cent and amend it upwards if Tendulkar Committee comes up with a figure which is higher."

[Translation]

Means, the government has a right to manipulate the figures of BPL families, government can increase it or decrease it. See, what the committee says:

[English]

"We beg to differ with the above contention. Terms of reference for our Group were decided in consultation with the Planning Commission. These specifically mandate the Group to look at the relationship between estimation and identification of poor an issue, of putting a limit on the total number of BPL families to be identified."

[Translation]

You have given him the terms of reference. Since he has given the actual figure, you say it is too much and it will involve huge expenditure. Since, the elections are approaching, so make it 35 per cent from 50 per cent. If Tendulkar ji, recommends it as 40 per cent and not 35 per cent, then it should be 40 per cent. Why are you fiddling with the figures relating to poverty? Why are you not reflecting

the actual condition of the people in the country? If you come clean on the ground reality, some way out can be found unitedly. But, your only intention is to show that it is you who cares for the poor and others do not bother about them.

A small state like Chhattisgarh has covered 90 per cent people under this scheme. That state is concerned about the poor and that is why it is providing them help. Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and many other States are also providing help to the poor families....*(Interruptions)* Madhya Pradesh and Punjab Government are also giving this kind of help to all the poor families in their States...*(Interruptions)* Tamil Nadu is providing to all, The question is - when all the States, including Chhattisgarh are giving, why can't the Central Government give it? First, let the Government decide its priorities.

See the condition of people. Where do we stand in global index? In one such report, Mr. Sainath says:

[English]

"An astonishing amount of discussion on the subject of BPL in almost all platforms finally gets reduced to: how do we exclude people? How to prevent leakage? Complex criteria are drawn up to achieve this. Some get greatly exercised over the 'undeserving' poor claiming BPL benefits."

[Translation]

He says that there are a number of undeserving poor families who want to claim benefits of BPL. But, who are those undeserving families?

[English]

"Poverty-free Dharavi: The last time such an exercise was put to use by Government. Dharavi, perhaps the biggest slum in the world and with a population of over a million, ended up home to just 141 BPL card holders."

[Translation]

There are only 141 BPL families, out of a population of ten lakh. If it is so, then India is full of rich people. Hon. Minister, I am referring to your home State. There are only 141 BPL card holders in Dharavi. It is out of a population of ten lakh...*(Interruptions)* The Government says that since people are misusing it, less number of families have been

given BPL cards. How serious would be such a misuse? How many of the better off will stand in a queue for rice Rs.2 a Kg?

If anyone of us, stands in a queue for purchasing rice at the rate of Rs. 2 a Kg that means he is in fact poor and he needs it. But, if one wants to buy rice @ Rs. 2, he will pretend to be a poor. It is not possible.

The Commission has been constituted by your Government only. Arjun Sen Gupta is a Government nominee. [English] Again, I quote it from his Report:

"In a country where 836 million people get by on less than Rs.20 a day, how many 'undeserving' poor would there be who would want to 'misuse' it? India ranks 66th amongst 88 developing nations in the Global Hunger Index of the International Food Policy Research Institute, that is, just one notch above Zimbabwe which has seen food riots."

[Translation]

In global index, our country is only above Zimbabwe the country where food riots occurred. So, take a note of it. How is our condition.

[English]

Even Bhutan and Nepal are higher than us.

"We also rank 132 in the United Nations Human Development Index, that is, one rung below Bhutan."

[Translation]

It is the condition of this country. The government does not even wants to enumerate poor families properly. The government wants to say that the number of poor is decreasing. The ground reality is not so.

[English]

Economic Survey of Maharashtra for 2008-09 shows that the number of people below the official poverty line has been steadily growing even as its dollarbillionaires have proliferated.

The number of billionaires is increasing there and that too in terms of Dollar an in the same ratio, the number of the poor is also increasing there. This is the map of affluence and poverty in India. On the one side....(Interruptions) Yes, that is there. Rupee is depreciating in the ratio in which poverty is going up. It is said that [English] it has now the third highest number of poor in the country in absolute terms

ahead of only Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Over the years the State has steadily excluded more and more people from PDS-BPL access [Translation] This is the outcome. You have excluded out of 10 lakh persons in Dharavi and 141 persons have been left there. What is this? Poverty is reducing. I remember, when I was doing a teaching job. a question was raised that in some of the universities the number of failed students is in excess. Then, a proposal was given to reduce pass mark....(Interruptions) You reduce the marks from 40 percent to 33 percent, from 33 percent to 25 percent, then number of pass students will increase....(Interruptions) Similarly, you reduce the bench mark of Poverty, the people will come above the poverty line. Reduce consumption, reduce calorie intake. Now, you are saying that the norms of 2400 calories and 2100 calories is no good, it should be reduced. Alright, you will come above this line of limit. What is the problem in it? There is no problem. We feel pained, we feel grieved, we feel regretted that we don't want to present the true thing, the real picture before the country on before this Parliament.

Madam Speaker, I request you to issue guidelines to the government in this regard. In this House, the real picture of the country should be presented. Ways should be found out. Hunger is not related to any particular party. Hunger is not related to any particular society. Hunger is not related to any particular state. Hunger is very dangerous thing. Hunger is such a dangerous thing that when hunger haunts the stomach then it affects the walls of this Parliament. I would like to say this in quite humble words ...(Interruptions). You see, you are sitting on a volcano. Today, you are talking of foodgrains. What is the yields of your food grain? I tell you the production of your foodgrains. In the year 2012-13, total production of foodgrains was 255.36 million tonnes which include 104.22 million tonne paddy, 92.46 million tonnes wheat, 40.6 million tonnes coarse grains and 18.45 million tonnes pulses. The overall production is 255.36 million tonnes....(Interruptions) The population of the country is 120-125 crore. Taking this into accounts, it is 218 Kilograms per capita per year.

There is a law-famine code of India in Agriculture Department. You tell your Secretary to implement it. The famine code which was made in 1860 says that 200 kilogram per capita is the threshold of famine. If it goes down then it is famine. This is the minimum. It should not be less than this in order to maintain balance in your country. Regarding per capita foodgrains, where you were in 1947,

today also you are at the same place. The entire country should appreciate the hard work of farmers who with the growing population produced excess foodgrains to meet the requirement. But, that is despite of us and despite of you. We are at the same place. Whatever noise we make about producing so much foodgrains in the country. *[English]* That is despite of us and despite of you. *[Translation]* The farmer has given us food by dint of his hard work, keeping himself hungry, committing suicide. Try to understand it. You are talking of this country. The Shastras, Upanishads and ancient saints of this country had ordered to produce foodgrains in much quantity "Annam Bahukurvi". Produce foodgrains in large quantity so that human being, animals, birds, insects, dogs, cats, cows, pigeons, etc. could be fed. This sentence is from our "Taitariya Upanishad". What it says, understand it. Which country you are residing in? *[English]* The next and the last *anuvak* of the Upanishada is resplendent with respect for *ann*, with the discipline of offering *ann* to all those who arrive at the door, at the doorstep of the society, of the Government and with descriptions of the joy and bliss of the one who follows that discipline. *[Translation]* It means offer food to all, nobody should remain hungry. Further, they say, the most important thing is that if in any of the States, if a child sees the people eating food, eating delicious food, with great enthusiasm in front of him, and that child is only seeing, then such States should be destroyed. *...(Interruptions)* They say that it should not happen. Not even a single country remain so. Further, they have added that no student in any country should remain hungry. If a person remains hungry, then according to him the king has no right to live...*(Interruptions)*

Chidambaran ji is not present here. He often quote Thiruvalluvar...*(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: He is present here...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I also request him to go through that.

*[English]*

It says that: "Wretched is the man of poverty who begs, more wretched is he who merely closes the door on the hungry and feeds no one."

*[Translation]*

Then upnishada says that he who eats alone is committing sin. Without feeding others, who feed by keeping

others hungry *...(Interruptions)* the question is *...(Interruptions)* you see, I tell you what Apastamb said. In the year 2001, a Science Congress was held on Agriculture. I was Science Ministers then. While delivering my speech, I had quoted Apastamb It says -

"Navashyabishet Sudharogen,

Himtapabhyam Vavshidbhev,

Buddhipurvakashchit."

*[English]*

It means that: "Let no one should suffer from hunger and disease, or from extremes of heat and cold. No one in the Kingdom ought to suffer thus, either because of the general scarcity or because of specific design against him."

*[Translation]*

You are doing both the works- you are creating scarcity and also creating a design. You are making such policies that a major part of the population of this country remain poor and hungry. After that, you lure them, introduce a Bill, entice them and create an atmosphere that they were hungry and we are giving them food. No, it is your duty. It is our and your, who are setting here in Parliament, duty. I do not say that this is the duty of Parliament. Yes, if they have made them hungry, then we will make efforts to satiate that hunger. We will make joint efforts. You should understand it.

Further, they say very interesting things. It is said in the Bill that you have great sympathy for the farmers. What to say, so much sympathy...*(Interruptions)* He has made provisions in section 31, that has been described in Schedule 3.

*[English]*

It says: "Revitalisation of Agriculture – (a) agrarian reforms through measures for securing interests of small and marginal farmers."

*[Translation]*

How many farmers are there whose interests you are securing? I tell you what the ground reality is? What is the condition of marginal farmer? I can tell you that every day two thousand five hundred farmers are leaving cultivation in India. Hon. Minister of Agriculture, it is your Department. I would like to tell all the State Government, all people of the country that every day two thousand five hundred farmers are leaving cultivation. The marginal farmer is becoming a

labourer. You say that you will make some arrangement for small and marginal farmers. Where is arrangement? What will you do for that? It seems very good in words. Oh, marginal farmer. Hon. Prime Minister often says "Sher". You say it only for them. That poor fellow only says this- the Government shows its concern but do not help. The spectator sitting on the bank expresses his sorrow over the man who is sinking but does not help him. The farmer here is sinking, the marginal farmer is drowning. The number of suicides by farmers is increasing. It is not so that the number is increasing. It is not so that the number has come to an end. Are you stopping it? Are you giving to pay fair prices for his agriculture produce? Are you paying him proper MSP? The provision which has been made in this law does not make it clear how will you pay him MSP in future or take it. I feel sorrow and seldom worry that after three years of this Bill, you may not resort to some such system, I otherwise hope you will not go to that side ...*(Interruptions)* but why are you making such provisions. Why are you talking such things? The contribution of agriculture to GDP is on decrease. One gentleman told me, what I was talking about? In America, contribution from agriculture is only 4 per cent in GDP. But, I replied to him that the contribution of agriculture in their economy is 60 per cent. There is insurance of food processing industries and many more occupations are covered by it. They have admitted themselves that *[English]* Sixty percent of American economy is based on their agriculture. *[Translation]* In India, if the contribution of our agriculture in economy is 15 per cent, in this way there should be an impact of 90 per cent of agriculture on our economy. It can happen, but it has been mentioned here that you will do that. What will you do? Storage will be constructed for it. But when will it be constructed? It has not been constructed from last ten to twelve years. Before that too, you remained in power for thirty to forty years, even then these were not constructed. We also remained in power for six years, then also these were not constructed. Had we acted honestly, many would have been constructed. Why are these not being constructed? Why are you no making food chains? You see your budget, you see your investments. Why storages are not being constructed? Why the wastage is going on? I got a change to go through, journal on Agriculture Research, and, I found that the food grains that are exported from India are utilized only to make beer there and not used for consumption. This is the country where the farmers can do more work in the field. He can do it even

today. 57 to 60 per cent of the population of the country is dependent on agriculture. What are you doing for them? What are you providing them? You have written...*(Interruptions)* and then say -

*[English]*

"Giving top priority to movement of food grains and providing sufficient number of rakes for this purpose."

*[Translation]*

Where are the racks? Mr. Rail Minister, which company is making these racks...*(Interruptions)* How many extra racks you will get manufactured for loading billions and trillions tons of foodgrains. How many years it will take in making. Which is the Manufacturing company? How Racks will be made? It is not like that you will say come racks, and it will come to your hand. That black magic is practiced in your place, Mr. Home Minister. Perhaps, that black magic will build the racks. Which racks you are making? What are you doing of it?

Health care- we know the status of health care. The report which the CAG has submitted on Health care, I have seen that in PAC *[English]* Where is the health care? *[Translation]* In my district Varanasi, I took a review of district committee day before yesterday *[English]* healthcare was the poorest. ...*(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* There are no hospitals, no doctors. The medicines are of three years old. Girija ji also agreed with me. You tell the position. Then you say *[English]* "Nutritional health and educational support to adolescent girls." *[Translation]* How much and where? *[English]* "Adequate pension for senior citizens." What is this "adequate"? *[Translation]* It is Rs. 300, 400, 1000,1500. Why do you write such things, which one cannot believe in. You then say. *[English]* "Geographical diversification of procurement options." *[Translation]* In how many years you will do that? How much it will be? If you so desire, you can acquire it and distribute district to district It has been done in the country earlier. You tell any such thing which one can believe in. I am telling you. There is an article of Sharadj ji, which you have written in business line. You say-

*[English]*

"Farm size, given that India has the largest number of poor and malnourished people in the world, increasing food supply is paramount to achieving inclusive growth. Since agriculture forms the resource base for a number of agro-based industries and agro-services, agriculture should not

be viewed only as a farming activity, but part of a wider value chain."

[Translation]

You are mentioning the farm size, two hectare, two and a half hectare, 1.23 hectare, 2.26 hectare It has been done in 1970-71. You say a small farmer is a farmer having land if 4 hectare or more. What are you doing? What is the condition of the farmer? Mulayam Singh ji, please see, do not support it, it is my request to you. It is anti- farmer. It does not take care of the interests of the farmers. It believes in a popular slogan only [English] Farmer's suicides rates soar above the rest. [Translation] The number is mounting. Now, I want to say that one more problem will crop up, if you use the farm size. In the Global Hunger Index, the number of people suffering from starvation in India has been mentioned 20 crores. It is not poverty, it is starvation. It has also been mentioned that three lakhs farmers committed suicides during the last fifteen years. Further, it also states that America talks about the interests of their farmers everywhere but you do not do so. It means our country does not talk so. In the year 1996, in a Report of World Bank, it was mentioned that by 2015, still two years are left, the people in India who will migrate from villages to other different cities, their total population will be double than the population of England, France and Germany. Presently, the population of these three countries is 20 crore, and 40 crores population of India will shift to cities. Then, tell me will you be able to provide them employment? These jobs are available in small retail business, in farming and MMEs. You are going to finish them. You do not care about them and you are bringing such a Bill. Nobody will get anything out of it. Nobody in the country can satiate one's stomach daily with 166 gms food grains. If his consumption is 10 Kg, where from he will purchase the rest of food?...[Interruptions] Are you concern about them? I am talking about you. You need not worry...[Interruptions] It requires some attention. It is necessary. I am in favour of food security. Why? American Food Secretary had said one thing. Since I have read it, I am very much concern about the [English] Food Security. He said, "Food is an important weapon and we can use it for negotiation." [Translation] The American Food Security had mentioned it 25-30 year back that food was an important weapon in their bag and they would go for political bargain on it with poor countries.

Madam Speaker, this country is free only till the extent its food is independent. That more the country is

secure in food, the more its borders will be secure and the rupee will equally be secure. If you are not able to provide hundred percent food security to the people, if you are not able to use the talent of Indian farmers, not able to fully utilise their hard work and care, not able to provide them proper assistance, the Food Security Bill will remain only a piece of paper....[Interruptions] How much fund you have provided in the budget? I want to ask this also ...[Interruptions] How you will do? We want to know. We want to help you. To make this country fully secure in food security, we want to help you. I want to see the country secure. Our party wants to feed not only the hungry people of this country but also the whole world. We want to feed every insect, animal and bird of this world. No one should remain hungry. We want to achieve that goal. Our farmers have that much stamina and courage. But your Bill says nothing in this regard. It talks about giving only three and a half 'Chhatank' of food grains. It says, people have been given food security. You have done nothing. There is an adolescent scheme going on for women. You talk about children, then why don't you accept "Akshy Patra Yojana". [English] Fully fortified food and untouched by human hands, cooked, packed in packages, transmitted by belt-[Translation] It is a technology, I got started this 'Akshay Patra Yojna'. Today, we are providing food to ten lakh children under it. There is need to spend some money. Public donates money for this. You start the scheme, technology is with us, we are prepared to give it. People are ready to work, you simply encourage them. You give only foodgrain, but take donation of Rs 2 and paise 27 per child from the public for cooking. We don't ask teachers to prepare food. Every thing is done mechanically in a centralized manner, untouched by human hands, machine cuts vegetables, foodgrain, washing, steam, cooking and packing in boxes and sending to schools in buses. Our President Shri Abdul Kalam Saheb was surprised to see all this. He met everybody there. I will tell you the special feature of this scheme. It is the scheme of a Temple-Akshay Patra. They go to schools, the children of every community are there in Mathura ...[Interruptions] You continued to run it...[Interruptions] the children of Muslim Community know that it is 'Prasada' (blessed food) from the temple. They take that 'Prasada' and then eat it by saying Bismillah Ur Rehmano Rahim. Everybody eats it. What is the problem? You start that scheme. You take the scheme of Chhattisgarh. You should make the farmers of India strong, we will help you. If you want to do anything for the

farmers of India and if that has no political colour, we will help you. Every effective scheme to secure the country in the matter of food, if that is not politically motivated, we will definitely support it. The Food Minister should pay attention to the shortcomings of the Bill. There are many amendments, I am not talking about them. They indicate that people are taking interest in it. I daily receive letters from public about reforms. It would be better, if you introduce this Bill after making amendments in it. There is no harm in it, because you have already started work through an ordinance. You have taken maximum benefit of publicity, now you won't get more mileage...*(Interruptions)* I would request you to improve it, I am prepared to help you. The people of our party want to see every person of India strong. They want to see the Jawans of India in sound health, so that where ever they go, people would be convinced that he is the man who would protect the country and save the world from hunger and poverty.

SHRIMATI SONIA GANDHI (Raebareli): Madam Speaker, I rise to support National Food Security Bill. Today, we have got an opportunity to take a historic step by which we can remove the grievances of our poor brothers and sisters forever. Congress Party has promised in its 2009 manifesto that it would enact Food Security Act and provide sufficient food grains to all the countrymen, especially the weaker sections of the society. Today, I am very glad to inform on behalf of my party that we are fulfilling the promise. During the last few years, many sections of our society have reaped the benefits of prosperity, which is a matter of happiness for us, but the question before us is about those sections which are not fortunate and who are far away from this prosperity. Now, the big question before us is, what is our responsibility? What is the responsibility of Governments towards those who are less fortunate in comparison to others. Without any of their fault, they are condemned to live the life of hunger and malnutrition.

Madam Speaker, today we have a historic opportunity to give a big message to the House. This message is clear for the country and the world that India takes responsibility of food security of all its countrymen. Today, this House has got an opportunity to ensure that every child should grow free from malnutrition. His capacity should develop fully and he may contribute in the future prosperity of his country/ Today, this House has got an opportunity to give legal rights of Food Security to our people, who actually need it. Today, this House has got an opportunity when it could remove this

poverty. This is the reason for wastage of human capacity of the country.

Madam Speaker, some people raise a question whether we have the sources. I would like to tell them it is not a question of sources. We will have to mobilise sources for this. Some people questioned whether it could be done. I would like to tell them that the question is not what we can do and what we can't. We will have to do it. Some people raises question whether this Bill is in the interest of farmers. I would like to tell them that agriculture and farmers, both are major part of our policies. We have given priority to their needs and will continue to do this. Along with this, we are fully aware that we will have to maintain our economic development rate.

Madam Speaker, we all know about P.D.S and Fair price shops throughout the country. At present, there are more than five lakh such shops. In some parts of the country, these shops function properly, but in some they don't. In some parts, their reach is very good and in some other it is not. There is a need for improvement in P.D.S. It is to be ensured that its benefit reach the right people in right amount. In some areas, the problem of leakage is rampant in this system and it has to be checked. It is the basic need for success of this law. We will have to ensure that P.D.S. should be implemented properly in all the states. That is why the provisions of important reforms in P.D.S have to be included in this Bill.

Madam Speaker, legally the right to food security is in itself a very strong tool for empowerment of needy persons, enhancing accountability of administration, checking corruption and toning up the system. I am happy on this account that this Bill would involve participation of women self help groups and gram panchayats in running PDS. In future, bogus and double ration cards would be eliminated with the help of Aadhar Cards. It is also good thing that the Bill protects the interests of Antyodaya beneficiary families also. ICDS, mid-day meal programmes are constituents of this Bill. But, we should honestly admit that there are a number of lacunae in these schemes. If there is a lack of commitment and honesty, then it would lead to great injustice against the people. In other words, negligence of these would be disastrous. Let us not forget that both these programmes are unprecedented. In primary schools, more than 10 crore school children are served mid-day meals in approximately 12 lakh primary schools. There are more than 14 lakh angadwadi kendras catering to more than one crore



children, pregnant women and breast feeding mothers. However, we need to remove the shortcomings and we need to do it in cooperation, especially it is the basic responsibility of State Governments. Regional accountability should be strictly enforced.

[English]

Madam Speaker, before I conclude, allow me a few moments to look back a little. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji, our UPA Government, in 2005, brought in the Right to Information law. That has ushered in an unprecedented transparency in public life, sometimes, to our own disadvantage. A little later that year, the Right to Work, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA became a reality. This has provided employment to one in four rural households in the past seven years and has led to increased rural wages. In 2006, the path-breaking Forest Rights Act came into the Statute Book. This has benefitted lakhs of tribal and other families who have traditionally relied on forest for their livelihood. And in 2008, the Right to Education came into being. This has already led to a sharp increase in enrolment in schools.

The Food Security Bill is thus the fifth in a series of what might be called 'our right-based approach'. This approach provides legal entitlements to people, puts pressure on the Executive to be more responsive and accountable, and also puts in place credible mechanism to redress grievances. This approach, I believe, is bringing about an empowerment revolution in our country – something we are proud to have facilitated.

Madam Speaker, our goal for the foreseeable future must be to wipe out hunger and mal-nutrition from our country. This legislation is only a beginning. As we move forward, we will be open to constructive suggestions; we will learn from experience.

In essence, Madam Speaker, we have today, an opportunity to transform the lives of tens of millions of our people. I believe that we must, together, rise to the occasion, set aside our differences and affirm our commitment to their welfare and wellbeing.

It is my fervent hope and my humble appeal that we, as representatives of those very people, should convert this Bill into an Act and do so, unanimously.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh.

...(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sonia has read out written speech...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Prior permission was obtained from me and I permitted her under Rule 352.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, before bringing Food Security Bill, the Government should have called a meeting of Chief Ministers of all the States and their opinion should have been sought. If it had been done so, good suggestions would have come forward and better Bill would have been prepared, but Chief Ministers have been neglected totally. Enforcement of this law would put burden on the States. It is inappropriate to bring the Bill without listening to the problems of the states.

Madam, the Government may stay for a short duration, we will continue to support the Bill, but opinion of the Chief Ministers should have been sought. It is not a small issue. Entire burden would be on the States. On what basis poor families have been identified? Identification of poor families has been done on the basis of year 1997. Now, it is 2013. The Government has not disclosed the total number of poor families, the reduction or increase in poverty over the last 16 years. We have no exact figure of BPL families. Sometimes, the families which are, in fact, poor may not get benefits under the Bill. On the contrary, it would put extra burden on States. Whether any assessment has been made with regard to the financial burden likely to impact the States and who would bear it and how the States would manage these funds and whether the Centre would assist the States in this regard? The Bill is silent on this aspect. How the States can bear the burden of Rs. 26 or say 30 thousand crore? Economic condition of some of the States is very poor. The Government has enacted the law and left it to the States. Entire burden will be on the States. The Bill is silent about the manner in which States would be provided financial assistance?

Similarly, has the guarantee with regard to procurement of farm produce been given? It is a serious issue? There is no guarantee about procuring entire surplus foodgrains of farmers. No guarantee about land, nor about procurement. What a Bill it is? Hon. Agriculture Minister, you are well aware of problems of farmers. The Bill gives no guarantee with regard to procurement of foodgrains from farmers. The Government will leave it to middleman. I want the Government to give a guarantee that foodgrains of farmers will be purchased. Make a change in the Bill to the effect that entire surplus stock of foodgrains will be procured

by the Government. There is no such guarantee in the Bill. Farmers will be ruined. This Bill is anti-farmers. If farmers get neglected, they would produce foodgrains commensurate with their needs. They would stop selling foodgrains in the market. Amend the Bill. Specify about the financial assistance to be provided to States, about procurement of foodgrains. And equal facilities be given to all the States. A person who is not able to pay a single pie should be given foodgrains free. Earlier, Supreme Court had said that foodgrains should be distributed to the poor free and I, too, made such a demand. But, that time nothing was given. The Government forgot the poor people at that time and now since the elections are nearing, the Bill has been moved. Has it been done keeping an eye on forthcoming elections? No doubt, it is for gaining electoral benefit. Earlier, MNREGS and now Food Security Bill. Are they doing anything for the hungry and the poor? If they are so concerned about poor, they should have done it six months before when poor people were dying. Why this was not done, when every page in leading newspaper carried reports of hunger deaths in Maharashtra? When poor people were dying and we were shouting over it in the Parliament, why it was not done at that time? It is shameful for the country. This Bill was nowhere at that time. The fact is that, now since elections are round the corner, the Bill has been brought.

In every election, they bring an issue and then go for polls. There is nothing for the poor in this Bill. There should be guarantee of excise duty on land and cent per cent procurement of foodgrain. What I mean to say is that there should be explicit guarantee for procurement and the number of BPL families identified so far should be disclosed. Arrangements should be made for all. Government is working on the basis rough estimates. Nowhere it has been mentioned that poor families will be given free meals. There is no estimate about number of people facing hunger. The Bill has been prepared on the basis of estimated figures only. We should ascertain about the exact percentage of people facing hunger, city-wise. Now, since identification is not exact or proper, who will be benefitted? The Government should clarify what is the norm for terming a family as a poor family? Which report has been treated as a basis? Who has submitted the said report? There must be some base on which the people will be treated as the poor. The counting of BPL holders is not correct. Mr. Prime minister gets the counting done first. First, the counting should be completed, then that should be discussed in the

House. We from all parties can give you suggestions. But the counting has not been done, and you will start giving free and cheap foods. Now, what can we say? Who has been deprived? Who is getting? Nobody knows who is getting the food. This is all imagination. Only a Bill is being brought for Food Security. There should be no interference in the Rights of states. This much guarantee you will have to ensure that there is no invasion of the rights of States. The burden of farmers will be on the States. How much economic burden will be borne by the States? Nothing has been said about it in the Bill at any place. The States will also have to bear the burden of it. It has not been mentioned in the Bill as to where from the States will fulfil it or whether Central Government will give financial assistance. It has not been mentioned in the Bill. You have made this Bill as a show-off indicating you have made arrangements for the poor and hungry people. It is this much only. But in clear terms, neither it has something for the farmers nor for the poor. The number of the poor must be mentioned as to who are the poor? Tell us in your reply that those particular people are the poor and their number is so and so. In 1997, we had told the number of the poor and now after 16 years, tell us the number of the poor? The counting of the poor has not been done. To whom the foodgrain is being distributed? It has not been clarified in this Bill. A lot of money is spent on food storage. It is my suggestion that the expenses on food storage till its distribution should be borne by the Central Government. It should not be the case that let us give it to farmers, give it to the poor. Add fifty paise after calculating the fare, freight, transportation expenses, etc. This entire expenses will have to be borne by the Union Government. It is nowhere mentioned in the Bill as to who will bear the expenses. The foodgrains will be stored in the storages. The foodgrains will be transported from the godowns. Where it will be taken to? How will it be distributed. Who will bear the expenses? It is not clear anywhere.

In my opinion, it is absolutely necessary to convene a meeting of State Chief Ministers and solicit their views. It will help you. Some suggestions will be received. Hon. Prime minister, Hon. Soniaji must convene a meeting of all the Chief Ministers and take their views, then get it passed. It is my suggestion that till then, the Bill may be put on hold.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak on this important Bill. I was listening to all the Members on Food

Security Bill. Specially, I was listening to the UPA Chairperson Soniaji. I congratulate her, as this Bill has been brought in the interest of the poor. Particularly the poor who live in villages and sub-urbs. Those who do not understand English, understand Hindi language. And you after giving a speech in Hindi has surely shut the mouth of those people who deliver their speech in English and ask for votes in Hindi. I think it would be better if concluding speech would be in Hindi.

Madam Speaker, what are the reasons for so much delay in bringing the Food Security Bill? Decades ago, the slogan was raised that this freedom is fake as half of the population of the country is hungry ("Yeh Azadi Jhuti hai, Es desh ki Aadhi Abadi Bhukhi hai"). Since then, many Governments came and went but could not make available the fundamental rights of the poor, of fooding, clothing and housing. What are the reasons for poverty? After all are, why are people the poor? Why we have not been able to define poverty? When people of the country, from villages to cities, have fought for freedom, why they are still poor? Why are we rich? If efforts had been made till this date to fill up this gap, I think this Bill would have not needed. Joshiji was speaking and I was listening to him. There are people who are landless. I think the first reason of poverty is social. We discuss in the House about economic corruption, but the social corruption which has taken place since Independence till today, has not been discussed so far. If it had been discussed, perhaps the poverty would have been before our eyes and steps for its removal would have been there. Earlier, the social reason was that the poor person of the village lives in a hut. He is poor. That poor is today struggling for two square meals and is begging. He will go for begging for foodgrains to eat. I think the poor will feel insulted due to it. He will be made a tool of mockery. Because in social aspect, there was a reason but when he comes under the law that poor man will fell himself insulted and cheated that he comes under it. So, he will think of making use of the law.

**16.00 hrs.**

Madam Speaker, I think all the Governments whosoever have been there in power till this time, the poor has suffered. If the poor suffer from fever, a paracetamol tablet is given to him and the fever comes down, he get some relief. But full diagnosis, the complete examination is needed. Let us find out the reasons of fever. today he is suffering from fever, tomorrow it may take a shape of a critical ailment, which can

be dreadful. Had we made honest efforts for diagnosing the ailment, perhaps according to a single poor could not have been found even after an intense search.

Today, the persons who prepare schemes, a person will get 166 gram daily. It means, he will get once a day. If he gets 80-85 gram then what will happen? Who are these people framing such a law? Who are the people making such types of schemes? These are the people who are not concerned to it. They are the people living on bread and butter and framing policies by sitting in the rooms of five star hotels. They have no knowledge of poverty. They had not seen poverty closely. In a mid-day meal to childrean, we provide 166 grams, 155 grams. Will it be sufficient for two time meals to the children of a farmer, labourer, tribal person, Scheduled Caste, OBC or who toile in the field, works in hilly areas, and works very hard. I doubt it. The shortcomings are there in our PDS system. The leakage is there from starting point to godown, which Shrimati Soniaji has herself admitted. I think we are required to take stringent measures, so that it may reach the poor. Two years ago, Supreme Court had ordered that the foodgrains which was rotting in this country should reach the poor but, that is not reaching them. After that, we are bringing this legislation. If we are able to deliver it to the people honestly, then I think bringing this Bill will be meaningful. We will take it through PDS system and other agency. I think, it is not clear in this Bill as to where from the need of additional godowns will be met.

Madam, I rise to support this Bill. But one thing I would necessarily like to bring to your notice that the poor living in this country are still falling victims of injustice and atrocities, they are being harassed, their petty and small lands are being looted. Since the poor people are still in sufficient number in the States, it should be left to the States whom to include, when preparing the list. It will be the responsibility of the State but they will get justice or not, this question arises in my mind. Getting them justice will be important responsibility of the Central Government. I would also wish that the people who are the most poor in the country, the people who belong to scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes should at least be covered 100 per cent under the provisions made in this Bill. With this, I support this Bill.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER Hon. Members, I have a long list of speakers on this Bill and we have to pass this today itself.

Therefore, I am, as a special case, permitting the Members to lay their speeches on the Table of the House. And, the reply of the Hon. Minister shall be at 7.30 p.m.

Shri Sharad Yadav to speak now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, Shri Joshiji has put forth his points very extensively. Mulayam Singhji has also put some questions. Today I feel good that Soniaji spoke in Hindi and the country might have understood the same well in this language. I will not give a lengthy speech and I would like to say that this scheme is very...

**16.01 hrs**

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*)

I would like to say that this is a bold step. If this step has been taken then lest it be so that this 'Remove Poverty Programme' does not come out with good results. We have conducted many programmes for the poor. But in the kind of structure existing in this country, anything does not reach them. This is thousand years old structure which is prevalent in the villages. Its frame is of steel, not of iron. When a scheme for the poor comes, then I fear if it will reach the poor. The persons who are strong will strive to get their share. Shri Bhuriyaji is here. When poor people come from his area, they tell that work under MNREGA is carried out through tractors. No work for labourers is available under MNREGA.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIIA (Ratlam): The corruption is prevalent in Madhya Pradesh. That is why, its benefit is not available to the poor.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am telling you and you are telling Yogiji and this way, this thing will go out. If this thing goes out, it would be appropriate. It is indefinite, it never ends. There is a big philosophical reason for it. This House should understand that hunger and honour both are equal. The social structure we have in India, has kept us slave for thousands of years together. When the country becomes free, it becomes stronger. If you draw a graph, you will find that with the coming of people from upper section to lower section, poverty will be on the rise. It means poverty is linked to social categorisation. We have not made any efforts to break this structure and whatever had been done by our ancestors whatever more or less respect was given

to them, we do not want to let it remain with them. If they do not rise with their ability and respect, then we cannot stop the strong persons from looting them. Regarding this Bill, I would like to say to Hon. Minister of Food that the expense shown by him will not be confined to this limit only. The total production in our country is 2600 lakh tonnes. Your capacity of godowns is 28 per cent. If we see both in totality, then FCI and State agencies have...(*Interruptions*) Out of them, pucca godowns are with a capacity of 400 lakh tonnes only. In the Food Security Bill, you have provisioned the need of 650 lakh tonnes foodgrain. You have no godown for nearly 250 lakh tonnes foodgrains. In the State, which I belong to, 1500 crore rupees will be required on first day to construct godowns for implementation of this Food Bill. If we do not invest 1500 crore rupees, then this scheme cannot be implemented in Bihar merely based on the capacity of Government of Bihar. More or less, this is the situation of every State, particularly in the States of North India. You have brought this Bill and you want to provide food to the poor. As Joshiji was saying, it is not universal. Sir, at times you also tell me that if it is not universal, it will be incomplete. In view of the condition of the country, I do not think it can bear the burden of universal. However, as Soniaji said that they have taken a resolve, then can be a resolution for universal too. When we are waiving of Rs. 5 lakh crore rupees in respect of big people and corporates, I think is a resolution to get rid of hunger is made, this country will not stop, and move ahead in the world. But, the poor person is tied with the wheel of stomach. When wheel of stomach moves and he keeps moving with that wheel, he has no honour also. We could not given him honour in 65 years. What Baba Sheb and Dr. Lohia had given to them, we are snatching that also. Recently, the Constitution Bench has given a judgment that reservation should be provided for the post of a clerk and a peon. When this person will remain a clerk, a peon or a labourer, then how those persons will be stopped who have been looting him forcefully for the last thousands of years? It can be checked only when you make him strong and making him strong is related to his honour and self-respect. A person can tolerate hunger, but it is difficult for him to tolerate humiliation. This humiliation has been going on for thousands of years, and this country has been destroyed due to this. He has remained on his knees before foreigners for thousands of years. This is not the subject, hence I will not speak. Yogiji was speaking. If I has been allowed to speak, then I would

have spoken certainly....*(Interruptions)* Oh, you have spoken. When these people took the name of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, then it was disallowed...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH (GORAKHPUR): There is a tradition of the House that the person who is not present here should not be named...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yogi ji, I have not allowed you to speak. You please sit down. Sharad ji you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: He has quoted my name, therefore, I am speaking ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name will be deleted. You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going in record, whatever you are speaking.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yogi ji, you sit down, whatever you are saying is not going on record. Sharad ji, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: It is very simple thing. He could have spoken to me, withdrawn. If he had objection on the name, I would have withdrawn it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am saying that this is a matter related to godowns. You will need to open fair price shops, PDS shops will have to be increased. I have calculated, 600 crore rupees will be spent in Bihar alone. Then, you are saying that it will be delivered door to door 400 crore will be spent in this also. You say it is to be computerized and State Government will be paying half the money of computerization. Therefore, I have given five amendments, I would say that this scheme will be successful only when the coming burden on states will be borne by the Centre. Since, it is a central scheme, it is a scheme of Government of India, your national scheme. If the Central Government does not bear the burden, then this scheme is not going to succeed.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The country is weakening due to economic burden.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This country is also weakening and States are weakening more. Therefore, you have said 1,25,000 crore rupees, but I could not understand

this account. You were already giving 82 thousand crore rupees on food. Now, you have added to it. Be a little generous, else this scheme will not succeed in States. If you agree to the amendments I have given, you will get much success in this scheme. The amendments given by me are:-

160- Page 6 for line 25

161- Page 6 for line 32.

162. Page 9, for lines 22 to 25.

163. Page 9 for lines 28 to 42.

164. Page 11 line 2 for security.

The provision which you have made for framers in the Bill, is laughable. Whether you do or do not do, no one can question it. I want to say that if you do not increase the minimum price for three years, will this price not rise, will the prices of diesel not go up, will the prices of fertilizers not increase? Why are you locking them up? If you lock them up in this country, then they are the people who eat Chatni, Roti and Dal. Farmers eat Dal-Roti and they eat Chatni-Roti. You have made a full systematic Bill for Chatni-Roti eaters, but who eats Dal-Roti, is the famous. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad ji, you speak briefly.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Dada, if you take care of me, people will say you are biased.

Sir, all have spoken that even after 65 years, India has not yet decided as to who is the poor. What is their numbers? Saxena Committee, Tendulkar Committee, Arjun Sengupta Committee were there and today this Bill has come. If you give the work of finding out the number of the poor to the states, then there may be some way out or if you entrust this work to Members of Parliament, then they will give you the correct data, because they know the ground realities. They know the world more. I am requesting you, because there is no account of those PDS shops which will increase. With the increase of PDS shops, other expenses will also increase, they will have to be given labour charges, commission etc. There is no remedy of it in the Bill. You have provided fifty- fifty percent for computerization. Where from will you bring it? What will happen to poor states, who are fighting against poverty? Many States have done good work. Tamil Nadu has done good work, Chhattisgarh has done good work ...*(Interruptions)* I do not know about

Gujarat...(Interruptions) Otherwise, I would have said ...*(Interruptions)* work has started in Madhya Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* It will start in Punjab also...*(Interruptions)* Identify the states where good work has been done and by seeing this good work, do good work at other places also ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling about your area, you catch the tractor. You call me, both will set right the tractor owners and contractors. They should have fear in their mind.

Sir, I want to state in the end that we have always supported this Bill and for the rights of poor people. Efforts should be made, but efforts have not succeeded so far. On MRNREGA, I do not want to speak about the states if its implementation. But, I must say that the efforts which failed previously, should not fail like that. There is need to take concrete steps for its implementation. This is the Central Government scheme. Therefore, you take such concrete steps that the State Governments could adopt this scheme gladly, because when poor people get benefitted, State will also be benefitted. Therefore, my submission to you is that the big success of this Bill lies on the fact how the burden on that states could be removed. This should succeed. All the programmes for the poor have not succeeded so far. This should succeed. I also support your party stand to make it universal. In the coming time; make it universal so that the problem of hunger in the country can be removed. If you do not care for farmers, it is certain that it will not succeed. They from a big part of the country. Three lakh people have committed suicide because of distress. Therefore, if you do not take care of them, whatever you have written in it, all will be worthless. Nothing concrete has been said that the government will do this in the interest of framers.

With these words, while thanking you, conclude.

*[English]*

\*SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): I quote the veteran freedom fighter and the Tamil Great Poet Shri Subramanya Bharati has said, "If a single person does not have food, I will destroy the world". The Congress led UPA Government is making the dream true in reality.

The National Food Security Bill is one of the important bills brought by the UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi who is also the chairperson of National Advisory Council will benefit millions of people of below poverty line. This Bill is perhaps the only legislation of its kind in the world. But the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government is reluctant to bring the legislation pointing out the huge subsidy and the lack of efficient public distribution system. This argument is unacceptable since the Government is subsidizing in so many areas and the Government can cut the non-plan expenditure. For a developing economy like India, subsidy is an inevitable evil till we achieve the status of a developed country.

The Bill pertaining to distribution of foods should also consider increased food production, clean water and sanitation. Increasing food production must be a part of the Bill. To achieve this object, the Government should give top priority to land use policy and water policy, as it will decide the earmark land for the food production and the quantum of water to be provided for irrigation, industries and drinking water. To achieve this landmark objective, the Government should seriously consider the following:

- Complete ban on acquiring fertile agricultural land for industrialization, infrastructure projects, mining and other allied activities.
- NSSO survey indicates that the food production is decreasing since 50% of farmers quit agriculture for better livelihood option.

The Government should initiate steps to encourage farm sector by allowing more subsidies and incentives. In right direction, earlier the UPA-I Government has waived agriculture loan amounting to Rs.70,000 crore which benefited millions of farmers in India and reduced the suicidal tendencies of the farmers. If the Government is serious about achieving Zero Hunger, it must commit a minimum of 20% of the national GDP to the agricultural sector until every Indian citizen is able to get food three times a day.

Under the Mid Day Meals Programme, around 12 crores children have benefitted till date. The total amount released by the Central Government for the year 2012-13 is Rs.10,867.90 crores. The proposed Food Security Bill will cover the entire family including the children who were already covered under MDMS scheme. As a result more than 70% of the population will get total food coverage.

But the Central Government should ensure complete food grain allocation to States and advise the State Governments to strengthen their public distribution system to achieve this golden objective of zero hunger policy.

\*SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): With India still having to face the shame of acute hunger, the National Food Security Bill is touted as a scheme that could bring about a substantial improvement in the lives of millions of most vulnerable in the country. The Congress Party in its election manifesto had promised food security bill prior to 2009, but after a lapse of 4 years the UPA has tabled this Bill in Lok Sabha in 2013. This was also announced as one of the priorities of the UPA Government in the presidential speech on 2nd June, 2009. Hence this bill is an attempt to help the ruling Congress Party in the 2014 Lok Sabha Poll.

Right to Food Campaign activists say "this delay of almost 4 years in bringing the final version of the Bill into Parliament shows the lack of political will as the part of UPA Government towards ensuring food security for all and in particular pledging a commitment towards actually eliminating hunger and malnutrition.

The various social activists have an opinion that there is a basic flaw in the frame work of the Bill as there is complete absence of guarantying minimum support price along with decentralized storage. There, issues remain unaddressed and only lip service has been given to them by putting them in schedule III (enabling provisions in the Bill).

There is provision in the Bill to provide 5 kg of rice, wheat and cereals to individuals. Prior to it in distribution system there was allotment of 35 kg of rice per family. The present provision will be quite insufficient for small families and further in most part of the country the principal food is rice and hence the rice taking families will find difficulties with this provision and as such they will suffer from insufficient meal in a day. Therefore, I have brought an amendment to substitute clause 3(1) at page 3 from line 19 to 22 "Every family will be entitled to receive thirty five kilograms of food grains per month and 500 grams of edible oil per person per month at subsidized rate as prescribed in schedule.

As per the National Food Security Bill, 2013, 75 per cent of rural population and 50 per cent of the urban population are targeted to be covered in this scheme. But clause 7 says the state Governments will implement the scheme under section 4, 5 and section 6 in accordance with guidelines including cost sharing between the Central Government and State Governments to be paid to each

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

person within such time as may be prescribed by the Central Government. Since the successful implementation of the scheme lies on State Governments while prescribing the cost sharing principle between the State Governments and Central Government, the view of the State Governments regarding their capability etc. should be consulted by the Central Government. Therefore, I have brought an amendment at page 4 in line 23 after "Central Government" "in consultation with the State Governments" should be inserted.

The bill although intended to give the people their right to food there is apprehension of the following hazardous effects in the long run for which the Government should remain careful for the following facts:

- (1) It will distort agricultural pattern.
- (2) Small farmers that produced grain for self consumption may stop cultivating cereals and shift to other crop.
- (3) India would become massively dependent on imports.
- (4) The one third populations outside the net may have to pay steep prices.
- (5) Overall inflation will rise.

\*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): Having exploited and enslaved by the British for hundreds of years, our people were in a pathetic state with no guarantee for food. We are now celebrating 67th year of Independence. We have completed several five-year plans. Even after spending several crores of rupees in various schemes, we could not guarantee food to our people. Now we say that we will provide food security to our people. This is a matter of great worry. Government should be ashamed of it. The proposed legislation says that the number of beneficiaries of Food Security Act in all the states will be decided by the Union Government on the basis of National Population Register. Only on this basis, all the States have to identify the beneficiaries. This is highly impractical. It is an interference of Union Government on the rights of the State Governments. The Union Government has not even completed the Socio Economic Caste Census. It has also not released the guidelines relating to poverty line. In this

\* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil

scenario, how the State Governments will be able to identify the beneficiaries of This Scheme within a period of six months.

To ensure food security to all, the Public Distribution System, that is in existence in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, should have been uniformly implemented throughout the nation by the Union Government. But the Government is indulging in unfruitful ways. In Tamil Nadu, all the beneficiaries of Public Distribution System are provided 20 kilograms of rice free of cost every month. Already in some States, food grains are distributed at Rs.2/- per kilogram. In this Bill, the cost of food grain is fixed as Rs.3/- per kilogram. It is like taking away something that is in hand.

In Tamil Nadu, through this Bill, 50% ration card holders in urban areas and 25% ration card holders in rural areas will be deprived of their existing right to avail benefits of Public Distribution System. If they happen to lose their existing rights, how this Bill can become Food Security Act. This is not a legislation that is aimed for the welfare of the people. But it is rather an exploiting strategy to garner votes of people. Even though this bill is impractical. The Government is only concerned about its victory in the next General Elections through the implementation of this Act. The Government of this day is not concerned about the nation. The guidelines of UN Food and Agricultural Organization clearly state that Food Security should lead to healthy living ensuring food for all and at all times through transparent and economic opportunities. But, this Bill is not guaranteeing food security to all the people of the country.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, 62.55% of people living in rural areas and 37.79% of people in urban areas will only be benefitted by the Food Security Act. Rest of the people will not get benefits. Moreover in Tamil Nadu, rice is provided free of cost to all the beneficiaries of PDS through ration cards. In this scenario, the practice of identifying priority households and to provide food grains on subsidized prices to only those households will completely hamper the existing Public Distribution System.

In the Food Security Ordinance, it is stated that if the Union Government will not be able to provide adequate food in lieu of that, it would provide funds to the States. Through this, the Union Government wants to get away from its responsibility. As per the Agricultural Pricing Commission, out of procurement of food grains from all the states, 98% is procured by the Government. If the remaining 2% of food grains is also procured by the Government, there will

nothing left for the open market. Food production and demand of food grains by the people are not meticulously calculated. There is no planning to equalize both the factors. Because of increased procurement of food grains by the Government, there is manifold increase of prices of food grains in the open market.

In India, which has a special place in food grain exports, agriculture is affected. Even though there is a stock of 5 crore tons food grains, there is unexpected and uncontrolled price rise. There is a wide gap between the rate at which the farmer sells his produce and the rate at which the consumer buys it. The number of people who are not guaranteed food security is also huge. These disparities are due to the shortcomings in the governmental planning. The audit report of the Food Corporation of India should also be taken into consideration. In that report, it is said that before legislating Food Security Act, that provides food for all, the Government should find ways to protect already procured wheat.

Encourage the farmers to produce more by giving due price to their agricultural produce. The Government should avoid in bringing schemes which are only meant for garnering votes. Rather it should devise schemes that would increase the purchasing power of all the consumers. This will only be the real Food Security Act.

\*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam) : On behalf of my party- Kerala Congress (M), I would like to land my unconditional support for the Bill widely acclaimed as a worthy successor to MGNREGA meant to transform the lives of the poor and marginalized as it aims to provide for food and multi security in human life cycle approach. The recent monsoon index of the normal augur well to launch this ambitious scheme covering 75% of rural and 50 per cent of urban population through assured supplied of subsidized foodgrains. It is reassuring to note that existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana households which constitute the poorest of the poor will continue to receive 35 kgs of foodgrains per household per month, in addition.

As a windfall, highly subsidized prices of foodgrains is likely to result in an additional disposable income in the hands of the poor for expanding on other facilities including better nutrition, health and education. The state Governments also stand to gain much as their current burden on buying TDPS foodgrains will reduce significantly.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



Our party representing the interests of small and marginal farmers had initial apprehensions about the National Food Security Bill being anti-farmer. But a close look at the mechanism of fixing minimum support prices for foodgrains to farmers under a procurement policy that is open-ended and without any cap, will set at rest such fears.

While fine-tuning the provisions of the National Food Security Bill, I find that the Government has benefitted much from the hindsight gained from the findings of Parliamentary Standing Committee on National Food Security Bill, 2011. These findings have provided the Government with much needed detachment and objectivity demanded of a crucial piece of legislation of far reaching socio-economic impact.

It is a long time that this legislation was on the anvil involving all stake-holders to put in their mite in the consensus process. The fact that rolling an Ordinance, on the eve of the ongoing Parliament session and of the ensuring general Elections in 2014 does in no way rob it of its socio-economic significance to the poor and the marginalized masses.

I commend the UPA Government for its bold step in pushing through anyway this much misunderstood yet crucial piece of legislation. There has emerged in the long process some grey areas that have a bearing on the successful implementation of this scheme. One is the glitches observed in the UIDAI Aadhar card system which facilitates the Direct cash transfer of the subsidies. Aadhar cash transfer system has become operational on a pilot scale in some selected districts and a review of its working has thrown up questions of its efficiency of fool-proof reach. No doubt the UPA Government will address these issues sooner than later. Another contentious issue that is ranging is the new poverty line index the Government has come out with recently. Effective identification of the beneficiaries of the National Food Security Bill will require the government to fix the technical glitches of Aadhar Card system and also working out a more realistic poverty line definition based on Tendulkar and Rangarajan formula.

In this decisive hour nature seems to be bountiful with above normal monsoon aiding a bumper Kharif crop and a bulging buffer reserves in our food grains warehouses. It augurs well for the Government to go ahead with this historic piece of legislation despite all surmountable odds.

In conclusion, I lend my party's unconditional support in this House and commend adoption of the National Food Security Bill, 2013.

\*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): I wholeheartedly support this historic bill that is to be passed in this august House. A great dream of wiping out the tears of the teeming millions of poor people in the country is being fulfilled now. At this juncture, I would like to thank our dynamic leader Mrs. Sonia Gandhi for making this a reality now.

Rice will be made available at Rs.3 per kilogram all over the country. Not only that, wheat will be available at Rs.2 per kilogram for all the poor people of the country. As a third measure, of this Bill, cereals will be made available at Re.1 per kilogram. Thus number 3 becomes significant now.

The UPA Government led by Madam Sonia Gandhi which is poised to hit a hat trick by way of forming the Government for the third time again in the next election is now seeking to pass this great social legislation as its third important major development measure.

Bringing Right to Information Act is our first major democratic measure. Transforming as a reality the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme is our second great achievement during our second stint. Now we are here in this House with our third great measure to ensure that no one will go hungry from now.

We are discussing this distress-driving Bill for the third day today after three months. After May 6th and 7th, at least today we have found time to have debate for the third day incorporating some positive amendments to make this Bill further acceptable and more meaningful. Hence I would appeal to the entire House to pass this Bill without any further delay.

Because of the vagaries of weather and monsoon failure and drought conditions we have witnessed great distress faced by the farmers. In some parts we have come across the sad news about the deaths of farmers who were driven to their wits end as they could not make both ends meet.

As envisioned by our leader this Bill seeks to erase the word 'starvation'. Thus the great social reformatory dream of Madam Sonia Ji is becoming real.

"Thani Oruvanukku Unavillaiyel

Ithna Jagatthinai aliththiduvom"

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

are the forcible poetic lines of great Poet Mahakavi Subramanina Bharathi. Madam Sonia Gandhi has fulfilled not only her dream but also of Poet Bharathi and crores of poor people in this country who will not go to bed hungry any more from now.

At this juncture, I would like to impress upon the Union Government that state governments should not be allowed to hijack the central schemes any more. Several centrally sponsored schemes are implemented by different states in different names as if they were framed and funded by those States. This is nothing but hijacking. Not only that, the central funds are either misused or under utilized. In certain schemes the stipulate and earmarked money is not paid to the beneficiaries. Housing schemes, borewell schemes, sanitary toilet schemes are some of them. The worst part of the mismanagement by several states are seen in the implementation of MNREGA.

When Rs. 155/- is to be paid as a daily wage under this minimum 150 days guaranteed job scheme, many states are paying less to the poor. Some are paid only Rs.40/- or 50/- or 60/-. In some states are beneficiaries are identified from among the respective vote banks of the ruling parties concerned in those States.

In order to overcome this challenge of implementing MNREGA, direct cash transfer of money to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries has been introduced. I welcome this meaningful measure under the guidance of Sonia ji. With this, the selective approach of certain State Governments and the parties that are there will be set aside. Henceforth the poor may not suffer any more and they can buy with that money in their bank accounts buy the food grains that comes with the security provided by this Bill. Hunger is eradicated while dignity is maintained at one stroke by this legislation with a vision.

All attempts by Sonia ji's detractors to fail her dreams will not fail. The dream of Mother Sonia to feed the hungry poor will now be fulfilled fully.

Again, I would like to reiterate that the Centre must take care to see that the beneficiaries are informed properly by the implementing authorities about various schemes in right perspective. For instance, JNUURM is there. Under this mission, in order to reach out to the poor and the middle urban society, hundreds of buses are being provided. No State Government gives due acknowledgment and credit to the contribution made by the Centre under JNUURM to

augment transport facilities and various other infrastructure bases to reach remote villages.

In this year alone, Rs. 10,000 crores and more will be spent on this food security measure. Annually about 610 lakh tones of food grains will be distributed to the needy poor at their door steps at a cost of about 1.25 crores of rupees. By way of gracefully accepting the requests of states like Tamil Nadu to continue with the present off take of grains for PDS, the Centre is prepared to take up more of financial burden even during these testing times. The assurance by the Centre that the ongoing- functioning method of the existing PDS distribution structure in states like Tamil Nadu will not be dismantled is a heartening one.

Expressing my great satisfaction about the way in which this Bill is moved in this House to remove poverty and hunger making Right to Food a reality.

\*SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Food Security Bill, 2013 is brought before the Parliament at a time, when India accounts for one third of the world's poor. Almost half of the country's children aged below 5 years are chronically malnourished. More than a third of Indians aged between 14 and 49 years are categorized as under nourished. Keeping all these points in mind, I would like to support the food security bill as it proposes to give subsidized food grains to 75 per cent of Indian 833 million rural population and 50 per cent of an estimated 377 million urban people.

The provisions of the Bill says that the beneficiaries would get a total of 5 kilogram of rice, wheat and coarse grains every month at the price ranging from one rupee to three per kilogram it is much cheaper than the market price which are ranging between from 35-50 rupees per kilogram food grains mentioned above.

However, I would like to express my concern on the implementation of the scheme. As we all are aware the subsidized food grains are distributed through the State-run Food Corporation of India. But, these distributing channels are not functioning effectively and there is a lot of corruption and irregularities going on in these FCIs. In such a circumstance what steps are taken to check the menace of middle man in the process of procuring food grains by the Government. If these distributing channels are not streamlined and computerized, the very purpose of the Food Security Bill would be defeated as food grains procured by

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

the Government are siphoned off by middle men before reaching their intended beneficiaries. And much of the subsidized food ends up being sold illegally in markets rather than in fair price shops. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government of India to take immediate steps to complete modernization of Public Distribution System in a time bound manner and computerization of supply chain for tracking of food grains up to Fair Price Shop Level.

My next point is about Nutrition Support to pregnant women and lactating mothers. The provision in the Bill says that free meal would be given to pregnant women during pregnancy and six months thereafter. And maturity benefit of not less than Rs.6,000 also provided to them. On this particular point, I would like to say that the Government should set up banks in all the rural areas of the country. Only then the proposed maternity benefit would be made available to all pregnant women. Otherwise the beneficiary would not get the financial assistance to improve their health care. Hence I would like to suggest that the Government should ensure banking facility in all parts of the country before implementing the scheme, direct cash transfer in lieu of food subsidy.

\*SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH (Fatehgarh Sahib): I would like to state without any hesitation that due to this historic bill, the name of the chairperson of UPA, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's shall be written in Golden Words in Indian History for this historic step. I am speaking on a very important topic that is food security to the citizen of the country who are always deprived of basic need of Gulli. It is very famous citation and actual truth "Agar Pet na Payian Rotian Sabe Galan Khotian" (if person is hungry he will not listen to even truth, Food is basic need for a living). I want to quote that in our Holy Granth "Sri Guru Granth Sahib", Bhukhe Bhagat Na keeje, Je apni Mala Leeje' mean if a persons or saint is hungry it is not possible for him to concentrate on his spiritual life. This basic need of the humanity has been fulfilled by the UPA Government. I stand with proud, I say with proud that I am the member of the Indian National Congress who passed the historic bill giving food for all.

Due to this historic bill giving food for all, food security to 75% of the rural area and 50% of the urban population with focus on nutritional need of children, women especially

for poor pregnant women and lactating women. The National Food Security Bill will be a revolution in Food Distribution System. It will lead to massive PDS reform including doorsteps delivery of food grains, end to end computerization, leveraging 'Aadhar'. Due to this, the system becomes more transparent and subject to grievances redressal at appropriate level with the provision for penalties and compensation.

By the provision of food security, 5 kg. grain per person, per month will be provided and to Antyodaya house hold it will be 35 kg. per month. The combined coverage shall extend up to 75 per cent of the rural area and 50 per cent of the urban area.

It is a historic reform that the delivery of the food grain will be end to end to all the beneficiaries. India is the second most populated country in the world, where the important steps towards eradication of hunger, malnutrition and resultant poverty will be taken.

I want to make a suggestion for proper implementation of Food Security Bill. District level committees may be organized and their member be nominated from the locality on the merit of their social work, honesty, education and devotion towards assigned duties.

India being an agriculture country, Agriculture must be on the top of our developmental agenda. If we fail in ensuring a vibrant agriculture in our country, all other developments, be they in industry, science and technology IT etc. will not help us becoming the world power, that we want to become. I am sure, all our collective efforts will ensure that agriculture gets the place it deserve, and with its success, we as a nation will succeed too."

\*SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Country is facing several challenges in social sector today and these challenges raise several questions on successful human development in the country. The two main challenges, which country facing today in social sector are HUNGER and MALNUTRITION.

As per UN's report, there are about 852 million people in the world suffering from hunger and are living in developing countries. Nearly 1/3rd of world's hunger live in India. Over 20 crore Indians will sleep hungry tonight.

Over 7,000 Indians die of hunger every day and over 25 lakh Indians die of hunger every year.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Child malnutrition rates in India are extraordinarily high – among the highest in the world, with nearly one-half of all children under 3 years old being either underweight or stunted. Indeed, child malnutrition rates are higher in India than in many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, even though income levels are significantly higher – and levels of infant and child mortality are lower in India.

- Nearly a quarter of all children are born with a major nutritional disadvantage – low birth weight, meaning that they weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth.
- One-third of all pregnant women have a body mass index (BMI) of less than 18.5
- Nearly 60 per cent of pregnant women suffer from anemia.
- Recent medical evidence suggests that- low birth weight children and children who are malnourished are more likely to develop chronic illnesses, such as diabetes, as adults.

All these social challenges we are facing in the country, where the country first in the world in the production of milk, pulses, jute and jute-like fibers; second in rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruits and cotton production; and is a leading producer of spices and plantation crops as well as livestock; fisheries and poultry.

- The country ranks 10th in global agricultural and food exports, as per Economic Survey 2012-13.
- As of March 1, 2013, India has wheat stocks of around 27.1 million tonnes (MT), as against a requirement of mere 7 MT; while total food grains stocks in the central pool (including rice) is estimated to be almost 63 MT, as against a requirement of 21.2 MT.

The above facts of diversities in our country show the requirement and importance of a large scheme which is capable of reaching every citizens of this country to provide adequate nutritious food in a subsidized rate.

The existing schemes like "PDS system", "Antyodaya Anna Yojana", Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (which is the largest supplementation programme of its kind in the world (and probably the largest ever in human history), which are already in existence to quench the thirst of poor peoples.

- The proposed Food Security Bill 2013 is undoubtedly going to become a remarkable mile stone in mitigating HUNGER and MALNUTRITION from the country.
- This bill just not only provides the food for the poor, women and children but it also helps the farmers to get the guaranteed support prize for their crops from the Government.
- It also helps it mitigating the spoil of food grains at storages i.e. FCI.
- It also provides enough opportunity to improve and enhance basic infrastructure facilities, like more cold storage facilities, transportation facilities (will help for PPP schemes), establishing more dedicated APMC's.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): I would like to make clear one thing, while expressing my views in the discussion on the food Security Act that there should not be any doubt on the view point of Bhartiya Janta Party. Our party is in favour of Food Security Act, but some amendments are necessary in this Act. I am not surprised that Congress want to make the winds blow in its favour by bringing this bill. The manner of its implementation shows that the people of this country would not have to work. The Government are guarantying 81 crore people of this country food through Food Security Act, 2011. The Governments is providing the begging system. The man power of the country will not take interest in doing work, because they will get food by standing in queues instead of doing labour. This step is meant to make people of the country lethargic and careless.

The people of villages leave for work daily morning and earn bread for themselves, their children and feed their family in the evening. After introduction of this Act, he himself will stand in queue and ask his children to stand in queue. The family members do not know, when the child may demand food. There is no mention in this Bill as to what to do when the children demand food. Many laws have been framed for providing treatment to ill poor people, for providing education to their children, for providing clothings, for providing roads, for providing electricity and for providing

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

basic amenities. Are these laws being complied with? There are so many schemes for providing relief during winter, summer, floods and draught. But, how efficiently these schemes are being implemented, the House knows very well. God has given us stomach so that people could do work. The question arises is if someone is helpless, ill, destitute, under-nourished and poor, widow or poor pregnant, how many people have benefitted from these schemes. The people who distribute funds for these schemes, they monitor these schemes also. Then, how the bungling will be detected.

Farming is done in the villages. The farmers do work in the farms for their children. He after finishing his field work, works in the farms of others. Now, the labourers will not be available due this law and wages will also increase. It will result in cost escalation in our agriculture and the prices will rise. The Government should introduce such schemes when the crops of a farmer gets destroyed. The lacuna in agriculture crop scheme are not being removed. There are so many conditions stipulated. This law should be introduced in my Vidarbha area at the time when cotton crops gets destroyed, even after seeking loans. When the cotton crop becomes ready, the Government does not take steps and the rich men and cunning traders take the benefit. After the cotton crop comes in market, the export policy is decided and maximum and minimum price of the cotton is determined. The Government does not have time to think over it. Corruption is rampant in the country and Government has brought this Food Security Act to divert the attention from corruption. Government has to change its intention. Earlier, they looted the country and now they have come with the law to provide foodgrains at cheaper rates at the time of election in some states. Moreover, this law is so much alluring that no party can dare to oppose it.

The people of the country have been divided in primary and general categories for distribution of foodgrains through this Bill. BPL families will be in primary category whose daily income is less than rupees 20 and the daily income of urban families is less than rupees 26. The Government does not know the number of poor in the country. Suresh Tendulkar says that 41.8 per cent people of the country are below poverty line. The figures of Arjun Sengupta, Wadhwa Committee, N.C. Saxena Committee are different. The Planning Commission of Government of India says that 25 per cent people of India are below the poverty line. The poverty line in India is measured by

calories, where clothing, housing, education like expenditures are not included. A number of people in the country do not have certificate of poverty line. Money is demanded for the certificate and on the other hand, so many people of the villages, who have many hectares of land, pucca houses and tractors also, have been issued certificate of below poverty line by the Government machinery. In the circumstances, it is doubtful that this scheme will benefit the poor people.

75 percent population of villages and 50 percent population of urban area will get cheaper foodgrains through this bill. Every person of the 67 per cent of total population i.e. 120 crore will be provided five kilo foodgrains on concessional rates. Rice at the rate of three rupees, wheat at two rupees and coarse grains at one rupee will be provided under this Act. About 2 lakh 40 thousand crore rupees will be required for implementation of this scheme. According to the eligibility criteria, 612.3 lakh tonne foodgrains will be required annually for 2013-14 its cost is estimated at about 1,24,724 crore rupees.

The eligible families will be provided foodgrains on subsidised rates under the Targeted Public Distribution System through this Bill. The eligible persons can go to court on violation of their rights.

There is a provision for giving assistance to the pregnant women and lactating mothers of the country through this Bill, which will benefit the pregnant women and newly born babies and women suffering due to mal-nutrition and children of the rural areas of the country.

There is a provision of nutritional support for the children within the age group of 6 months to 14 years in this Bill. Children in the age group from 6 months to 6 years will get nutritious food from Aanganwadis and those between 6 to 14 years from their schools.

In order to take care of malnutrition among children, through this Bill, a provision will be made for nutritious food them and also the comprehensive arrangements for the same. However, if the Government, for any reason, is not in a position to provide foodgrains under the Food Security Act, the food security allowance will be given.

Under the provisions of this Bill, all those entitled households who are getting the benefit of the targeted public distribution system, will get the benefit of this scheme. Moreover, through this Bill, new families will be identified

and a list of these families will be published. Shortcomings will continue to be taken of when these come to the notice of the Government after the implementation of the Bill. This Bill will promote the women empowerment because women would be given priority as the head of the family.

Under the provisions of this Bill, in every district, an internal grievance redressal system and a grievance redressal officer will be provided for the redressal of grievances brought to the notice of the Government at the time of enforcement and implementation of the Act.

This Bill provides that there will be a State Food Security Commission in every State for the compliance and monitoring of the implementation of this law. There is also a detailed description of the number and functions of the members of the Commission. With a view to examine any part of the Food Security law, powers have been given to this Commission.

To ensure that there is no short supply of foodgrain to the State Governments from the Central pool and there is no hurdle in the previous supply of foodgrains being given to the States, provision has been made in this Bill for separate supply of foodgrain.

There is a provision in this Bill regarding availability of funds in certain cases for the State Government from the Central Government.

It has been provided in this Bill that there will be transparency and accountability in the work relating to foodgrains. For this purpose, provision has been made in the Bill for the constitution of vigilance committees. Besides this, there will also be a review of the food security related work from time to time.

Under the provision of this Bill, separate food security measures will be taken for the people living in remote, hilly and tribal areas, so that they would continue to draw the foodgrains regularly under the provisions of food security.

Under the provisions of this Bill, the Government shall have the power to amend or frame rule or to issue an order in case of any such requirement. For proper implementation of this law, the State Government has been given the power to frame rules.

In case implementation of this law violates any other law, it will be looked into and an appropriate solution will be found out at proper time. It has been provided in the Bill that

there should be no difficulty in the compliance of this law in the event of any natural calamity.

*[English]*

\*SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): I am hereby giving my views about the Food Security Bill.

The Ceiling of three years must be removed or the ceiling years may fix as 10 years.

\*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Government is going to pass Food Security Bill in Lok Sabha. This is admirable intent of Government to provide food to every needy citizen of country. As per Government's estimates near about seventy percent of population will be benefitted from this bill. It will also helpful in deviation of malnutrition.

But on other side there are many obstacles in implementation of this Bill. In order to meet enhanced requirement of food grains under food security bill, increasing the production and procurement of food grains is essential. While endorsing the views of Ministry of Agriculture that agriculture production is the most important component in implementation of Food Security Bill, as per reports of the Ministry of Agriculture in many states we have already reached the stage of saturation of production of food grains. There is limited growth which can be achieved in enhancing of production of food grains. To achieve further growth in production of agriculture products, main focus must be given on farmers. This is truth, that the present allocation of agriculture ministry is only 30% of total food subsidy and which will decrease up to 25% after implementing food security bill. To ensure sustainable availability of required quantity of food grain, it is responsibility of the Government to progressively realize revitalization of agriculture in holistic manner in coordination with all the ministries through assured funding and policy supporting farmers. If we have to produce sufficient agriculture products to implement food security bill we must adopt modern techniques in agricultures by implementing different special schemes for modernization of agriculture. For that funding of agriculture Ministry must be sufficient.

Minimum Allocation of 50 per cent of total food subsidy must be given to Ministry of Agriculture for proper increase in agriculture production. This alone is not sufficient, for that minimum 30 per cent growth in MPS of all agriculture products must be done every year. We must have to ensure

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

remunerative prices, credit facilitation on minimum interest, irrigation facility, power supply on subsidized rates, crop insurance for whole crop period. Prohibition on diversion of cultivable land from agriculture to non-agriculture. These practices will be helpful to ensure better production of agriculture. We must have to implement agrarian reforms through measures for securing interest of small and marginal farmers.

For procurement of food grains we have to implement better schemes with better infrastructure facilities to agriculture. It is a reality, that food grains of near about Rs.50,000 crore got destroyed only due to unavailability of proper road connectivity of farms from market, from villages and market places for smooth transport of food grains. Only this one effort can save food grains of worth Rs.50,000 crore. To enhance procurement of food grains, all the procuring states need to strengthen their procurement machinery by creating suitable institutional mechanism and by adopting proper procurement system.

For the successful implementation of the National Food Security Bill, availability of adequate and proper storage facilities for food grains in all parts of the country is essential. The total storage capacity available with FCI is 373.43 lakh MT. Necessary steps must be taken to augment the storage capacity so as to reduce dependence on CAP storage.

Also there is huge waste of money on transport of food grain in the country. For that purpose ,proper agenda and plan must be finalized. The capacity of Inter-State transport is to make available food grains in all States in all the linked depots for every district and principal distribution centres in hilly states across the country. Intra-State transport of food grains is also undertaken through rail and road as per local requirement in the states considering the viability and cost effectiveness. There is a need to establish the dedicated transport facility for food grains by Railways.

One of the challenges being faced by Targeted Public Distribution System is the viability of Fair Price Shops (FPS). With the modernization of TPDS, most of the challenges such as leakages and diversion of food grains, inclusion/exclusion errors and lack of transparency regarding allocation and off-take and availability of food grains at FPS, etc. are happening currently which must be addressed. However, the FPS dealers who play a key role in the distribution of food grains rightfully deserve to be provided a

reasonable margin for their sustainability and viability. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of food grains within the States including supervision and monitoring of functioning of FPS rests with the State Governments and the FPS are functioning across the country in a diverse operating environments. Total transparency in PDS must be drawn for proper implementation of food security bill.

Likewise animal feed, required to sustain our large population of cattle, poultry and fish, is in short supply, and what is available is not cheap. India's 300 million cattle produce more milk than anywhere else in the world. But individual yield, at 2,000 litres per lactation, is way below global levels; in Israel, the average yield is 11,000 litres. The reason behind low yields is malnutrition. India, home to the second-largest number of malnourished children in the world, is also home to malnourished livestock. This has to change, if the quality of what we eat is to go up.

Unless feed supplements become better available and cheaper, there is another danger to the system. Once the food security system becomes widely prevalent, people who rear livestock, will feed cattle with subsidized rice and wheat at Rs.2 or Rs.3 per kg, rather than buy feed whose cost can go up to Rs.11 per kg. Most Indian cattle normally graze free, unlike the stall-fed variety in developed countries. To augment their diet, they need feed obtained from farm residues like oil cakes, deoiled rice bran (DORB) and so on. Despite a 60% shortage in these feed supplements, India exports around 2,00,000 tonnes of DORB every year.

All the practices must be considered seriously by Government and make sufficient funding related to sustainability of availability of food grains, in fields of production, transport, storing and transparency in distribution.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in principle we want food for all the people of this country. But this Bill should not remain as a political gimmick only. Without implementing the Bill in the entire country, it should not be taken as a political gimmick before the ensuing election.

Sir, when there is a complete Act and detailed procedures have been laid down in the Act itself, and the rule making power has also been given, what is the necessity of Section 38 of the Act itself? In fact, Section 38

of the Act has given unbridled discretionary power to the Central Government for interfering with the State's function. That will hit the federal structure of the country. I would request the hon. Minister, when there is a complete Act, rule-making power is there, you can amend the Act as and when necessary, kindly delete Section 38. Unless it is deleted, it is difficult for us to support the Bill. In no sense, in no way, the Central Government should interfere with the federal structure of the country.

The current Targeted Public Distribution System in a State gives universal coverage to the entire population of 9.13 crore divided into three categories, that is, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), BPL and APL. In contrast, this Bill will not give universal coverage as it intends to cover only 75 per cent of the rural population and up to 50 per cent of the urban population which may be reassessed by the Central Government again. Initial indication given by the Government of India was that the State will get coverage of 637 lakh persons, but later it has been reduced to 601 lakh persons based on the NSSO Survey, 2011-12. This should be based on the 2013 Survey and not on the 2011 Survey, when you are introducing the Bill in 2013.

Sir, though there is a provision under Section 22, sub-Section (2) to provide assistance to the State for intra-State movement, handling of food-grains, margin of the FPS dealers, to create and maintain modern and scientific storage facilities, the Government of India may not bear the entire expenditure towards such expenses. In effect, for implementation of Chapter 9, Chapter 11, Chapter 12, Chapter 13, the whole expenses have to be borne by the State Government. You are taking credit from here as if the Central Government is giving everything. But the entire implementation, the whole infrastructure, for the four chapters, which I referred to, whole expenses have to be borne by the State Governments. Therefore, we request that for implementation of this Act, the entire financial liability should be taken by the Central Government. Credits will be taken by the Central Government and the whole credit, before election. And the entire expenditure has to be borne by the State Governments. That cannot be done.

The Central financial assistance will further be required to set up additional support system and grievance redress system as envisaged under the Act, such as establishing the Office of Grievances Redressal, Grievances Redressal offices at different levels and infrastructural support to State

Food Commission. There is no indication of such assistance under this Act.

The intention under this Act is for issue of new ration cards to the entitled beneficiaries. The process will require substantial expenditure. The cost for West Bengal has been estimated to be more than Rs. 110 crores whereas the Government of India intends to provide nominal assistance of about Rs. 26 crores. Therefore, the Government of India should have to bear the whole cost of survey and issuance of new ration cards under this Act.

In case of short supply of food grains from Central pool, State Government would have to meet the obligation by procuring food grains from the market. Section 23 of the Act allows Central Government to determine the manner of repayment of such compensation. Section 33 should be suitably modified to guarantee that the reimbursement is not less than the actual cost incurred by the Central Government.

Sir, the Central Government is changing its funding policy in so many CSS, Central schemes, including important flagship programmes in the areas of education and health. In Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme, initially when it was started, there was a major intervention for universalisation of education. When they introduced it, the share of Centre and State in 2001-02 was 85 per cent and 15 per cent. Now, the State's shares have been increased from that 15 per cent to 35 per cent and the entire Centre's share has been reduced from 85 per cent to 80 per cent despite the repeated objections by the States. At the time when they were introducing it, a great hope was given but ultimately it had been reduced by the Central Government.

Similarly, in the National Rural Health Mission, a critical programme to improve primary health care, the contribution of the State has been increased from 15, during its inception, to 25 per cent in 2012-13. Such unilateral increases inflicted on the States, makes it difficult for States, mostly for the debt States as ours, to provide such incremental counterpart funding for accessing the CSS funds. Inability of the State to provide such increased counter funding due to huge debt servicing obligations, deprives the State Governments to access these funds from the Government of India. It also severely reduces the fiscal space availability to the State within its budget to channelise its funds to its own important priority areas.



Recently, the State Government has been informed by the Planning Commission about the decision of the Indian Cabinet to do a major restructuring of 142 CSS to 66 CSS, they are merging the existing schemes under the single umbrella scheme. The existing schemes will continue in the current financial year. But the State is apprehensive that the funding pattern of the reconstruction of CSS may be increasing the shares of the States. Therefore, we are very much in apprehension as to what is the mode of financial pattern or financial liability. Initially one commitment is there. Day by day and year after year it is being decreasing. Ultimately it becomes the State's burden and State has to discharge these duties.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider the constitution of the Civil Supplies Corporation in every State for implementing these types of Schemes and computations of the whole PDS. There would be identification of the beneficiaries – inclusion and exclusion errors and it should be vested with the State Government.

There is no specified storage capacity. What should be the storage capacity? In fact, in our country, there are litigations because of this. It gives a wide discretionary power to the officers. So, a definite procedure should be laid down on this in the Act. Then, there is transportation of food grains and viability of the fair price shops. There are fair price shops linked up with only 20 or 25. There are fair price shops linked up with 100 or 150. Therefore, the Act should mention regarding the viability of the fair price shops, accountability and monitoring, and allocation of the food grains as per the units. Sir, this is the whole allocation. Now, the allocation for PDS is the most important part, and this Act has taken the 2011 population. Now, this whole allocation for PDS food grains should always be done on the basis of the current assessment of the population, and the allocation should be reassessed and it should be done as per the 2013 projected population. The 2013 projected population must be there. This has been done on the basis of 2011 population, and it will not go to the benefits of all the poor people in this country.

There must be special measures for the poorest districts in the country. For them, the benefits should be given more than this.

Public Distribution System, management of scarcity and distribution of food grains at affordable prices should be made. PDS has been the important part of the Government

policy for distribution of food economy. It should be implemented very honestly, sincerely and properly. It should go to the people who deserve, and the whole mechanism should be on the basis that the people of this country must get it.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to delete Section 38. It is not needed at all. Why is it needed? Why are you giving the discretionary power right from passing of Orders by the Central Government from time to time? The Act is complete, and the rule-making power is there. Incorporate whatever you like in the Rules but delete Section 38 so that we can support this Bill.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): The Government considers the National Food Security ordinance a historic step, but I believe that this Bill is election motivated because through this Bill, people have been promised nutritious food. However, it appears that the Government has not conducted a serious study of the provisions made under this Bill. As a farmer, I believe that it is the highest duty of an Indian citizen to see that in the actual eventuality, no person of this country goes without food but when we cast a glance at the provisions of this Bill, it is felt whether this country of ours i.e. India is the country of hungry and indigent people because the Government is committed to give the benefit of food security to 50 per cent urban and 75 per cent rural population. This number appears to be incorrect.

Under this ordinance, there is a provision of giving foodgrains to the poor at the subsidized prices i.e. supply of rice at Rs. 3, wheat at Rs.2 and coarse grain at Re 1 and for this subsidy, the Government will give an amount of 1 lakh 24 thousand 724 crore rupees in the year 2013-14. Will this provision prove to be a reality at the time of procurement of the produce of the farmers, who produced it because now the Government is considering to give this subsidy on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) itself? But, today in the market, if the price of the foodgrain is more than MSP at several places, this amount of subsidy of Rs. 1,24,724 crore shall have to be doubled. Is it possible at this time?

Nowadays, it is very difficult to find an agricultural labour in the rural areas. If labour is covered under this Food Security Bill, it will be totally impossible because half of them

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

will be able to spend only Rs. 20-25 per month and in case of diminishing requirement, there will be distrust in the labour work and this risk factor has been overlooked in this Bill.

This Bill makes a promise of nutritional support for the health of women and children. At the moment, no effort has been made to take care shortcomings snags noticed quite recently in Bihar and elsewhere in respect of the mid-day meal in the schools. The most important provision of this Bill is that if the State Government fails to supply or supplies lesser quantity of food grains at the subsidised prices to the beneficiaries of this Bill, they will get a cash subsidy. It suggests that Government may gradually move to dilute the importance of Agriculture Price Commission. In the same way, provision regarding selection of beneficiary is also seems to be disputed. There is a possibility of collusion between staff of the Department of Revenue and the politicians in the matter of selection of beneficiary.

The number of ghost cards present in the Public Distribution System points towards this thing. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad has carried out a study about Public Distribution System and Food Subsidy. This study report suggests about the risk of pushing fiscal deficit. In this study, they found that of Rs 4 spent under Public Distribution System, only Rupee 1 reaches the poor and the needy. While 77 percent of the food grains thus, released have reached the poor. All these things require careful consideration and review of provisions. This Bill is against the interests of farmers. It is not in the interest of poor also. I would strongly urge the Government to be kind enough to withdraw this Food Security Bill immediately.

*[English]*

\*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): AIADMK is not against the Food Security. But we are forced to oppose the bill. We are opposing the Bill in its present form, as it does not provide food entitlement to all. First, I am asking the UPA II Government, What was the dire necessity? What was the urgency to promulgate NFS Ordinance. When the Parliament was slated to be concerned. As our leader stated, the Ordinance is actually a 'Food Insecurity Ordinance'. The Union Government has unilaterally and hastily promulgated the NFS ordinance. Now the bill is being brought to replace it. Though the Bill claims to provide food security to all, unfortunately, contrary to such a claim, there

are several flaws in this Bill which created serious apprehensions to the States like for. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of our revered leader Hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is successfully implementing universal Public Distribution System. Through the system, the State has been able to address the issue of food security for all without exception. I don't want to make a lengthy speech and I have confined myself to the amendments we proposed as per the direction of our leader. All the amendments are intended to safeguard the interest of the people of Tamil Nadu. But in this Bill, there is some exception. Take for example – in chapter II Sec. 3 Sub. Sec. (2) food entitlement is restricted to 70% of the rural population and 50% of urban population. Why such limitation? Is this the way to provide food for all? So we have had our own fear that two reasonable fear that there is a distinct possibility of allotment of food grains now getting substantially reduced to Tamil Nadu. That is why our leader had repeated by requested the Government that a proviso be inserted in the relevant section of this Bill to protect the existing level of allocation of food grains for Tamil Nadu. Under the false notion that the urban dwellers are well of and above the poverty line, the Bill provides a coverage of 50% of the families in urban areas. Those who are living in the urban areas, are as much poor as their counter parts in rural areas. In rural area also the food entitlement is restricted to 75%. What is the fate of others those who are entitled. Though it is stated like that, as per the indication of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned 62.55% of the rural population and 37.79% of the urban population would be covered instead of 75% and 50% as mentioned in the Bill. That is why our leader has suggested some amendments and we have given such amendment to the Section 22 in this regard. So, we urge upon the Government that the present entitlement of food grains to the State of Tamil Nadu not be reduced on the basis of allocation of food grain calculated according to the entitlement to individual families under this Bill. We want legal protection in the Bill itself through on appropriate proviso in the relevant section in Section 22 in particular. Hence there is an absolute need to increase the coverage of both urban and rural with out limitation and to safeguard the present entitlement of food grains to Tamil Nadu. Take Section 23 What the Government says in this Section it is stated that in times of short supply of food grains from Central pool to States, Central Government is giving cash to

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

States to the extent of short supply. This is not a correct solution. I think when there is a shortage of food grains in the Central Pool, how will the State be able to overcome the short supply? When they will procure food grains? What will the States do with the cash disbursed by the Centre? It is food security or cash security. One cannot eat the money to ward off his/her hunger. So, the Centre should take efforts to augment food grain production, by encouraging our farmers or by way of importing food grains when there is need, to meet the requirement of the States for further implementation of the proposed Bill. In this regard, when we have given an amendment, then come to the Schedule –I. In this 3 year period has been fixed. It clearly indicates that the Bill is aimed with an eye on the forthcoming election and not really intended to provide food security to the needy. It exposes the inability of the Government in implementing the food security in the right direction. If the real intention is to provide food for all, the limitation of 3 years should not have been in the schedule. Through this, the UPA-II is paying 'Lip service' only. Last but not the least, in Section 10 it is stated that State Government may identify the eligible households within 180 days. As we are aware, the Central Government has taken up the socio-economic caste Census in 2011, which should form the data base for an identification of households. That process has not been completed. The data is yet to be shared with the States. While so, the requirement of finishing the identification of eligible households in 6 months is meaningless and the 1<sup>st</sup> proviso to Section 10(1) may be deleted. The Bill is hailed as the brainchild of UPA Chair person, but it is 'Half baked' and half hearted. Our leader is doing better than what the Bill has proposed to do. So, the design of food security for the country needs to be reconsidered to ensure the concerns of the Tamil Nadu are addressed through the inclusion of the appropriate amendments in the Bill as suggested by my Leader. Then only States interest will be protected and allotment of food grains remains unaltered. In this Bill provision is made to allot 21.88 lakh metric tonnes of rice annually at Rs.3 per lakh but remaining 14.90 lakh metric tonnes would be given at a rate fixed by the Central Government. This is not acceptable. The entire 36.78 lakh metric tonnes of rice should be supplied at the rate of Rs. 3 per 1 lakh. If the act is implemented it would impose a burden of additional sum of Rs. 7000 crore on the State. So, Centre has to compensate the amount. I once again reiterate that as my revered leader, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi felt that this Bill, in the present

for, is against the people of Tamil Nadu. So, I request the Government to address the concerns expressed by my leader.

\*SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I have some reservations and doubts in supporting this Bill. In my opinion, they are genuine. I hope the Government will find remedial measures to these problems.

We know that maximum hunger deaths take place in India and malnutrition is the highest. In the past, we have seen parents selling their children for making both ends meet. Making subsidized food available to 66 per cent, I am afraid, will lead to corruption in distribution. There are many shortcomings in the Bill. We do come across a large number of people who suffer malnutrition in their childhood. Malnutrition in childhood has increased the mortality rate; and stunted growth. We are facing this problem for generations without any solution because food was not available for distribution. I hope with the availability of food the present generation of children will not suffer from malnutrition.

I would like to point out that instead of revamping the Public Distribution System and providing food grains to the BPL families, the Government wants to spend huge money for supply of heavily subsidized food grains in the name of food security. Subsidy will be incurred even for those who are simply not eligible for the same. I want to know how reliable are figures of wheat stocks with the Food Corporation of India. Yesterday, I have read in the newspaper that FCI is borrowing about Rs.20,000 crores from banks for purchasing wheat from farmers. What a sad story!

In the past so many investigations reports have been submitted on inept and unscientific storage of wheat by the FCI. Huge stocks have been reportedly lying rotten in FCI warehouses and practically no remedial measures have been implemented. It is really very unfortunate.

Drastic steps are required to first modernize warehousing infrastructure of the FCI and then to implement right policies for use of wheat and rice stocks with FCI and for protecting the interests of consumers. Instead of revamping FCI's operations and eliminating corruption and inefficiencies therein, the UPA Government is cleverly diverting the attention of the 'aam aadmi' from scams after scams to the food subsidy debate.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The growth rate of important crops is coming down. It will be difficult for the Government to implement food security Bill in subsequent years. You are not attracting young population to farming. Farming has to be technologically upgraded.

Here, I would like to point out the doubts raised by the Agriculture Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar. He said it will be a huge fiscal cost. But his objection was temporary because it would not count much in the passing of the Bill; and it is a pet project of the UPA Chairperson. The additional burden of the Food Security Legislation is estimated to be Rs.27,663 crores per year. It will increase the Government's total food subsidy Bill to Rs.95,000 crores per year. The Government already spends Rs.40,000 crores every year on the MGNREGA. The Government is struggling to contain the fiscal deficit. India's current account deficit is estimated to be almost 4 per cent of the GDP. A combination of large deficit with low capital inflows could make emergency imports difficult. We can not afford it. This will create an entitlement that will only put pressure on the fiscal side but also put pressure on the external account. There are better ways of providing food to the people than through the leaky PDS. The Government should have invested in R&D in agriculture and infrastructure thus raising farm output, reducing waste, and enabling the poor farmers to feed themselves. In order to meet its demands for the Bill, the Government will have to procure at least 10 per cent food grains than it does. This will mean 40 to 50 per cent market share. This will create havoc on the open market. Consequently prices will go up. Where will the Government store the additional grains it procures? We all know that even at current procurement levels, wheat rots every year. But Government should not compulsorily levy agricultural producers.

The Government is bringing forward this Bill with 2014 elections in mind. However, with scams after scams, this will not cut much ice with the people who are intelligent enough and fed up with the present regime.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to make my observations on behalf of the DMK Party and my Party leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi.

Sir, at the outset, with all the might at my command, I would reiterate that my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi is second to none to uphold the rights of the State whatsoever.

Sir, initially, after the introduction of the Food Security Bill my leader was having some apprehensions and reservations. So, on the 19<sup>th</sup> I met the hon. Food Minister, we have discussed and he clarified it. He has also promised that he would bring suitable official amendments shortly. On the 21<sup>st</sup> of August, he has brought certain amendments. Even with those, we are not satisfied, and we wanted to have some clarifications on those amendments which the Minister has brought.

On that account, on 21<sup>st</sup> itself, I had written a letter to Prof. Thomas, the contents of which read as follows:

"Dear Sir

**Sub: Food Security Bill – 2013, Reg**

I would like to recall our discussion held on the 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 pertaining to the apprehensions raised by my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi on some of the Sections of the Food Security Bill, 2013.

During the discussions, you had agreed to protect the off-take of food grains (three years average) and the current price of food grains specific to the APL.

Further, if necessary, you had also agreed to bring official amendments subject to the Cabinet approval.

But in one of the amendments pertaining to the issues of rice, giving guarantee to the average take of various States, you have mentioned that Tamil Nadu will get 36.78 million tonnes of food grains. But you have also mentioned that the "Prices as may be determined by the Central Government and the State shall be allocated food grains as is specified in the Schedule IV". But the Bill does not mention the issue price of APL at Rs. 8.30 per kilo."

On that account, I had further written, which reads as follows:

"Now, am I to construe as though the State of Tamil Nadu and other States would be drawing the APL food grains, over and above, the quantity assured in priority sector, as per the issue prices fixed by the Government of India from time to time?"

I had asked it with a question mark. Then, I further wrote:

"Kindly clarify whether you have agreed to abide by the price of APL rice at Rs. 8.30 per kilo as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned?..."

This is what I had written to the hon. Food Minister.

In reply to my letter, the hon. Food Minister, immediately on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2013 had clarified by saying:

"As regards the issue price of additional allocation to be made to the State Governments, over and above their entitlements, under the Bill, my Ministry has sent a proposal to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, for fixing this price at the current APL price, that is, Rs. 6.10 per kilo for wheat and Rs. 8.30 per kilo for rice. A decision in this matter will be taken shortly. "

So, it seems, the matter has been taken up by the CCEA; and the hon. Food Minister was kind enough to express his consent in this august House. For having done so, I would profoundly thank the hon. Minister Prof. K.V. Thomas.

Sir, on the issue of quantity of food grains to Tamil Nadu, it had been categorically assured that Tamil Nadu will get 36.78 million tonnes of food grains; and the price per kilo for APL, Rs. 8.30 per kilo had also been assured.

But, Sir, Section 23 of the Bill says that whenever there is a shortage, if the quantity is not available with the Government of India, we will provide fund. For that matter, the concerned States will have to go for import of rice, according to the needs of the particular State.

Sir, in this regard, my request to the hon. Minister is, kindly do not allow this. Do not drive the States to an extent of wandering over the world to get the required quantity by way of import at a higher price. Then, the entire aims and objects of this Bill will be flouted by you, yourself. So, I do not think that the Government of India would make this as a pre-condition. I do not think that there is any necessity of doing so. As the hon. Minister has already pointed out the production is 250 million tonnes; and the required off-take would be around only 62 million tonnes for 82 million people. Out of 250 million tonnes of production, only 30 per cent is procured. The FCI procures only 30

per cent; and the balance is being exported. So, I do not think that there would be any chance of short supply to the States. But why should they guess like that?

At the time of eventuality and if there is any scarcity, is it not necessary for the Government of India to come and give a helping hand to the States? Why should we do that? Why should we enter into the shoes of the State Government? Public distribution is not under your domain. Public distribution is the State's right. The State will do that. At the same time, you are kind enough to come and step into the shoes of the State Government and you are providing as much as quantity in the first instance. I think it may be a pilot scheme, for instance. Otherwise, you would not fix 62.55 per cent to Tamil Nadu, that is, for the rural people and 37.79 per cent for the purpose of providing rice to the urban people. But your intention is to give 75 per cent to the rural people and 50 per cent to the urban people. Why should you reduce it? It is because of constraint. What is that constraint? The Planning Commission, NSSO data—all these things came into the heads of the Food Minister and the Government. So, the Government has bungled. I am sorry to say because nobody likes the statistics of the Planning Commission as far as poverty is concerned. The entire House will definitely go against their data. According to these data only, the Ministry has come forward to do it.

Now, coming to the Bill I would only say, Subramanya Bharathi, the great poet, who, aroused the freedom struggle movement, sang in Tamil:

*"Thani oruvanukku unavu illai enil, intha jagathinai azhithiduvom."*

He said, "If anybody is starving for food, we will ruin the universe."

The couplet raised by Saint Thiruvalluvar, a Tamil poet, said:

*"Iraanthum uyir valthalvendi paranthu keduka ivvulaka lyatriyan."*

If anyone has to beg for food for the survival, let the Creator be perished." This is what the great Saint Thiruvalluvar has said. If both the Saint and the Poet were alive, definitely they will appreciate the prospective and proactive proposal of hon. Madam Sonia Ji and her Government.

Sir, Nelson Mandela, for whom I have got lot of respect, who has survived in jail for the freedom struggle of South Africa for more than 30 years, mentioned once. "The political freedom, which you have talked about, should go side by side with freedom from hunger, want and sufferings." He mentioned about the cruel poverty. Not only that, the tall and towering young personality, our former Prime Minister said, "The human factor is supreme value in development."

Our mentor Dr. C.N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had introduced one measure per one rupee at that time in 1967. When Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, my leader, had served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he had issued one kilo per one rupee. That was the novel idea at that point of time. Afterwards, he also offered five eggs to add nutrition to the school children.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have celebrated 67<sup>th</sup> Independence Day. We are proud of this. But at the same time, we keep our head held in shame because of poverty. We have failed to address the poverty. We have failed to address the wants. We have failed to address the sufferings.

Let us compare with the BRICS countries. What is the Hunger Index of 2012 as far as BRICS countries are concerned? In BRICS, Brazil is less than five.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baalu, your time is over. You please try to conclude it.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: No, Sir, it is not correct. Please consider my request. I have not yet started. This is not correct on your part. When you sit there as a Chairman, it is not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for 12 minutes.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: My dear, Chairman, I know my limitations. I am not doing any fun and frolic in Parliament. I am doing justice to my people. When I want to talk about Hunger Index, you are not allowing me. It is very strange.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is not so. You continue to speak but conclude it soon.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Chairman, Sir, Brazil is at less than five. You will be very much interested. It is for you. Russia is below five, China is at 5.1, South Africa is 5.8 and India is at 22.9.

The august House should know as to how India is ranking. It is at 23<sup>rd</sup> position as far as 120 countries are

concerned. What is the reason for this saddest hunger index? What is the reason for undernourishment, child underweight under the age of 5 years, child mortality and infant mortality?

Once again, I compare the BRICS countries in terms of undernourishment in 2008. Brazil is at 6 per cent; Russia at one per cent; China 10 per cent; South Africa three per cent and India at 19 per cent.

As per the 2010 index, as far as underweight of child under age 5 is concerned, Brazil is at 2.2; Russia is at 0.7, China is at 3.4, South Africa is at 8.7 per cent and India 43.5 per cent. It is quite alarming.

Sir, what you have promised in Rome in 1996 in the World Food Security Summit. The countries from all over the world decided:

"We hereby decide that all the countries should end 50 per cent of the poverty of today."

It has not happened. They did not fix the time at that time. But, in the Global Sustainable Development submit of the UNO, they have decided that by the year 2015 each and every country should reduce the poverty by halve of the present population. That is what the 189 countries have decided at as the Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Poverty reduction is the MDG goal. Out of eight MDG Goals, this is one among them, Malnourishment.

In terms of infant mortality rate under age of 5, what is the figure of Brazil as far as MDG is concerned? Brazil has to reduce the infant mortality rate upto 19 person/1000. But it has already reduced it to 16 /1000. Russia has to reduce it upto 9/1000. Their mortality rate is 12/1000. China has to reduce it upto 16/1000. They have already reduced to 15/1000. India has the target of reducing the mortality rate by 38/1000. But at present we are at 61 persons/1000. It is the mortality rate of child per 1000 under 5 years in India. That is due to malnutrition and lack of adequate nutrient food. South Africa mortality rate for under 5 is 47/1000 against 21/1000 of MDG.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Baalu, you please conclude your speech.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Within five minutes I will conclude it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This should be your last and concluding point. Within two minutes you should finish your

speech. In this scenario, how are you going to fulfil MDG before 2015?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Yes, Sir. I will conclude in five minutes.

Sir, what was the increase in GDP of India during the forty years from 1950 to 1990? It was only three per cent to four per cent. At that time, Prof. Rajakrishna said that it was Hindu rate of development as slow as snail's speed. So, poverty could not be eradicated. No food security was available at that time. For eradication of poverty, food security should be in place. That is why, in 1990, Dr. Manmohan Singh made the policy of globalisation. After adopting that policy in 1990, GDP growth went up to nine per cent. Even then, what happened? Poverty prevailed and there was no food security. Malnutrition prevailed between 25 to 30 per cent. Even now it prevails.

The UPA-I Government in 2004 introduced massive schemes. They enacted MGNREGA to provide 48 million jobs. They started National Rural Health Mission and also Bharat Nirman providing Rs. 1,74,000 crore to provide irrigation, roads, electricity, housing, drinking water etc. for the purpose of increasing human development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baalu, it was because the Left Parties extended external support to UPA-I Government.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Finally, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*

It is an observation made by the Chair. It is good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an observation.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, the Government of India enacted RTI Act, which just now, Madam also mentioned. In the RTI Act, there is no discrimination and anybody can go and get information. They enacted MGNREGA to increase human development and anybody can get job under it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Baalu, please take your seat now. I will call the next speaker.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: They have initiated NRHM under which also there is no discrimination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Baalu, please take your seat. You have taken enough time. Shri A. Sampath.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Now, while providing right to food, why is there a disparity between the poor and the poor? This should be stopped.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I have called Shri Sampath.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, I would take only two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please take your seat. You have spoken for 20 minutes, Shri Baalu.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, please allow me to speak for two or three minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken enough time. You please take your seat now.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, I want to quote Kamraj. When he was alive, he was instrumental in bringing prelude to the PDS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

\*SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Kachchh): It is a good thing that the Central Government is thinking of providing food security to the millions of poor people of India. But I want to ask the Government that still the number of people who are truly poor is not properly identified and many people who should be real beneficiaries are still not having any BPL card either. In many States rich and middleclass people have BPL cards just be beneficiaries of Government land and subsidies provided by the Central Government. So, in my view a proper survey of true poor people should be done and then the bill does not state the amount of money's load that will come on the states share. So, I think first the Government should think of a proper distribution of PDS because in many places and States the PDS system is not in proper order and many times the beneficiaries don't get the proper benefit. Even after having mid-day meals and Aanganwadi the small children of India die of poor conditions of food and hygiene. So, before implementing I suggest that a proper format of the bill with proper suggested amendments should be carried out as we have time to implement it properly.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): First of all, I would like to congratulate UPA Government for important achievements made by them during the last five years, they are unprecedented. It is during the tenure of UPA-2 that *[English]* Women Safety Bill, Energy Sector Growth, Ayodhya Landmark Judgement, Lokpal Bill, Sports Bill,

\* Speech was laid on the Table

Freedom to Media Awareness against Crime & Corruption and Supreme Court Ruling against convicted politicians [*Translation*] were presented and now this Food Security Bill has been brought to ensure two square meals to the poor people.

I would like to mention here as to why it is essential to bring Food Security Bill. Some 21 crores and seven lakh citizens of this country do not get food to fill their belly. 18 percent of the population of our country suffer from malnutrition. This Bill is also most essential for fighting malnutrition and ensuring good health for all the citizens. We stand at 67th place in Global Hunger Index. Today, we have attained self sufficiency in the matter of Food grains as a result of green revolution and are exporting food grains to many countries. In such a situation, it is imperative that we improve our position in Global Hunger Index and thus add to the honour of the country. We have 44 percent such children in our country (up 5 years of age) whose weight is below normal. In order to make the future of the country bright, it is imperative that their weight should be according to norms i.e. as per their age. In the absence of nutritious food 7 percent of the children fail to attain 5 years of age. The Food Security Bill is necessary for saving the children.

Our former Prime Minister had visualised that nobody in the country should face hunger. It is in this background that Food Security Bill has been brought by the UPA Government. It will require Rupees 1 lakh 24 thousand Seven hundred twenty four crores to implement this Bill. After the passage of the Bill, 81 crore people stand to benefit from it while it will benefit 67.1 percent of population.

Under the Food Security Bill 05 kg fair price food grains will be available per head, per month for which 612 tons of food grains will be required. Seventy percent of the rural and 50 percent of the urban poor stand to directly benefit from it.

The provision that states that in the event the State is not able to give food grains, in that case they will have to pay Food Security allowance the quantum of which will be determined by the Centre, makes it more appropriate. Each expectant woman will get Rs. 6000 children of the age between 6 to 14 years will be provided food. The identity of the people will be from the Aadhar card they carry. Central Government will issue 35 kg of fair price foodgrains each to the poor families carrying Antyodaya Cards.

This Bill again becomes significant as such of the districts will have a Call Centre and a Helpline to monitor the implementation. Then vigilance committees will also be formed with a view to avoid corruption to enter into this. States will identify the poor. Under this system rice will be available at Rs. 3/- a Kilo, wheat at Rs. 2/- a Kilo and maize and millet at Rs. 1/- a Kilo at the rate of 5 kg of each food grains per month, per head.

In addition to this, I have some thoughts which I want to put before the House. I wish to explain that in some of the states like Uttarakhand, BPL families having 5 members are being given 35 kg foodgrains even now while charging for rice at the rate of Rs. 3/- per kg and wheat at the rate Rs. 2/- per kg. In this situation, foodgrains are being given at the rate of 7 kg per head, per month. After Food Security Bill's implementation, it will be reduced to only 25 Kilograms for 5 people. This needs to be looked into followed by necessary amendments.

In Uttarakhand, what will be the source of replenishment of supplies of foodgrains to ensure proportionate distribution of foodgrains in case of ration card holders under the Antyodaya Scheme having more than seven members in the family? Whether this supply will be made from the stores meant for Public Distribution System of the Government of India at the Central issue price or the financial burden caused by it will be borne by the State Government concerned.

I represent the State of Uttarakhand which is faced with difficult Geographical conditions. The State has gone through an intense natural calamity recently in which it suffered heavy loss of life and property. Several National Highways, connecting roads and bridges were washed away during this calamity while the villages have been left without approach roads. Routes meant for mule have also been damaged and have not been reconstructed yet. In this situation, I would like to ask as to whether the Central Government will bear the cartage for the foodgrains to be delivered at the remotest villages under the food security. It has come to the notice that earlier also the fair price shops owners used to weigh less quantity of ration due to extra charges for cartage of foodgrains delivered there and the people did get less ration. I request the Government that it should prepare a special work plan and special economic package for providing full benefit of Food Security Bill to the villages in the remote areas of hilly States.



Here, I would like to say one more thing that the Government has linked this important scheme to 'Aadhar Card' but upto now all have not got 'Aadhar Card'. How they will get benefit of this scheme? The Govt. should expendite the work of 'Aadhar Card' and deliver these to each household.

I support the Food Security Bill and heartily congratulate the Chairperson of UPA Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and youth leader Shri Rahul Gandhi, who have initiated a scheme for ensuring two square meal for the poor people of the country. I would conclude by saying that:

"Mere watan ki baharein jawan hone do,  
Mahan hai mera Bharat, mahan hone do  
Kishi ko seench rahe ho aur kisi pe pani band,  
Tamam kheton ki faslein saman hone do,  
Gubar dil se, khayalon se gard door karo.  
Nai zameen, naya a asman hone do,  
Subhash, Gandhi, Jawahar ki rooh bhi yahi kehti hai,  
Tamam desh ko ek khandan hone do.

[English]

\*SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I beg to lay written speech on "Food Security Bill – 2013". The National Food Security Bill 2013 aims at providing food to 75% of the rural people and 50% of the urban people. But the way the Bill is put forward, it really will serve no such purpose. In fact, it is a travesty of food security. Not only does it continue the flawed system of targeting in the APL and BPL sections, through under a new nomenclature of priorities and general sections, the latest version likes rights and entitlements of general sections to so-called reforms in the PDS. These reforms which have now been brought in as a separate chapter in Bill includes highly contested policy measures such as cash transfers instead of food grains, food coupons and even the use of "aadhar".

I strongly object to these new provisions which will reduce the entire Bill into a platform to push through non-liberal reforms with legal sanctions which are against the interests of the people and which will lead to further exclusion. In a blatant violation of federal reforms, the Central Government reserves the right to notify the date of

PDS reforms which will be mandatory for all the State Governments.

Equally violative of the federal structure, which under provisions of the Bill, the Central Government alone can decide the percentage of people below BPL, the State Government will have to pay a substantial share of the funds required for other schemes included in the Bill without any indication of what the Centre-State ratio of expenditure will be.

It appears that the Central Government wants to utilize the widespread demand for a strong Food Security Bill to push through narrow agendas of those agri-business and corporates who want dismantling of the PDS and a transacted Food Security Bills.

The Bill will provide legal sanction to the very policies which had led to the present situation of widespread hunger and malnutrition. Some of the issues in the Bill are (i) Narrow targeting, categorizations and definitions; (ii) conditional entitlements; (iii) extreme centralization and violation of States' rights; (iv) expenditure and cost-sharing which experience has shown that targeting polices for food security are counter productive, the present Bill adds new categories of targeting. Indeed the Bill is a classic example of the absurd levels to which policies of targeting can reach and the extent of social cruelty embedded in a targeted framework.

In a country like ours where there are highest malnourished population in the world, what is required to prevent starvation and hunger is Universal Access to cheap food grains and a basket of essential commodities. The present Bill does the opposite. What is needed is introducing Universal Public Distribution System giving entitlement to food security to the entire population except the tax payees.

Another point of objection to the Bill is the conditionalities telling that in situation of natural calamity or in situation of flood and drought the Government will not liable to act on this Bill. Since large parts of India perennially affected in conditions of floods or droughts or sometimes both, the food security is needed most at that time. But by negating that Government wants to give free hand to blackmarketeers and profiteers. Hence, this provision is nothing but a fraud being perpetrated on the people in the name of Food Security.

The Bill must include the universal right to at least 35 kg. of food grains at two rupees a kilo.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. Sampath.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

Anyway, my preceding speaker is from Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Shri Sampath has already started.

Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I will start my speech by quoting a Tamil saying "pasi vandhal pathum parandhu pogum".

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not being recorded, Shri Baalu.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sampath has already started his speech. Please take your seat, Shri Baalu. Thank you, Shri Baalu.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I may tell its equivalent in Hindi - *[Translation]* I can't gather courage with empty stomach.

*[English]*

Anyway, Sir, I seek your permission to speak in my sweet mother tongue, Malayalam because the Government of India has declared Malayalam as one of the classical languages. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I am not opposing the Bill in toto.

**17.00 hrs.**

\*SHRI A. SAMPATH: Thank you Chairman. My former speaker is from Tamil Nadu. I will start by quoting a Tamil saying, "pasi vandhal pathum parandhu pogum" means if hunger comes, all the laws fly away. Its equivalent in Hindi is with an empty stomach, the mind does not work.

\*Not recorded.

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

Any way, I have sought your permission to speak in my sweet mother tongue, Malayalam because the Government of India has declared Malayalam as one of the classical languages.

Sir, I am not opposing the Bill in Toto. Sir, with reference to the National Food Security Bill, that is being discussed in this House, I want to make some observations during the 15 minutes time that is allotted to me. I do not want to speak about universal declaration of Human Rights or quote extensively from the Constitution of India.

We have copies of the Indian Constitution with us. We can compare poverty, but we cannot compare hunger. Only those who are hungry will know what hunger means. And we are categorizing hunger now. In our country, the Planning Commission was considered to be the apostles for categorizing people and their hunger.

They would categorise people as above poverty line and those below it. There were so many committees that were constituted for this purpose. Dr. Saxena Commission Report, Prof Tendulkar Commission Report, Dr. Arjun Sen Commission Report and also the National Sample Survey Report.

Sir, these reports contradict each other. And who had constituted these Committees – the Government of India. It is the Central Government who is reluctant to implement these reports. Sir, the government is very much interested to shift the burden on the shoulders of the State Governments.

In 2009, when the LDF Government was in power in Kerala, we had called a conference of all the food ministers of different states. It was a conference in which food ministers from Congress, BJP, DMK and Left Party ruled States participated. All the state ministers had come to some unanimous decisions regarding the food security bill that was in its inceptionary stage then.

**17.01 hrs.**

*(SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair)*

Madam, the ministers of Congress ruled states had also participated in that Conference. I would like to ask the hon. Minister Shri K.V. Thomas, why he is hesitant to include pertinent features of that conference, which were unanimously agreed upon by food ministers from various states and party? Why are you hesitant to look into the unanimous decisions and suggestions taken by such a

Conference? Kindly answer these questions in this august House. Madam, any human being has the right to get food items at reasonable prices. To back this argument you need not go in search of the Constitution. You need not go in search of the religious scriptures and epics. Food is the solution for hunger. When you say 'Food', it doesn't mean foodgrains alone. This Bill, which the hon. Minister, introduced talks about food grains. It means only wheat when it talks about food grains.

How can you solve starvation by giving only food grains to people? By eating rice or wheat or other grains you may fulfill the calorie requirements. But in India, the availability of pulses is diminishing. Why are we turning a blind eye to this fact?

Pulses provide the protein requirements for the people of this country at affordable prices. The World Health Organization says that an average Indian should consume at least 80 grams of pulses per day. I am quoting the figures provided by the Government of India. Madam, in 1957, the average consumption of pulses by an Indian was 60.7 grams, in 1971 it got reduced to 59.2 grams and in 1991 it got further reduced to 41.6 grams. In 2001, the pulse consumption became a mere 30.0 grams and in 2009, when the UPA Government came to power there was no increase to this figure.

What does this indicate Madam? We get the Economic Survey Report, before the budget is introduced in this House, every year. I am only quoting from that Survey Report. From the Economic Survey Report 2012-13, you take statistical appendix; and go to annexure 16-17. What is happening here? The production of wheat has increased, but that of rice has not increased. The production of coarse grains and pulses has not increased.

When we talk of food security, why are we silent about the edible oils used in cooking? In many parts of the Bill, you are only mentioning about food grains. Without ensuring cooking oil and pulses, how can you ensure a healthy life for the masses? The Minister should kindly answer my question. Minister, Sir, as I am speaking in Malayalam, we can directly communicate to each other. You are a fine cook yourself. Madam, our hon. Minister cooks very well. But he will not let others eat. He cooks for his own consumption.

But, crores of people in this country are not able to cook their food. They do not have facilities for it. Therefore, they cannot even eat food. Madam, my senior and learned

colleagues of this august House, have described about the 67th Anniversary of our Independence. Madam, in the first week of August, even in the streets of Delhi; when we travel by car or travel on foot; even the ministers can see children selling plastic tri colour flags by the roadside. More than any patriotic feelings, they do it to fill their hungry stomachs.

In June, 2009, the then President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devi Patil ji, told the Joint Session of the Parliament that Food Security Bill will be introduced to wipe out hunger from this country. Four years have passed since then. Who is responsible for this delay? Madam, it has become a habit of the Professors and Teachers to wait until the examinations are around the corner. When exam dates are near, they take extra classes to convince students that they have finished the prescribed portions for study. Similarly, now elections are around the corner. 16th Lok Sabha elections may come in some three or four months time.

That is why the Bill is being introduced now. So, there are voices of dissent regarding certain aspects of the Bill. I present before the House, some provisions that needs to be added to the Bill. Madam, don't shut the doors on the faces of those, who are coming to your house and knocking at the door, asking for food. Here government is avoiding some of our citizens. But the government is sermonizing to them, "you have a right to food". Yet, food items are not made available to them. Why are you demarcating people as those below poverty line and those above poverty line? Now, you further divide them as rural poor and urban poor. Rural population who have a right to food security and urban poor who have similar right. Kindly extend the right to all, make it a universal right. We need a universal public distribution system.

Secondly, I am going to move some amendments. I am not reading them, to save the time of the House. Madam, sugar, edible oil, cooking oil, pulses should also be included under the purview of the Bill. Thirdly, at least seven kg food grains and 35 Kg food grains per household should be made mandatory. Whichever of the two is more, should be made available.

There is a mention of making available rice for rupees three. Tamil Nadu has set a role model before us. Earlier, Shri Baalu, Sir mentioned it. Thambi Durai, Sir, has also mention it. Kerala has shown a good model. We come from a State which has a statutory ration system. We have over

eighty lakhs of laminated ration cards bearing photographs. If this Bill is passed as it is, can the Union Food Minister satisfy the Chief Minister of Kerala or who is from his own party or even the good Minister of our state?

The situation is that if everything goes on well, it is because of my merit and it's my credit, if something goes wrong it is because of you. It is your (state's) fault. Here, you are shifting the burden on the heads of the state governments. The Central Government should do what they are expected to do.

Does anyone know, how many centralized schemes we have now. There are over a hundred centrally sponsored schemes. Some have suffered a break down mid way. Some are awaiting a re-vamp. Some schemes are there which can never be implemented.

So many states are distancing themselves from various schemes. They refuse to take the burden.

Madam, the Food Corporation of India is the lone agency which takes care of the storage, procurement, transportation and distribution of food grains.

Activities of Food Corporation of India should be subjected to investigation from top to bottom. Can the Minister say with conviction that corruption is not rampant in FCI?

In FCI, same job does not guarantee same wages. It is not equal pay for equal work. Some are departmentalized labourers, who are at par with employees. Some are under direct payment system. Others are *hamali* workers. Though Supreme Court has termed that it as unconstitutional, Contract Labour System is continuing in FCI.

The Report of the Controller and Auditor General regarding the FCI godowns have come. Food grains are rotting in FCI godowns. Required labourers are not being employed. There is no scarcity of officials.

As per the Comptroller & Auditor General's Report in 2005, April 1<sup>st</sup> the storage capacity of FCI owned godowns was 12.91 million metric tons. On 2013, April 1<sup>st</sup>, the storage capacity reached only 13 million metric tons.

Madam, but the storage capacity of godowns on rent has increased from 10.46 million metric tons to 20.49 million metric ton. It means, FCI's own godowns and warehouses are being mortgaged to private companies. How can you strengthen the public distribution system without first strengthening the FCI godowns?

Madam, we were all listening carefully to the speech made by the Congress President while participating in the discussion on the Bill. We may also be remembering what someone said years ago. "I am young. I too have a dream."

Today, you are giving the people of this country, a right to dream about food. I want to add that the food minister should not end up becoming a mere dream merchant.

Madam, the amendments are all given with good intentions. My submission is that none of these amendments should go unaccepted.

In fact, if this Bill is passed without further amendments it would privatize the whole of our food sector. In this country we have privatized natural gas, retail sales, petrol, bank and insurance sectors. Now we are going to privatize the food sector.

When we are discussing the Food Bill in Parliament, what is the relevance of advertising the Bill by spending crores of rupees? Is it proper to give these type of advertisements, while the august House is having its sitting? Madam, I am not against giving advertisements. But the supremacy and rights of the Parliament should not be questioned and compromised.

Madam, the amendments that I suggest are not the concepts of my own party, the CPI (M). Even the UPA allies would agree in principle to my amendments. Even those in the treasury benches would agree in principle to the amendments I suggested. My only request is that these amendments should be accepted and all the shortcomings of this Bill may be done away with.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, UP): Hon'ble Speaker, a new dawn has ushered in the form of Food Security Bill in the country. This ambitious scheme for the benefit of 75 per cent people of rural area and 50 per cent population of urban area will benefit to the people living below poverty line in the country and the middle income group will also be benefitted by this.

Many apprehensions have been expressed with regard to Food Security Bill. Most of these are baseless and the apprehensions which may prove true in future can be made beneficial for the people by making amendments in the Bill. In the last 63 years, we have made 116 amendments to the

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

Constitution which was adopted in 1950 by using our wisdom. In this situation, even after passing of Food Security Bill there will be all scopes for improvement in that. We all know that to win you have to begin. We should support this step with full confidence, which has been taken for providing food security to the poor and general people, so that we may be able to achieve our target in future.

The basic infrastructure for food security that is construction of godown will definitely help to boost the economy. The farming community of the country will be the last resort to achieve the aims of food security. The apprehension that this Bill will harm the interests of farmers is totally baseless. There may be Government of any party but this scheme to benefit 67 per cent people of country through this Bill will not able to neglect the farmers who are backbone to our people. The people who raised the point that instead of a need of giving 14 kilogram foodgrains, as has been said by ICMR, only 5 kilogram is being provided had also been in power. Those who could not do anything are today raising this point of difference on the quantity in the scheme which has started for two thirds population of the country and they are against providing food security to them.

After passing of this Bill, 96 lakh metric tonnes will be available in my own State which is only one lakh tonne at present. The common man of the State will be benefitted and the country will march forward on the path of progress. With full faith, I support this Bill.

\*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I support this Bill, but I am very sad that even after 66 years of independence we have not been able to provide food to the poor people of this country. The farmers of our country produce huge quantity of foodgrains by their hard work. They produce so much foodgrains that the people of the whole country can get enough food. Our farm labourers and hard working poor people contribute hugely in it but they sleep empty stomach.

The children and women of our country are malnourished. The main reason for this is the failure of our Governments.

I am of the view that the intention behind bringing this Bill is not providing foodgrains, but to keep an eye on the vote bank in the next Lok Sabha elections and it is a futile exercise to win elections. After the decision of cabinet, the

Government and its senior Ministers have announced it as a 'game changer'.

I request the Government that this is an important subject related to the hunger of poor people and to provide nutrition to our important strata of malnourished people. I request that the Government should rise above politics and be serious about the poor people of the country.

A few months back when lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains were rotting in the godowns, the Supreme Court has asked the Government to distribute that foodgrains to the poor people. Had this Government been sensitive towards the poor, it would have done so. But I am pained to say that the Government allowed it to rot, but did not distribute it amongst the poor. The Government intention is only to win the elections. Then, how it is going to implement it. I am giving some suggestions. I request the Government to take notice of them.

1. India is a Federal structure, where functions of the Central Government and the State Government are divided. Food guarantee is the duty of State Governments. But I am constrained to say that the UPA Government consulted only the Chief Ministers of Congress ruled States, but the Chief Ministers of other States especially, BJP ruled States, were not consulted. The Chief Minister of Gujarat also wrote a letter to the Prime Minister in this regard. If the Government wants to move forward, it will have to take along everybody.
2. Under this Bill, 136.49 lakh people of Gujarat, who are above the poverty line will be deprived of it. Till today, about 27 lakh families used to get foodgrains, but as a result of the provisions of this Bill, 27 lakh families shall be out of its ambit. In this way, food of 136.49 lakh people would be snatched away. Thus, 23 per cent people of Gujarat won't get the benefits of Targeted PDS.
3. There will be a cut in the availability of foodgrains to BPL families. A BPL cardholder is provided 35 kg of foodgrains per month. But, here BPL category has been ignored. It is the responsibility of the State Government to count five members of a family, who will get 25kg of foodgrains. But, here in Gujarat, 35 kg of foodgrains were distributed to each family.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

4. This Act will also adversely affect the 'Mid-Day Meal Scheme'. Under Mid-Day Meal Scheme, children between 12 to 14 years are given food in Mid-Day as under.

150 gms foodgrains,

30 gms pulses,

75 gms vegetables,

If vegetables are left out, 180 gms of foodgrains are to be distributed.

But, under this Act, a family would get 5 kg of foodgrains every month, which comes to 165 gms. per day.

Under the yardsticks of mid-day meal, 180 gms of foodgrains was to be provided. Whereas this Act provides for only 165 gms which is insufficient and will result in malnutrition.

5. As a result of this Act, the financial burden on BPL families would increase. Prior to this Act, they were being distributed 35 kg every month.

*Expenses prior to Act (35 kgs)*

Food grains	Kg	Rate (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
Wheat	13	2.00	26.00
Rice	3	3.00	9.00
Wheat	16	7.50	120.00
Rice	3	7.00	176.00

*Expenditure after the Act (25 kgs)  
10 kg in open market*

Food grains	Kg	Rate (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
Wheat	19	2.00	38.00
Rice	6	3.00	18.00
Wheat	5	19.50	95.00
Rice	5	22.00	110.00
Total			261.00

There will be an additional monthly expenditure of Rs.85.

6. Under this Act, the responsibility of determining the criteria of families eligible for food lies on the State Governments.

I feel that the Central Government should evaluate this. There should be uniformity throughout the country, but there would be different standards for every State. The Central Government has not identified the right beneficiaries prior to bringing this Act.

7. Under this Act, if the consignment of foodgrains falls short, in such cases there is mention of Standard Norms. I demand that if you give right to food security, then you should make sufficient arrangement of foodgrains.

8. The most important thing about this Act is that it is known under Food Security Bill, 2013. There is no provision of 'Nourishment' security under this Act.

Malnutrition is not going to be removed only by distribution of money and foodgrains. There should be provision of nutrition and also measures to remove malnutrition under this Act.

Food security can't be achieved only by keeping an eye on victory at elections. Government's will power and right steps are needed for this.

[English]

\*SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): I fully support the National Security Bill as this is the long pending, long awaited and most needed bill. This bill is sure to fulfill the most basic need of any human being for survival. This is a fact, and I hope nobody will disagree with this thing that still a large section of our society is very poor and they are not in position to secure even food for them and for their family, reason may be different. India is a big country and it is varied geographically and socially as well. Still there is major difference in the development between rural and urban areas. No doubt India has achieved a high growth rate in last decade or so, but this development is confined to major cities and development centres, and the growth even further the division of India and Bharat, the rural and the most needed people are still staring towards these Centre and it differ on profession as well, as still large section of our society depend of agriculture and agriculture, in most of our country is dependent on monsoon. The agriculture is still vulnerable and is affected many natural happening such flood, storm, drought, etc. Not only the farmers get hit when agriculture products are affected, the other landless laborers' who work in agriculture sector are most affected.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

This bill at least ensures food for them, so with all criticism by the affluent, I as a common man support this bill. This bill does include every marginalized section that include small children, women, etc. As this contain the following provision for the safeguards of the Aam Admi.

The Ordinance seeks "to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto".

The Central Government is to determine the state-wise coverage of the PDS, in terms of proportion of the rural/urban population. Then numbers of eligible persons will be calculated from Census population figures. The identification of eligible households is left to state governments, subject to the scheme's guidelines for Antyodaya, and subject to guidelines to be "specified" by the state government for eligible households. The lists of eligible households are to be placed in the public domain and "displayed prominently" by state governments.

Mandatory transparency provisions include: (1) placing all PDS-related records in the public domain and keeping them open for inspection to the public; (2) conducting periodic social audits of the PDS and other welfare schemes; (3) using information and communication technology (including end-to-end computerization of the PDS) "to ensure transparent recording of transaction at all levels"; (4) setting up vigilance committees at state, district, block and fair price shop levels to supervise all schemes under the Act.

The main obligation of the Central Government is to provide food grains (or, failing that, funds) to state governments, at prices specified in Schedule I, to implement the main entitlements. It also has to "provide assistance" to state governments to meet local distribution costs, but on its own terms ("as may be prescribed"). The Central Government has wide-ranging powers to make Rules.

The main obligation of state governments is to implement the relevant schemes, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government. State governments also have wide-ranging powers to make Rules. They are free to extend benefits and entitlements beyond what is prescribed in the Ordinance, from their own resources.

Local Authorities and Panchayati Raj Institutions are responsible for proper implementation of the Act in their respective areas, and may be given additional responsibilities by notification.

The aim of the National Food Security Ordinance is to ensure that no one goes hungry and that everyone is well nourished. The Ordinance is based on a lifecycle approach that attempts to ensure adequate nutrition for every age group. The entitlements of persons in different age groups are as follows:

1. All children aged between 6 months and 3 years: Nutritious take-home rations from the local Anganwadi.
2. All children in the age group of 3-6 years: Nutritious food from the local Anganwadi, in the form of a daily cooked meal or take-home rations.
3. All children attending government schools up to Class 8: A nutritious, cooked midday meal every day during the school year.
4. All pregnant and lactating women: Nutritious food from the local Anganwadi, in the form of a cooked meal every day or take-home rations.
5. Every eligible household: Cheap food grains from the Public Distribution System – 5 kgs per person per month at Rs 3/kg for rice, Rs 2/kg for wheat and Re 1/kg for millets.
6. Antyodaya households will continue to be entitled to 35 kgs of food grains per month per household at Rs 3/kg for rice and Rs 2/kg for wheat.

Eligible households under the Ordinance refer to any household that does not meet exclusion criteria (such as having a government job) to be specified by the state government. At least two thirds of the population will be included in this category: 75% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas. These percentages will be even higher in the poorer states.

Radical reforms of the PDS will also be undertaken under the Act to ensure that the system works well. No more embezzlement of PDS food grains!

For the purposes of issuing ration cards, the eldest woman in the household (not less than 18 years of age) shall be considered head of the household.

The aim of the Ordinance is to activate the provisions of the National Food Security Bill, to ensure that no one in the country is hungry and that everyone is well nourished.

First of all, priority households will be entitled to cheap food grains from the Public Distribution System: 5 kgs per person per month at Rs 3/kg for rice, Rs 2/kg for wheat and Re 1/kg for millets. This means that half of their food grain needs will be taken care of by government.

Priority households will include 75% of the population in rural areas and 50% in urban areas. The coverage will be even higher in the poorer states. The objective of this wide coverage is to ensure that no poor household is left out.

Children aged 6 months to 3 years: Nutritious take-home rations from the Anganwadi.

Children in the age group of 3-6 years: Nutritious food from the local Anganwadi, in the form of a cooked meal every day or take-home rations.

Children who are attending school, up to Class 8: A nutritious, cooked midday meal every day during the school year.

Pregnant and lactating women will also be entitled to nutritious food at the local Anganwadi – either a daily cooked meal or nutritious take-home rations. In addition, pregnant women are entitled to maternity benefits of at least Rs. 1,000 per month for a period of six months.

The Ordinance also includes provisions for radical reform of the PDS, to ensure that it works well and without corruption. No more embezzlement of PDS food grains.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I stand here today to participate in a Bill which is being termed as a very historic moment. When we talk about hunger and poverty, eloquence has no limits, be it from this side or from that side. But in terms of mitigating hunger and securing food for its citizen, our country has been consistently portraying one of the poorest records and the country's performance in reducing the number of people afflicted by malnutrition and hunger remains pretty dismal even during the much talked about period of rapid economic growth.

India's first national Budget after Independence was only Rs.200 crore. In sixty years, it has grown to Rs.10,00,000 crore. But poverty and starvation continues to thrive as relentlessly as before. We cannot, in any

seriousness say, that the trickle down theory of economic development has put food on the plates of millions of our hungry brethren. Every night around 420 million people go to sleep on an empty stomach. The point is that while our Budget grew 5000 times of its inaugural size, food production grew by a merely 400 per cent over the same period.

The primary question is, should food security legislation take the targeted approach or one aimed at universalization of food security? If food security is considered an integral part of the Fundamental Right to life, how can the targeted approach even be considered? When exclusion and caste, class, gender discrimination have been key to social, political and economic structures, how can any targeted approach address the hunger and food security situation in our country today? We need to understand that the targeted approach excludes the most marginalized from receiving basic entitlements and it is fertile ground for huge corruption in programmes like PDS.

The National Food Security Bill has undergone many avatars. This current version of the NFSB states that 75 per cent of the rural population and 50 per cent in urban areas will be entitled to a monthly quota of five kilogram of grain from the PDS. Currently, each BPL household is entitled to 35 Kg. per month as per central norms. Though many States have reduced this to 25 Kgs. Or even 20 Kg. per BPL household to enable wider coverage, irrespective of the number of household members. The main argument for per capita entitlement is equity so that larger families get their fair share. The per capita approach of five kg per person per month, if implemented, will benefit families with more than seven members. I am quoting a report of the Government. According to National Sample Survey data for 2009-10, only ten per cent of rural families have more than seven members. Whom are you helping? Are you helping the rural poor who have less than seven members in the family and are more than 90 per cent? You are playing jugglery with mathematics! Whom does it help?

Some may say per capita approach prevents cheating by families pretending to be separate households to enhance their entitlements. Further the argument goes, population totals are better defined and better known than household counts and, therefore, better suited for determining State-wise grain allocation. Yet I would say there are very many disadvantages.



Per capita approach is there in Andhra Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu which has a cap. Irrespective of household size, a family cannot get more than 20 kg per month. Three points should be noted and I expect the hon. Minister to throw some light on these. One, per household approach helps ensure that people are clear about their entitlements. Clear and uniform entitlements by themselves have a major impact on creating awareness to ensure that people are not cheated. Think of the adivasi families who live in the Malkangiri District! Think of an adivasi family which lives in the Mayurbhanj District of Odisha! If the per capita approach entitlement will vary across households, people may get confused and will not understand why their neighbour is getting more than they do. Worse, this lack of clarity is likely to be exploited by PDS dealers to create confusion and give less to households.

Second, the per capita approach would open the door to hassles and harassment. Adding a name to the ration card when a new member is included into the family will be difficult and it would encourage bribery. Enrolling new members can be a struggle and one can witness this in the southern States.

Third, the transition to a per capita system is likely to be disrupted. Per household approach works reasonably well. Now in Chhattisgarh, in Himachal Pradesh, in Odisha, and to some extent in Rajasthan this is doing very well. Any transition will not only be painful but will also further bring in delay in implementation. We are opposed to this per capita approach. Our Government in Odisha is opposed to this per capita approach.

If equity is the issue, that can be ensured without forcing States to adopt the per capita approach. Considering every nuclear family as a separate household, the practice that is adopted in MGNREGA, will do a lot of good. Alternatively, the Union Government can allocate grain to the States on the basis of the entitled population and let States decide which approach to use. Be flexible in this so that it is left to the States. If they want to go in for per household or per person, you leave it to them. Give the entitlement to the States. That will be a greater help to the States. Greater flexibility to the States is in general a good principle. And the per capita issue illustrates the larger concern of over-centralisation of PDS. Fixing eligibility criteria for identifying entitled households is another area, where flexibility to States be given. For instance, living in a pucca house is often used as exclusion criteria. A number of

poor families have been provided with IAY. Should they be excluded from the BPL list? My suggestion is exclusion criteria should be State-specific. Decentralized initiatives have contributed to the revival of PDS in recent years also. Reduction in PDS price in Odisha and some other States expanded coverage. Some States have introduced pulses and other edible oil. This has helped the poor and revived PDS. Hardly any State follows the BPL number decided by the Union Government and the Planning Commission.

All official claims of low poverty level and poverty decline is quite spurious, solely the result of mistaken method. In reality, poverty is high and rising. The fact is that official poverty lines give command over time to a lower and lower standard of living, with steadily lower standards of poverty figures will always show apparent improvement even when actual deprivation is worsening. In essence, the definition of poverty is fabricated. They have not been designed honestly to provide protection to the most marginalized, but to reduce the Government's responsibility towards deprived section of the society.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now. Your time is over.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Targeted approach has been a fundamental cause of corruption, in the last 16 years since 1977. Instead of marking out families that are below the poverty line and above the poverty line, the PDS should be strengthened to provide food grains to each and every citizen of this country. Here, I would like to dwell a little bit on this poverty line.

In our country, this is the most vexatious issue. Dr. Joshi mentioned about the report of Shri N.C. Saxena. He is of the view that in 1973-74, in rural areas, it was Rs.1.63 per day per person and in urban areas, it was Rs.1.90 per day per person – this was the poverty line. No change has occurred till now. Only inflationary calculations have been added to the formula. There is a need to have two lines in our country. One is of hunger about which we are deciding today, and another is of poverty. Arjun Sengupta had said some years back that 77 per cent of our population is not able to spend Rs.20 per day. In South Africa, there are three lines – one is for food, and second and the third are for poverty. Why can we not have an objective poverty figure? How long this country will be on the denial mode?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Please be brief.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I have two more points, and I will be very brief.

Of course, an amendment has been circulated; I do not know because the hon. Minister has not spoken about that, about the ICDS monopoly. Therefore, I am raising it again, about the apprehension. Once you have energy-dense food under ICDS scheme as a part of the National Food Security Bill, wherein the footnote to the Second Schedule of NFSB, the whole business will be handed over to one centralized manufacturing unit, with large capital who are producing such food items. This is an open invitation to manufacturers and contractors to take over the scheme. The provision of supplementary nutritional supply under the ICDS is a business worth more than Rs. 17,000 crore annually. It is slated to go up as the scheme is turned into a legal right under National Food Security Bill.

The footnote in page 16 to the Schedule is to bring in contractors. This should be dropped. I am given to understand that the HRD Ministry is opposed to this footnote. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also supports HRD's position. Why then the WCD Ministry is hell-bent to introduce this extremely acute standard of micronutrients level in the food supplied under ICDS, which at the village level self-help groups or other village bodies can never certify leaving the market open for contractors and manufacturers to supply?

I would urge upon the Government to drop these provisions that would open the ICDS scheme to a legally mandated monopoly for manufacturers and contractors. I would also appeal to the House, when the amendment will be moved, to vote in support of the amendment.

Lastly, I have given notice of some amendments, when moved I may be allowed to speak but I would mention about some other issues which need to be considered. There will be no allocation of food grains to the APL card holders even if they are from Kalahandi, Bolangir or Koraput region. There will actually be a drop in the monthly allocation because a number of Ministers have been going around the State of Odisha saying that Odisha is going to get more grains than.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can speak about Odisha anytime. Now please conclude. [*English*] I think you have covered all the points. Please conclude now.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geeta

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The monthly allocation under TPDS from 1,82,415 metric tonnes, which includes 38,431 metric tonnes of wheat, in the present regime to 180,035 MT in this new NFSB...(*Interruptions*) Even if the Union Government, as the Minister mentioned today, considers census average of 4.34 as average family size instead of five in the case of Odisha, keeping 2011 figure in view, I may draw the attention of the Government that the Union Government...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in half a minute. You are given half a minute time.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: This is a serious issue. Our quota is being cut. Again, yesterday or a day before yesterday a list has been issued. I may draw the attention of the Minister that the Union Government instead of taking monthly allocation of 1,82,415 metric tonnes has taken the average lifting - even today he has reiterated under TPDS of last three years - 1,73,083 metric tonnes as the present monthly entitlement of the State. The Minister has taken the average AAY family at five and has calculated Odisha's entitlement under NFSB at 1,75,864 metric tonnes per month. This is just mathematical jugglery. Do not say that you are giving us more. Our lifting for BPL and AAV rice has been 98 and 99 per cent in the past three years. It is APL wheat lifting which is only 80 per cent. We are not a wheat eating State. We are a rice eating State....(*Interruptions*) We do not need wheat. Why are you thrusting wheat on us? Full quota of rice should be allocated. There should not be any cut. NFSB does not have any provision for Annapurna through which 10 kg. rice per month is provided to old and destitute. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is fine. I have given full time, rather given double time.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I have no grudge against you but these are certain issues which they should understand. They have not discussed it with any State Government.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You may give it in writing.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It has no meaning, Madam. Our Chief Minister has been writing to the Prime Minister a number of times raising this issue. Unless I appraise my colleagues here in this House how can I move my amendment?

The hostels of the welfare institution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, get 15 kg. per head per month at BPL rate. This provision is not there. How are they going to get the rice? Our State is always devastated by cyclone and different other calamities. For old persons, it is a necessity in a State like Odisha which is ravaged by natural calamities every now and then.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is all right.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, there are two more issues.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No. Please conclude now. You must manage within your time limit.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: At the time of Independence, when some Ministers went to Mahatma Gandhi, he had said that when you are going to sign a file or take a decision, think of the most distressed person that you have met in your life and think what you are going to do today, is it helping that poor person whom you had met?

Mr. Minister, I would say that you are providing 5 kilogram of rice. Is it going to help that poor person who lives in the tribal area or to that Scheduled Caste person who lives in a village who has to toil everyday? It does not help. It does not give security at all.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to give following suggestions on the Food Security Bill, 2013:-

The quantity of 5 Kg food grains proposed to be given under the Food Security Bill is inadequate. As per international norms per person need for food grains per mensum in 14 kg. NSSO, a Government of India organisation, in none of its reports, has acknowledged the per capita requirement of 9.88 to 12 kgs foodgrains per mensum. Then, how come the provision of 5 kg has been

incorporated in the Bill? There is a need to amend it and make it 14 kg on the lines of international norms. Then only, it would solve its envisaged purpose.

Efforts have been made to pass on financial burden through Food Security Bill as certain states are doing very good job under PDS, especially Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu. In Chhattisgarh, 90 per cent populations has been covered under food security, whereas, Tamil Nadu has implemented universal food security norms. Why, under the new legislation, only 67 percent rural population is proposed to be covered? I fail to understand it. The Bill should also spell out the course of action to be adopted for the remaining population.

It is a matter of serious concern that despite 66 years since we have gained freedom, our people are facing starvation, acute poverty. Our economic policies have been inappropriate and it resulted in increased level of poverty and now keeping an eye on elections, the Government is trying to enact Food Security law and on the other hand, if our economic policy is good, each unemployed person is given job, each field gets water for irrigation then there won't be need for such a law. Therefore, the Government needs to move towards a strong economic policy.

Improvements in PDS system has been envisaged, but this Bill is silent on modus operandi proposed to be adopted for this purpose.

The Governments should bring a model food security legislation after studying Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu model. In case of hill States and desert States, its entire funding should be done by the Central Government.

The Bill is also silent with regard to the manner in which foodgrains will be procured from the farmers and at what rate? There is a need to clearly define the steps proposed to be taken for safeguarding the interests of farmers.

\*SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): What can be better than providing foodgrains at cheaped rates to two-third of country's total population. But, our real problem is not food security, it is malnutrition.

More than 6 crore children in the country are facing malnutrition and 80 per cent out of it, are severely in its grip. What is the guarantee that availability of foodgrains at subsidized rates will bring an end to malnutrition?

\* Speech was laid on the Table

\* Speech was laid on the Table

Malnutrition endangers very existence of children, their health and development. If our children are facing malnutrition, how can we prepare our workforce for future?

But the issue of malnutrition is missing in the Bill. Most important thing is that food insecurity in the country is not because of unavailability of foodgrains. We have huge reserves of foodgrains. There was a time when we were not self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. But, now we produce foodgrains surplus to one requirements. The farmer owe kudos on their account.

But, what is happening to the foodgrains produced by our farmers? The Government procures it so as to leave it for getting rotten in godowns. Days back, I was damn struck to read in a newspaper how bags full of foodgrains are getting wet in rains on platforms. It will get rotten on the platform itself. If the foograin is lucky, it would reach godown. Even, there it will meet the same fate, get rotten and finally it won't find any buyer, as it won't be left fit for human consumption and finally, it will be sold to poor people at subsidized rates. What a way has been discovered for setting rotten foodgrains?

The need is to dine tune our storage system. Number of experts are in favour of scraping PDS. Scrapping of PDS will be a revolutionary step, but can be suicidal also. But, some steps can be taken. First of all, our storage system should be efficient and adequate, so that not a single grain gets wasted.

Number of MNCs are in agriculture business. Not a grain of these companies go waste, then why our stock gets rotten? Means, we are not able to manage the things on the lines of these companies. So long as our food grains go on getting rotten, our people will continue needing food security and it will be a fraud on them.

**\*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana):** After independence, successive governments more than 50 schemes for alleviation of poverty and removing the hunger, but inspite of that the hunger is still prevailing in India. Now, when the general elections are near about the Central Government has started the biggest Food Security Scheme in the world for removing the problem of hunger in the country. Starting of this scheme in a hurry by the Government in the wake of elections can do more harm than any benefits.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

In consonance with the constitutional obligations and under international conventions, providing of Food Security has been the centre point of scheme and policy of the Government. Attaining self-reliance in the sector of foodgrain productions at national level has been the one of the main achievements of the nation. Foodgrains are provided to the people below poverty line under 'Antyodaya Anna Yojna', and the families above poverty line.

Families under poverty line get thirty five Kilogram Foodgrain per family, per month under Public Distribution system. Allocation of foodgrains for families above poverty line depends upon availability of foodgrains in the central pool. The allocation of foodgrains for women and children under other food based welfare schemes and natural calamities, etc. also is being done at the subsidised rates. In spite of that, ensuring food security for the people has remained a challenge. Many states like Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Himachal, Jharkhand, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have surpassed the centre in the matter of food security. On the other hand, Centre has made an announcement only regarding providing foodgrains.

As per the provision of setting up vigilance committees for ensuring transparency and responsibility, then should be 7-10 persons.

According to this ordinance, only 67 per cent population will get the benefit under TPDS. Why all the people cannot be covered under its benefit?

Why this scheme for providing foodgrains to the people has been kept limited upto foodgrains and why pulses and edible oils, etc. have not been included in it? No, testing regarding lack of proteins in these foodgrains is done and attention is not given towards this at the rime of procurement.

It is a matter of great concern that lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains get rotten in the godowns of this country and rats and animals eat that but human beings die hungry. There is starvation in the country inspite of stocks of foodgrains stored in Government godowns.

The genuine identification oh houses is to be done in each States and Union Territories under TDPS. The Government needs to check out proper standards and after that do the genuine identification work. A provision has been made to complete this work within 180 days after starting this work. Temporary provisions have been made for

continuing the ongoing scheme and issuing guidelines in the states at present for the purpose of this Bill. How the food security will be implemented after incomplete identification?

Today, India is at 70th place in Food Security Index, whereas it was at 66th place in the year 2012. Only last week, the UPA Government has implemented Food Security law through an ordinance. The position of China is much better than India in the matter of Food Security. It is at 42nd place.

The Bill is being brought in hurry by disregarding the House. The Government has failed to bring this law for the last four years. I would like to say that the people of our country are wise enough to understand such tricks of the Government.

The question is whether foodgrains are for livelihood or for votes. After implementation of Food Security ordinance, crores of BPL families will get foodgrains at cheaper rates, but they will get less quantity of foodgrains.

At present, each family gets 35 Kilograms of foodgrains per month but after implementing food security ordinance only five Kilograms foodgrains per person will be given in a month. It means, it will be less than earlier. According to Food Security Bill, 'Aadhar Card' is to be used for authentic identification alongwith biometric information of all the beneficiaries, but people have not got their 'Aadhar Card' even after six months. What will happen in the case of such people? Only 21 percent 'Aadhar Card' have been issued upto now.

The Government has said that the farmers will get support for more production in the form of MSP. Will this support also be given in the case of drought, hailstorm, frost and floods? Today, even the benefit of Insurance Scheme is also not being given properly. Foodgrains are not given in time.

Even today, 60 percent of farming in our country depends on rains. It is a matter of concern that in the rainy areas, our per hectare production has reached 1.1 tonnes and in the irrigated areas, it has reached to four tonnes per hectare on an average today.

The Government is not taking any effective steps in this direction. The Government is bent upon implementing food security law instead of bringing improvement in Public Distribution System. The poor can be helped without making such laws.

The Government is going to provide food security but it has not been able to provide guarantee of proper safety and storage of produce of farmers. Due to shortage in the godowns of government agencies, the foodgrains get rotten or it is knowingly done so that it could be used for production of liquor.

The question is how to protect foodgrains and if not, how this food security is being implemented.

Many other concerns are also there, such as farmer will be ruined and they will not get any support. Congress is staking help of food security for its hat-trick but there is a doubt if they will be successful in it. The Congress made a policy of "Roti se Otee". MNREGA loan waiver failed due to corruption. In this situation, their cheque for winning the elections will get bounced.

The ambitious schemes of UPA Government will spoil the future of foodgrain schemes. The Government has not fixed the quantity of foodgrains to be given under the Bill.

Owing to rising prices of food items, 10 crore people have fallen victim of starvation, and third food of the world is being wasted unnecessarily. With this food, 50 lakh people's hunger can be satiated. In the absence of proper arrangement of storage and distribution, foodgrain is being destroyed.

Without checking the wastage, how can we move towards effective food security. When foodgrain will not be available to the people, will the people satiate their hunger with on paper security law.

It is a different issue that fiscal impact is not major problem of this Bill. But if this law is implemented, disparity will come in the agriculture sector of the country. Since the vegetables and the products with high protein have played a role in price during recent years, these products should be taken care of.

The benefit of globalization and emerging economy has not reached the poor. This Bill can affect the good economic policy of the country and become harmful for the economy of the country. Economist Surjit Bhallaji has also said that due to this Bill, per cent of GDP will be spent in the first year itself which will be harmful to the economy of the country. For this, 1 lakh 24 thousand crore rupees are being spent. due to this, financial arrangement seems

impracticable. It makes very clear that the intension of the Government is not good. It is hatching a conspiracy to make the people beggars.

This Food Security Bill has so many shortcomings. How maintenance of a person will be ensured for a month with five kg foodgrain? With this scheme of the Government, a person will get in a day only 167 gram foodgrain. On this, how the Government can assure that food security has been ensured?

The need is that people should be made competent for food security, but no step is being taken in this regard. Here, traditional systems related to self-reliance in food i.e. foodgrain banks have been destroyed.

Global hunger index 2010 has drawn lines of concern for whole country. It has put a question mark on high jumps of development, which is a indication of rising threat of starvation.

To satiate the hunger of the poor, the Government is going to bring food security legislation, but bringing this legislation without preparation, may lead to serious consequences.

If the prices of the foodgrains being provided to the poor are raised then financial burden on the Government will increase.

From this new legislation of the Government, hilly and low population States will suffer losses with regard to allocation of foodgrain.

The Central Government has not decided guidelines for entitlement. In the absence of it, uniformity will not be there in implementation. The State Governments will decide their own norms/ guidelines, as a result disparities will be seen in guidelines.

The Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modiji has shown objection/discontentment on this Bill by writing, a letter to the hon. Prime Minister. He has demanded to call a meeting of Chief Minister of all the States. He has said that this scheme is to be implemented in all the States. Centre and State Governments will have to work together. In such a case, why talk has been held with a few Chief Ministers of Congress? There are so many doubts about transportation and distribution of foodgrains, which should be resolved necessarily. It shows that this dual policy of UPA 2

Government puts a question mark on success of Food Security Bill.

By bringing food security legislation, the Central Government wants to provide foodgrains to the poor but its intention is unclear. There is something suspicious in its intention. According to a saying, something is black in this Bill.

The time schedule fixed for implementation of this Bill is creating doubts. Subsidy Bill will go up to 31,400 crore rupees. What has been thought by the Government in this regard is not clear.

The condition of agriculture labour under MNREGA has been deteriorated. The farmers are facing crises of agriculture labourers. The height of marginal farmers is very sad. The farmer is not in a position to give appropriate wage to the labourers. Not only this, the availability of agricultural labourers has gone down due to promotion of industrialization near the villages. Now, availability of labourer will become more difficult due to food security legislation.

On one hand, agricultural production is in losses and on the other hand, it needs to be seen how much quantity of foodgrain will be available in open market.

Agricultural land is shrinking constantly. The people who are purchasing agricultural land are not professionally farmers. Their only intention is to earn more profit in future by investing money in and. In this situation, there is probability of crises of foodgrains due to food security and prices of foodgrain will also go up due to this. The farmers will not be able to make progress properly.

We know that distribution system is being implemented. Under this, only 45 per cent habitants have been covered, then how this scheme will reach there.

The aim of providing subsidy is to help the people, but it is used for Government purpose which is not justified. Secondly, the capacity of foodgrain storage and its production should also be taken into account. If the foodgrain countries that will be costly. In this situation, how much benefit will reach the poor, only the time will tell. But, it is certain that middle class will suffer the most.

An agricultural country, after 67 years of its independence, is concerned about availability of foodgrain at cheaper rate.

**Discrepancies of National Food Security Bill, 2013**

1. By bringing this Bill, 147.7 lakh people of Gujarat used to get subsidized foodgrain, will not get now.
2. According to Section 9 of this Bill, the number of rural and urban beneficiaries shall be decided by Central Government.
3. According to Section 10, the State Government shall prepare guidelines for the beneficiaries identified by the Central Government.
4. According to Section 10, the list of eligible families shall have to be prepared in the month of November every year.
5. This Bill provides to give benefit without deciding any norms, eligibility.
6. The Central Government has not fixed guidelines for qualifications and as a result thereof, there will be no uniformity in implementation. The State Governments will fix their separate criterion/guidelines and, therefore, there will be anomalies in guidelines.
7. Section 14 shall be violated by selection of different beneficiaries.
8. Contradiction is extent in the Law and its implementation process.
9. The time of 180 days prescribed in the Bill for making Ration cards and their distribution, is less.
10. The Central Government has not clarified the criterion on the basis of which beneficiaries has been fixed in various states.
11. This Bill has snatched away the benefits of previous 147.47 lakh beneficiaries in Gujarat. Similar situation might be in every State. The BPL list of Gujarat is pending with the Central Government, it has not been approved. The Government of Gujarat in their own way provides PDS at cheaper rate also to the beneficiaries of BPL. This Bill is not providing full security, but has been converted into vote security.
12. The 136.49 lakh people above the poverty line are deprived of foodgrains.
13. The quota of foodgrains received by BPL families has been cut.

14. There is insufficient supply in the mid-day-meal scheme of Government of India.
15. Less foodgrains are provided in comparison to the calories needed by a person doing normal work.
16. More monthly economic burden on BPL families.
17. The responsibility of fixing criterion for priority families in the Bill is of State Government.
18. According to Section 23 of the Bill, if the quota of foodgrains given by Government Of India is less, then there is provision of giving money in lieu of foodgrains. But, in this case also, difficulties will come in the allocation of money. Food allowance corruption will also increase.

**Suggestions**

1. If the cash amount is distributed instead of foodgrains, every person may be given double amount in comparison to the subsidy being distributed in the matter of foodgrains. The need of FCI and PDS will also end automatically.
2. The every person should have UID card and an account in the local bank or post office, for effective transfer of money.
3. The market should try to make available foodgrains at fair prices.
4. The cooperative store should be opened in the villages in remote areas where there is a fear of exploitation by the traders.
5. In order to save the country from the clutches of hunger, appropriate management of distribution system of foodgrains is very much needed along with increase in the supply of foodgrains, so that the access of the poor class to foodgrains possible. Hunger and poverty should be seen together.
6. The smuggling of foodgrains should be stopped and national paddy storage Bank should be set up. Village paddy storage scheme should be implemented on the lives of Gujarat State.
7. An expert Committee should be constituted to review the feasibility of Food Security Bill.
8. Even today, the hunger and malnutrition in the country is a serious problem, which the whole

- country is facing. It is essential to focus attention on the problem of malnutrition, particularly, among pregnant women and children, which is the focal point of our strategy to solve this problem. The public distribution system has become synonym of corruption all over the country. In such a situation, it is rather more important that detailed discussion should be held Parliament on this scheme being brought with the purpose of removing hunger and malnutrition. Along with food security, in order to remove malnutrition, which is a national shame, protein food should be given to women and children, like Dugdh Sanjivani Yojna of Gujarat.
9. Ordinance should not be brought without the list of beneficiaries identified by the State Government. Complaint redressal mechanism is very essential for it.
  10. Public Distribution System in most of the states riddled with corruption, the State administration is more responsible for it. It should be made answerable.
  11. The system of providing ration at cheap rates to people under food security law is not the permanent solution of the current problem. The Government should adopt measures for solid and permanent solution of the problem instead of looking for political interests.
  12. The trend of black marketing of ration of PDS is not a secret for anyone. Ration in large quantity is sold in the market before it reaches dealer's shop. It should be banned.
  13. The Government should take immediate steps to check price rise. They should not only impose immediate ban on export of essential commodities, but should also impose ban on trade and forward trading.
  14. There are many people in India who do not want direct profit from Government. They need only good life and income. Therefore, the Central Government should focus attention on creating jobs and employment on a large scale instead of distributing profit.
  15. The Government should create environment of providing health and education service on a large scale to the needy persons, so that the people get the opportunity of earning handsome income and leading an honourable life.
  16. We fear that perhaps farmers may lose the hope. Such laws cannot be implemented without giving adequate compensation to farmers.
  17. 85 per cent farmers in the country have less than 2 hectare land. If you want to save them from committing suicide, you will have to fulfil their needs. You will have to adopt a different point of view towards them. The agriculture work will have to be priority. Adequate investment should be made in cultivation, agricultural products should get good price. If this law proved harmful to the farmer, then he will lose the hope.
  18. A Committee handed by the Members Of Parliament should be set up soon to monitor implementation of guarantee scheme at district level.
- \*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): It is a matter of grave concern that the Government has brought the Food Security Bill, keeping in view the vote bank at an inappropriate time.
- Today, the country is moving towards the economic crisis. The rising prices are not going to stop. The rising value of dollar has put the entire country in worry. The security system of the country is in danger. Keeping in view the weak policies of this congress Government, it seems that Pakistan and China can launch an attack any time. The system of administration of the country in this Congress regime has completely worsened. We are afraid of living in our own country. Sisters and daughters are raped at any time at any place. This Government has failed in maintaining the administrative system. The basic facilities are lacking in the country. The conditions of roads, power, water, education, health and security are pitiable. This Government has gone astray from its path. It is not concerned about the people of the country, but is concerned about its vote bank and due to vote bank, it is bringing such an important Bill on National Food Security at an inappropriate time. This Bill is full of disparities and needs many amendments.
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- \* Speech was laid on the Table



The food distribution system is necessary for the implementation of National Food Security Bill. If we talk of Gujarat, there are 9 districts viz. Navsari, Narmada, Dang, Dahad, Taapi, Sabarkantha, Pattan Amreli and Porbander, which have no depot of Food Corporation. In my opinion, the requirement of additional food storage by FCI/CWC in the States will be the basic requirements before implementation of National Food Security Bill. I also want to say that there is no provision of connecting the districts/headquarters with railway infrastructure. On the other hand, for transportation of food to other States, it is necessary to create a rail transport system for food carriage. So steps should be taken for improving the railway infrastructure and modernization of FCI/CWC storage capacities.

According to Column 31 National Food Security Bill, 2011, the financial liabilities of the Central Government with regard to food distribution being very limited are not self sufficient. Whereas, as per column 31, the State Governments are being made equal partner in the distribution of food and in this connection, the distribution of food by the State Government has not been clearly mentioned in the Bill. It is the responsibility of the State to lift the food from the depots of FCI/CWC and supply it to the Distribution shops. In this column, the State Governments are directly held responsible for the short supply of foodgrains to the consumers. If the States Governments are made equally responsible like Central Government in supplying the foodgrains to the distributors, and if there is any shortcomings in this process, the distributor should also be made equally responsible.

The claims made under the Food Security allowances, which should be paid in cash and the provision of payment of the allowances should be in accordance with the wages, For its identification, MNREGA like cards are required to be made and the foodgrains and the allowances be distributed on the basis of wage card, so that the bunglings and the corruption could be prevented and the needy persons may get benefit of this Bill. The complaints should be lodged by the consumer within the specific period and the States Government should get the power and proper time to rectify the claims. Otherwise, the liability of cash payment will be a great burden on the State Government for making large number claims. In my opinion, this provision should be come into effect after implementing the Direct Cash Transfer Scheme, so that the consumer may get time to have an option to go in for cash or food.

The Gujarat State has made many efforts for modernisation of PDPs. The Central Government should not discriminate with the State Governments in providing PDPs assistance.

The State of Gujarat is of the opinion that the existing system should continue and the DGRO be conducted by the State officials. Before finalising this section, discussion with the State Government on the subject must be held.

With regard to Section 52, the state of Gujarat thinks that this section of the Bill should remain these.

I request the Government of India to incorporate our views and suggestions in the draft of National Food Security Bill, 2011, and amend it and also discuss with the State Government before introducing in Parliament.

\*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): The Central Government of Congress, if we talk of UPA in 2004, they had given a slogan of containing price rise. It has rather increased much more and when the time of ten years is about to complete, they are remembering the poor. The image of politicians among common man is not good. When the politician is generally seen in the field, people sense that the elections are ahead. Similarly, when our friends in Congress show their concern for the poor the common man starts to say that elections are coming.

This time, the Congress in the name of an ambitious scheme of Sonia ji has set off a squib to mislead the poor. It means that the Congress is not paying attention to other ongoing schemes, because it is the scheme of Sonia ji.

The Congress issued ordinance in haste in view of the elections because Congress had to take such steps due to its malign intention and policy. When the Opposition says that they will cooperate, the Congress will say the Bill will not be passed in this manner. If Congress had the intention of alleviating the poverty from the country, the suggestions would have been accepted, but this did not happen. By issuing ordinance overnight, the Central Government cannot befool the public of the country.

It is old habit of the Congress to shatter the federal structure of the country in a democracy. Similarly, the ally of the UPA also consider such Bill as an attack on the Federal structure. It appears that the work of CBI is likely to increase.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

The Congress, in advance, redefined the poverty through Planning Commission, before introduction of the Bill and snatched the bread from the plate of the poor by increasing value of rupee. This step resulted in 13 crores poors vanishing from the country. Figures were quoted outside that poverty in the Congress ruled States has reduced.

But the Congress has compelled the BPL card holders to weep and commit suicide. Because after this Bill, he will have to purchase about 10 kg foodgrain from open market.

The Central Government has introduced the Bill without doing any homework. It is not clear as to who will be the beneficiary, what will be the criterion of his economic condition. The beneficiaries will be determined on different norms in every State as the definition of poverty is different in every State. This is perhaps the most misleading norm of the Bill. Is the Congress not able to determine the norm of this ambitious scheme of Sonia Gandhiji? The country wants to know what the norm is? The expenditure of BPL cardholder will increase every month by 100 rupee due to this Bill. It means either he will sleep empty stomach one day in a week or will have to work extra for one or two hours daily. This Bill will cause an economic burden of about 1.30 lakh crore on the country. Whether Manmohanji has made any provision for it? However, Government is not able to manage the rupee of the country, which has slipped from the hands. This burden has been put for winning elections and it will hinder the progress of the country. Or the Congress is of the view that they are not coming to power, therefore whosoever comes will bear the consequences.

The financial help to be given to the pregnant women and lactating mothers, will lead to corruption. You have prepared the scheme and if you do not make available the foodgrain, then the State Government will have to suffer. Introduction of this Bill, by setting aside the Opposition of State Governments, is an attack on our federal structure.

More negative effect will be on agriculture. The Government is already not giving any compensation to the farmer. After this Bill, he will think that he is suffering loss due to rise in the prices of diesel, electricity and urea, etc. If a bag of foodgrain is available at 200 rupees, why should he spend 1400 rupees.

I support the amendment in the Bill in view of the drove Facts.

*[English]*

\*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): This bill is brought by Government mentioning Article 47 of the Constitution, inter alia, provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of the public health as among its primary duties. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to which India is a signatory, also cast responsibilities on all State parties to recognize the right of everyone to adequate food. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is one of the goals under the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations.

However, I want to state here that the Government has miserably failed to implement the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations. In this bill, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger have to be linked with the ever increasing population of India. Providing free food to the households having more than two children should be discouraged as it will lead to the increase in population. The free food should be provided to any household till two children. After two children, the household should be provided the food at minimum support price or market price, which is higher. The Government has not considered the benefit of the tax payer in this bill at all. There is a great fear that after implementing this bill, the population of India will abruptly increase in next few years thereby creating a serious threat to the Government itself. It will be a biggest challenge to provide the basic needs and infrastructure facilities to this increased population which is caused only because of the getting free food to certain sector under the Act. Hence there is an urgent need to rethink on this bill by applying the rule of small families which will keep the future of India in a good shape.

I also want to stress another aspect of this bill. It is clearly stated in the financial memorandum of this bill that the difference between the economic cost of the food grains and the prices specified in Schedule I, in respect of the proposed coverage and entitlement will be borne by the Central Government as food subsidy. At the above proposed coverage and entitlement, the economic cost of the year 2013-14 and the prices of food grains specified in Schedule I, the total annual expending on food subsidy under Targeted Public Distribution System is estimated at

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

about Rs. 1,08,966 crore. The estimate of food subsidy is however dependent, among other things, upon economic cost, central issue price of food grains, number of beneficiaries covered and quantities of food grains allocated and lifted, and therefore subject to change with changes in any or all of the variables affecting food subsidy. There is a provision of clubbing of most of the existing schemes of food grain supply which are linked with this bill.

This amount of Rs. 1,08,966 crore is provisional. The Government has not disclosed the other hidden cost which the states have to bear. There are speculation that this figure will exceeds up to Rs. 1,75,000 crore. Now I want to invite your attention to the states who are contributing to the national economy with respect to their population in recent years. Under this bill there is every possibility that the states which are contributing more amount of revenue will be a great sufferer or looser, as the major population in such states will not get benefit of free food, as they are tax payers. Alternatively, the states, which are not contributing to the union budget, will get more benefit as, most of their population will be a non tax payer. Here the Government has miserably failed to protect the rights of tax payers. Due to increase in population the tax payers in India are not getting adequate facilities. Instead of getting free infrastructural facilities, the tax payers have to get different services at a high cost from the private sector. The Government must have declared in the financial memorandum of this bill the statistics regarding the states, who are contributing more amount of revenue to Union budget and their population size who will get the benefit of this scheme, which is missing part of this Bill. There is an urgent need to discuss this issue with the taxpayers and suggestions should be taken in to account as most of the money for this scheme will be made available only from the taxpayers. This Government is in great hurry, as it never felt to discuss this issue with the taxpayers who will provide the millions of Rupees in next year. This is nothing but the misleading the Hon. House and cheating the Nation and the tax payers.

I also want to bring the attention of this Hon. House to the clause 29 of this bill. In Clause 29, page 10 it is mentioned that "for ensuring transparency and proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System and accountability of the functionaries in such system, every State Government shall set up Vigilance Committees for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, women and

destitute persons or persons with disability. Here the Government has forgotten the other backward population which represents more than 50 per cent Indian population. I want to make a special mention that there is creamy layer principal applicable to OBCs which is at present set as 4.5 lakh per year. It means that most of the OBCs are poor and they will need representation in these vigilance committees. I have no hesitation to say that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Personnel and Public Grievances have miserably failed to protect the rights of OBCs in spite of several humble requests by many members of this Hon. House. Under these clouds of suspicions regarding the motive of these ministries and their adamant behaviour toward welfare of OBCs, there is an urgent need to include the other backward classes and nongovernmental organizations in these vigilance committees. Otherwise it will be a great mockery of the majority.

I want to put my thoughts which are based on the replies given by this Government on the floor of this Hon. House. This Government has failed to create and maintain required modern and scientific storage facilities till date for long term storage of the quality food grains produced by our farmers in past years. This Government has accepted on the floor of this Hon. House that millions of tones food grains is spoiled and damaged and became uneatable during the tenure of UPA-I and UPA-II Government. This millions of damaged food grains was not eatable either by human being or by the animals. There is no guarantee that this Government will use every grain produced by our farmers for feeding people or animal. The Government has clandestinely and scandalously sold this damaged food grains for production of alcoholic liquor in past. This food security bill 2013 does not provide adequate guarantee of using our precious food grains for eating, but this Government intends to use it for producing more and more alcoholic liquor instead of using it to end hunger as there is no facility for modern and scientific storage. There is need that the Government should lay on the table of this Hon. House the information regarding selling the damaged food grains to alcoholic liquor factories in past 10 years. We are saying that there is hunger in our country and hence we are bringing this Bill, but at the same time the Government is intentionally and deliberately damaging the food grains so as to use it for production of Alcoholic liquor. Hence, I propose the amendment in Clause 22, page 9, line 7 for

"create and maintain required modern and scientific storage facilities at various levels. Substitute "create and maintain required modern and scientific storage, within one year after the commencement of the Act, facilities at various levels."

Lastly I want to give an excellent demonstrated example of the cheating and misleading the nation and the farmers by UPA-I Government regarding providing loan waiver of Rs. 52,280 crore to the farmers to stop the suicides. It is now truth that the real beneficiaries of the 52,280 crore are the members of the UPA constituents only and not the real farmers. In this case, the Union Finance ministry has not verified the real beneficiaries. Rs. 52,280 crore was siphoned away by various banks and financial institutions operated and owned by the UPA constituents. This is not my claim, but it is an established fact by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. The CAG says, for five years the Government made no effort to carry out an audit or to find out if Rs.52,280 crore of taxpayers' money was spent properly. In this case the finance ministry has finally started taking action on the findings of the CAG, but it seems too little, too late. The CAG has only audited nearly 90,000 accounts out of the total 3.5 crore farmers' accounts. The question now remains, which agency would now audit the remaining over 3.44 crore accounts and whether the money stolen by the UPA constituents would ever be recovered. The question also remains whether this loan waiver of Rs. 52,280 crore was really brought for the farmers or to recover the non performing assets of the institutions owned by the UPA constituents?"

If UPA-I Government has misled this august House in case of Rs. 52,280 crore loan waiver to farmers, then there is every possibility that the UPA-II Government has its hidden agenda in passing this important Bill hurriedly and hastily. Firstly, the Government must prepare the legal, institutional, social and financial framework for implementation of this important Bill by discussing this with all the stake holders. Secondly, the lapses in different schemes of food grains which are clubbed with this Bill should be reviewed. Thirdly, public participation and all stake holders participation including tax payer should be allowed before passing this Bill.

Looking at the past experiences with the UPA-I or UPA-II and various reports and replies tabled on the floor of this Hon. House, it would not be desirable to give such a big amount of Rs. 1,08,966 crore in the hands of UPA-II which are under the shadows of great suspicions.

[*Translation*]

\*DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): I support the National Food Security Bill, 2013 presented by the Government. However, without removing the lacunae of the Bill, it is not possible to provide Food Security guarantee to all the poor of the country. The poor have not been identified in the Bill, whom this benefit will be given. I am afraid that this Bill may also be misused. This Bill has been brought at a time when there are general elections for Lok Sabha round the corner. This Bill has been brought to reap election benefits. If the intention of the Government had been clear, this Bill was not necessary after the 65 years of Independence. Recently, the Planning Commission has defined the norms of BPL, the BPL people will not be available according to that. Had the intention of the Government been clear, 'The Government would have introduced a "Separate Settlement Act" which Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar had put before the Britishers in 1942 for poverty alleviation. Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar had said in that Act that about 85% public of this country did not have land, they cultivate on others land, but their children sleep empty stomach and without clothes, because they do not have farms. They work on the others' farms. If these landless poor are not provided land, they will leave their villages and migrate to mega cities. Baba Saheb had said that we would not acquire even one inch land of any landlord. The land under cultivation in the country is half of the land lying barren and is under the custody of the Government. If this land is distributed among the landless poor then these poors will cultivate their field instead of others and their children will not sleep empty stomach and without clothes. Their economic condition will also improve. But after Independence, the planning of Baba Saheb Ambedkar was thrown in the waste paper basket.

If the Government make its intention clear, there is vast land that can be distributed among the poor. Then, this type of Food Security Bill is not necessary to be brought. So, I recommend some modifications in this Bill:

- Distribution of vacant land among landless poor;
- Determining the number of the poor after identification;
- Foodgrain is to reach the right people;
- More and more storage capacity should be built in each State;

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

- Government should give guarantee for the purchase of foodgrains produced by the farmers;
- Government should provide more and more funds to States so that the scheme does not stop;
- The benefit of the schemes should reach the people for whom the schemes were prepared;
- Timely monitoring, so that this scheme is not misused;
- To effect reforms in the norms made for BPL, APL and the poor;

\*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Through Food Security Bill, every needy person of the country is to be provided food security, but I doubt that this Bill appears to be more of vote security than food security. Now, 67 years have passed after the country's independence and our first Prime Minister had begun his term with the promise of food, cloth and house, but that remained confined to the vote only and when Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, she had given the slogan of Garibi Hatao. Therefore, before every election they come with some or the other alluring slogan to win the vote of the poor.

Therefore, there is in need to clarify the objective of this Bill before passing it. Regarding the total number of the people under the poverty line in this country, the actual figures are not known because the Centre does not accept the poverty line of the States. So, it is not known as to for whom this scheme will be implemented.

When the Planning Commission of this country is unaware of the reality of poverty, which of the schemes meant for the poor can be successful in this country. Sometimes, it is said that if a family in the rural area is in a position to spend Rs. 26 per day, it will be out of the ambit of the poverty line. So, also a family which can spend Rs. 32 in the urban area, shall be out of the ambit of the poverty line.

I believe that nothing can be more ridiculous than this for the poor. Therefore, when this Government is not able to alleviate poverty, it has now begun to wipe out the poor itself.

There are several States like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Punjab where effective schemes are in operation to provide sufficient quantity of food to the poor. The draft of this Bill should be

prepared keeping in view those schemes. At this moment, this Bill is reflecting more of vote security than food security.

The State of Madhya Pradesh is giving wheat at a price of Re. 1 per kg, rice at Rs. 2 per kg and one kg of salt to each of the 76 lakh families. In the same way, other schemes are operating in several other States.

In this entire scheme, provision has been made for supply of 166 gms foodgrains per day per person which is quite insufficient and cannot satiate the hunger of the needy.

Before finalising this scheme, those families should be identified which require foodgrains at a cheaper rate, and to encourage the foodgrain growing farmers, the support price for their produce should be increased and a guarantee should be given for hundred per cent procurement of the foodgrains produced by the farmers. This scheme will require 650 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, while our godowns have a storage capacity of mere 400 lakh tonnes. Where will you store the remaining 250 lakh tonnes of foodgrains? What a food security it is when there is not an adequate storage capacity for foodgrains? For what a guarantee is being given? Besides this, we shall have to make comprehensive changes in our public distribution system to take this scheme to the last person in line, as at present, there is a huge corruption in our distribution system.

We need to implement the Chhattisgarh model of distribution in the entire country.

Special facilities should be given to the farmers to make this country self-reliant in foodgrains because the farmers are too much disappointed. To this day, the debt burden has led 2.75 lakh farmers to the point of suicide and the trail goes on this day. 40 per cent of farmers want to go in for business instead of cultivation. Even the area of arable land is reducing in this country. The farm system of cultivation has begun, which is only on papers. Therefore, in this field of cultivation, disappointment is growing. We shall have to change it in a hope and before giving a practical shape to this scheme, we should take the States into confidence and the entire expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme should be borne by the Centre. If the States are made responsible for the implementation of scheme, there is every likelihood that this scheme will be a failure.

A new system shall have to be devised for the implementation of Food Security Scheme. Only then, the people will get the benefit of it.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

All the amendments suggested by my party may be incorporated in the Bill. I support this Bill with the amendments.

\*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I want to get the following incorporated in the Food Security Bill, 2013.

I have suggested amendments to this Bill on 7 points. This Bill is completely anti-farmer. There should be a guarantee, right from the farmers' land to price and procurement of their produce. India is the land of farmers. Even today, 70 per cent of its population depends on agriculture and even the economic condition of the country depends on agriculture. Even today, in this country, the number of the poor and very poor is not determined. 7 per cent people in this country are still poor. There should be some provision for them. As at present, the BPL cards are based on the data of 1997. Even the AAY figures are not correct. In this country, BPL and Antyodaya cards need to be given to the needy persons. There should be provision of free foodgrains for the very poor in this country. It was the verdict of the Supreme Court that poor people should be given free foodgrains without any financial burden on the States. The entire expenditure to be incurred on the storage, transportation and distribution should be borne by the Centre. There should be guidelines for the uniformity of distribution in the country. Before implementing this Bill, a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all States should be convened and this Bill should be implemented with the prior consent of the Food Ministers and the Chief Ministers because in the conference of the Chief Ministers of the States, general consensus had not been evolved. In case of implementation of this Bill, the States shall have to bear a direct burden of Rs. 36000 crore to 40000 crore. A number of States like Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh have done a very fine system of distribution. There is no mention of farmers' security and protection in this Bill. If the foodgrains are distributed at a price of Re 1 to 2 or 3 per kg, there will be a lot of black marketing of the foodgrain. Supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates will have an adverse impact on the prices of wheat and rice and the farmers will not be able to get a fair price of their produce. The number of beneficiaries will also be reduced and the poor will not be benefitted. This is being implemented to win votes and to score political mileage. The quantity being given at present

will also be reduced by about 28 per cent. At present, every month 35 kg of wheat and rice is being distributed under Antyodaya (BPL) Yojana. This Bill assumes five members of a family. Instead of family, the number of members have been taken. Each member will get 5 kgs of foodgrains with a deduction of 10 kgs and a family of five members will be able to feed themselves for 15 days and only with 25 kg of foodgrains. While at present, the BPL family is getting 35 kg of foodgrains for an amount of Rs. 145. Now 25 Kgs wheat will be available at Rs. 50/-. Minimum sale price of 10 kg wheat will be available at Rs. 135/-. BPL family will get 35 Kg wheat at the minimum of Rs. 185/- instead of Rs. 145. A.Y.A family will be in crisis. 35Kg of wheat is available at Rs. 70/-. After this Bill is passed, for 35 Kg of wheat, one has to shell out Rs. 185/-. There are more than 45 crores A.Y.A and B.P.L in the country. About 90 per cent, say 100 crore, is being allocated through Government PDS.

Only 67 per cent of the people will get benefitted (80 crore people). Even today, one third of the poor of the world are there in India. This is the figure furnished by World Bank in its report. Even today, foodgrains, fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 44 thousand crores are being wasted in India. The Sumitra Chaudhary Committee constituted by the Planning Commission in 2012 have stated about the requirement of storage capacity of 61.3 million tonnes. The existing storage capacity that we have in 29 million tonnes. There is difference of 32 million tonnes. Fruits, vegetables worth Rs. 13,309 crore get wasted. If foodgrains like wheat, rice and other grains are included, then it comes to Rs. 844 thousand crores. We have proposed seven amendments. Serial No. 132, page 2, line 15 pulses in addition to wheat may be substituted. At serial No. 133, Page 3 in line 14 intended may be followed and under this citizens living alone may be added. Serial No. 134, Page 3, line 33 and 34, Schedule 1 specifying per month, per head five kilo grams foodgrains at the subsidised prices may be substituted by per month, per head 8 kilo grams foodgrains and sufficient quantity of sugar, pulses and edible oil free of charge. At Serial No. 136, Page 3, line 37, 50 Kgs may be substituted in place of 37 Kg. At Serial No. 136, Page 4, line 2 upto 75 per cent of rural population and upto 50 per cent of the urban population may be substituted by seven per cent. At Serial No. 138, Page 7, after line 20, following may be inserted. "This and also one member from farming community and one from farm labourer." Section 22 (4) D should be

\* Speech was laid on the Table

amended. Provision should be there for Rs 1/- per Kg. Section 3 (1) may be amended to the effect that 7 kilo gram should be distributed. In Section 3 (1), in place of allocation member, a family should be substituted.

Besides giving priority to SC/ST under the above scheme, priority should also be given to Pasmada Muslim Community in particular as per the recommendation of Suchchar and Rangnath Mishra Committee.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Mr. Chairman, I thank you that you have given me time to speak on National Food Security Bill, 2013. I, on my behalf and on behalf of my party Shiv Sena, support this Bill. Hunger and poverty is the biggest problem of our country which is spread over almost the entire country. The scheme, which is to follow after this Bill is passed, will benefit about 80 crores people of the country. That is to say that the country has about 80 per cent poor people who are facing the pangs of hunger. As a result, children are dying of malnutrition, while a great number are dying of hunger also. Similarly, about 50 per cent of these 80 crore people, that is 40 crore people, have to do with insufficient food. What I mean to say is that they are not getting two square meals. In this background, the Food Security Bill has been introduced. After being passed, this Bill will take the shape of a scheme under which people who are dying of hunger, the children dying of malnutrition or hunger, that is what, I feel will definitely get some relief. It is because of this that we have welcomed it.

Today we are going to pass this Bill, we have not proposed any amendment in this Bill. However, the Bills that are passed in this House, they are usually not hundred per cent comprehensive. They have room for correction and that is the reason that amendment have to be made in them. This Bill also has scope for a lot of corrections. The scheme which has to follow with the passage of this Bill, that may give good results and some bad result may also be there, so the Government needs to consider this aspect also. Therefore, I would draw the attention of the Minister in charge and that of the Government towards this. The foodgrains which are going to distribute, that is being produced by the farmer of the country. In view of this, the interests of these farmers have to be safeguarded. Our farmers are doing their best to produce foodgrains, etc. to meet the demand. He is producing foodgrains in excess of requirement, as a result of which we are able to keep buffer stock of these foodgrains. This thing has given us the

strength to go on to enact such a law. Had there been shortage of foodgrains, we could not have done this. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this fact and the farmers who produce these foodgrains need our attention as much as we can about the hunger of the country's poor. Rather they deserve more attention.

Madam Chairman, today our population is 120 crore. We consider our population, our human resource. We view it from the angle of human resources which is a fact also. The progress that we are making today has provided us an edge to stand in competition with the developed nations. We are trying to move with them step by step. So, many people have contributed in this. Our industrial and trade sectors have also contributed in it. Our agricultural sector has contributed in it. However, the biggest contribution has been made by the human resources in it. Yes, it is the human resource which has contributed the most. When this scheme will be implemented, it must be remembered that country's labour power is not allowed to fail. It should not be allowed to be weak. It is the point which also must get due attention.

Madam Chairman, there was some murmur about MNREGA earlier. However, MNREGA has also proved its worth today. It is helping in creating employemnt but at the same time it has gone to create problem of labour. I fully agree with it and because of that only I have supported it, not only on my behalf but on behalf of my party also. Even after so many years of our independence, we have about 80 per cent of which 50 per cent have to do without having two square meals, while the rest 50 per cent are on the verge of starvation. This is the situation. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention to some more points before passing the Bill. I will conclude in one or two minutes. I won't take much time. It is essential to protect the interests of the farmers, to maintain man power to prevent them from being failed. Along with this, the poor and hungry are the people for whom this scheme is being chalked out. The responsibility of the Government will increase when this scheme starts functioning. The Government cannot deny its responsibility after handing over its responsibility to the States. The Government of India should take the States into confidence that whatever cooperation is needed to make this scheme a success, will be given and most of the requirement would be that of financial assistance.

Madam, foodgrains are provided through PDS for BPL or Antodya Yojana beneficiaries. There are many States

which do not have power even to spend money which is needed to carry the foodgrains from the godowns of FCI to PDS shops. In such a situation, the hunger and starvation of the country will not be satiated only by making schemes and laws. The Government of India should make provision for funds and there is need for the States to cooperate in this regard.

Madam, therefore, as I have said in the beginning, we support this Bill. There is need of improvement, making amendments in future. Today, we have not given any amendment...*(Interruptions)* Sanjay Nirupamji, today we have not given any amendment, but it will need improvement in future and our ensuring Government will make that improvement. With this assurance, I conclude my speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Everybody should take care of time as Geeteji has done.

*[English]*

\*SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I want to express my views at a momentous occasion when a very prestigious, important and flagship scheme of our Government under the dynamic leadership of UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji and the Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji is beginning to take shape.

The august House is well aware that the National Food Security Bill 2013 is a historical occasion to turn our country and its people into a prosperous nation. We all realize that providing food security to majority of the people is a challenge and I hope the entire House will in unison support the Government in taking concrete measures to not only pass the legislation but also see that it is implemented nationally at the earliest. This Bill is the dream project of our beloved leader and UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji and the Congress Party because it will raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of our people. It will cover public health of 75 per cent of rural and 50 per cent of urban population.

With the passage of this Bill people will be able to get rice for Rs.3, wheat for Rs.2 and coarse grains for Re.1 and consequently children, pregnant women and lactating mothers will be entitled to meals and other maternity benefits of around Rs.6,000.

To implement this scheme successfully, there is a need to strictly ensure grievance redressal mechanism, right from the district level to the national level. Further, their implementation also has to be periodically monitored and reviewed at all levels with the help of CCTV cameras.

Transparency and accountability should be ensured by social audit which should be conducted by a Third Party to avoid any irregularities in the functioning of this scheme and thereby making it a resounding success. This measure will erase malnutrition from our country and ensure a decent standard of living to every citizen of our country. The entire family in a household is perceived to benefit from this Food Security Scheme.

As India lives in its villages and our States would be directly implementing the programme, I would suggest that full freedom to each state should be given in utilizing the budgetary allocations with regard to the programme. I would also request the Government to enhance the quantity of food grains from 5 kg per person per month to at least 10 kg per person per month because a person needs at least 10 kg of ration per month to meet his/her dietary requirements.

I would also recommend strengthening and modernization of the PDS by computerizing supply chain network so that tracking delivery and distribution of food grains by the Fair Price Shops becomes more transparent and prompt.

Preservation of food grains is as important as their cultivation. Food grains being perishable are amenable to adverse weather conditions. We should take adequate measures towards strengthening our food storage facilities as well. Railways should explore avenues to transport goods in a faster way to reach each and every nook and corner of the country.

Direct Cash Transfer will play a major role and for this each beneficiary should be made aware of the scheme so that he/she can avail the facility in villages and remote areas of the country. For this, AADHAR cards should, at the earliest, be prepared without any discrepancies so that only genuine people avail this scheme.

I sincerely believe that we all collectively, across the Party lines, should strive and work towards making the Food Security Bill, 2013 a grand success and thus to completely root out hunger and malnutrition from our country.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table



I would reiterate that the proposed Food Security Scheme is necessary for a poor country like ours and is very much the need of the hour.

With these few words, I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Even before the Union government has brought the food security bill, Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma has been providing rice free of cost under Public Distribution System. In this context, if the food security Act is implemented, allocation of rice to Tamil Nadu will be reduced by 1 lakh tonnes per month. To compensate this, the State government will have an additional financial burden of Rs. 3000 crore per year. I urge the Union government to bring amendments to the proposed legislation rectifying the shortcomings. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma has time and again stressed that the present allocation of rice to the State should not be minimised at any cost. Now the Union government has brought an amendment in this regard. Also the union government has made provisions for supply of 21.88 lakh metric tonnes of rice per year at Rs.3/- per kg. But it has not mentioned the price of the remaining 14.90 lakh metric tonnes of rice. This is a matter of great concern. It is not acceptable. Union government should supply 14.90 lakh metric tonnes of rice at the earlier price. Only then the demands of the people of Tamil Nadu will be fulfilled. If it is not so, Government of Tamil Nadu will have to spend an additional amount of Rs.1000 crore. Under the existing Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu, all the ration card holders are provided rice free of cost. Union government supplies rice at different prices for distribution under this scheme. Union government supplies rice at the rate of Rs.3/- per kg under Antyodaya Anna Yojana; at Rs.5.65 per kg for BPL families and at Rs.8.30 per kg for APL families. In Tamil Nadu, all the ration card holders are provided rice free of cost and for its implementation, the State government of Tamil Nadu spends an amount of Rs.2,525 crore per year. In order to distribute food grains free of cost and on subsidized prices, the State government has to spend Rs. 5000 crore in a year. But in the amendment to the food security bill moved in the Lok Sabha, Union government has made provisions for only 21.88 lakh metric tonnes at the

\* English translation of the Speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

subsidized price of Rs.3 per kg. Remaining approximately 14.90 lakh metric tonnes of rice will be provided at a price that will be fixed by the Union. This is unacceptable. The amendment will be justified only when the total allocation of 36.78 lakh metric tonnes of rice is provided to Tamil Nadu at Rs.3 per kg. At least 14.90 lakh metric tonnes of rice meant for supply to APL families must be supplied at Rs.8.30 per kg. Only then the rights of Tamil Nadu will be protected. On the contrary, if the Union government supplies at its procurement price of Rs.19.11 per kg, Tamil Nadu will have an additional financial burden of Rs. 1000 crore. As far as All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is concerned, the present allocation of rice and present price should be continued. But in the amendment to the National Food Security Bill, it is mentioned that 36.78 lakh metric tonnes of rice will be given to Tamil Nadu in a year and out of this allocation 21.88 lakh metric tonnes will be provided at Rs.3 per kg and remaining 14.90 lakh metric tonnes at a price fixed by the Union. The government at the Centre has not mentioned the price at which 14.90 lakh metric tonnes of rice will be provided. It is a cunning tactic. Moreover, it is mentioned in the bill that food grains will be supplied at subsidized prices only for a period of 3 years. Thereafter, price will be decided not exceeding the minimum support price. The demand of Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma in this regard is to amend relevant clause of the bill, but it has not been accepted. Also the demand for inclusion of all the people living in urban areas as beneficiaries of the food security bill has been denied. Moreover, the responsibility of supplying food grains to the States lies with the Union. If need be, Union government should import food grains and supply to the States. The demand of Tamil Nadu to bring amendments in this regard has been rejected. There are provisions in the Bill for cash transfer and issue of food coupons which are unacceptable. These provisions should be implemented only after getting the concurrence of the States concerned.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): It cannot be definitely predicted what the UPA Government, reeling under the crisis from all sides will do to get itself extricated from the quagmire. For the time being, they have played their trump card by bringing Food Security Bill. Secondly, after the dilemma of one month, the

\* Speech was laid on the Table

UPA Government finally took this decision and not only its alliance parties, even the mentors of Congress were not very sure about the possible benefits of this scheme. Generally, the monsoon session starts in the second half of July, but the Singh Government and more than it, the leader of Congress Party could not wait till the start of the session of Parliament. Of course, only speculations can be made on its reasons, but it is certain that this hurry has less to do with providing food security to the public and more to make it a political weapon in the elections. How can we expect them to follow democratic rules and regulations.

If this decision has been taken after so much dilemma, the Government is not confident to reply the arguments to be raised against it. Due to this reason, the Government was uncertain on this issue since the end of Budget Session. Of course, two reasons have definite role to play in this uncertainty of the Government. The first reason was the attitude of NCP leader Shri Sharad Pawar, who is part of the ruling alliance. Some weeks ago, in the cabinet meeting, the Government expressed its eagerness to convene a special session of Parliament or to promulgate ordinance to consider this issue. The public statement of the Union Agriculture Minister Shri Sharad Pawar Saheb, deflated the intention of the Government. He was of the view that keeping in view the seriousness of the question of ensuring food security, it would be better if the path of making law through deliberations in the Parliament is adopted.

On the other hand, by underlining the limits of the Food Security Bill in its present form, the Government's offer of Food Security, came in the ambit of questions. Further, this question was also raised that Government itself is responsible for delay in ensuring food security. The Opposition compelled the ruling party to think about it. After all, the four years of the tenure of UPA- II, which came into power on the electoral promise of food security, have already lapsed. In any case, the Government took the decision of taking this risk.

It may be recalled that at the fag end of Budget Session when the then Rail Minister was surrounded by serious allegations and the Parliament came to a standstill on the question of his resignation, the ruling party at that time tried to raise the issue of Food Security Bill. An effort was made to introduce this Bill in pandemonium, right before the prorogation of the session of Parliament. But it failed. In this background, when Nobel Prize winner economist Amartya Sen issued a statement underlining the need of

Food Security Law, a segment of ruling party found it hard to criticize the Opposition. Therefore, it is not strange that immediately after the prorogation, the Government would adopt the path of promulgating an ordinance or convening the special session of Parliament. Is it not strange that even after saying so much about Food Security Bill, an increase of Rs. 5 thousand crores in comparison to the previous year has been accepted under the item of Food Security in the Budget of the current year. All it was, when the Attorney General himself admitted in an affidavit in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Government right before the Budget that the Government would have to bear an additional burden of 23000 crore rupees on the proposed Food Security Bill. Again, it is not a co-incident. After the lengthy deliberations for four years at various levels of Government, including National Advisory Council and Parliamentary Committees and Lok Sabha elections on the anvil, the Government finally made up its mind for this Food Security Bill. This is also not a Bill providing Food Security to all. After all efforts, this Bill is going to make a provision of food security only for 67 per cent families of the country. It is 75 per cent in rural areas and 50 per cent in urban area. You can well understand that this food security provision is insufficient from the fact that the line of 67 per cent is being drawn in such a country where according to the Government data, the 78 per cent population is compelled to pull on their lives at merely rupees 20 per day or less than that and more than 85 per cent population is getting less than the accepted nutrition norms fixed by the Government (2200 calories per day in the rural areas). It means people are forced to live a life in food-poverty.

But it is not the end of this matter. If additional population is included in the ambit of the proposed food security in consonance with the Targeted Public Distribution System, which is being implemented in the country, then the food security available as replacement is double reduction in it. Only 25 Kgs foodgrains will be provided to each family at the rate of five kilogram per person to the family of five persons, on an average in the proposed food security. Whereas, it was 35 Kgs upto now. Secondly, they have not accepted the demand for providing foodgrains at the rate of rupees 2 per Kg and fixed the rates for rice, wheat and coarse grain at the rate of three, two and one rupees per kilogram respectively. It is done when in many states of the country, poor people are already being provided rice at the rate of rupees two per kilogram and in some states at the rate of rupee one per kilogram. Without this Food Security

Law, India was at 65th place, out of total 79 countries of the world in the year 2012 as per the World Hunger Index and was one place up from Bangladesh, Nepal along with Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Bill has come through an ordinance. Even then, as per the declared policy of Bhartiya Janta Party, I support this Bill.

\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The Union Government has moved Food Security Bill in the House for discussion and passing. The Government has claimed in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to ensure bringing about 67 per cent people of the country under Food Security, but no mention of this has been made in the Bill. The selection of beneficiaries has been left to State Governments. The definition of this has also not been determined. It seems that this Bill has been brought for political security rather than Food Security. It should be seen as an effort to deviate the attention of the people from corruption and scams committed during the period of UPA. The States like Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu have already provided Food Security to the people of their States. Had Government strengthened the Public Distribution System and made it efficient, then Food Security would have been possible. The Government brought a law for jobs under MNREGA, but even today a large number of people in rural area are jobless. Can the Government deny this fact? Then Government made a law for right to employment under MNREGA. How many people have been compensated for not being provided jobs as per the provisions made by the Government under this Law. If the Government provide the data in this regard, then you will find many faults in the implementation of this scheme. The responsibility of providing compensation has been assigned to the State Governments for failure in providing food under Food Security Scheme also. Whether the State Governments will be able to compensate for failure in implementing Food Security, this also needs to be taken into consideration.

There is a big problem of storage of foodgrains. A huge quantity of foodgrains is lost due to non-availability of storage facility. Taking cognizance of this fact, the hon. Supreme Court ordered to distribute foodgrains among poor people due to shortage of storage facilities. As per the report of Department of Consumer Affairs for 2013, upto the end of March, 2012, 87.86 lakh metric tonnes of wheat was kept under covered plinth. It means that even now we do not

have essential storage capacity. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) estimated to develop 163.38 lakh metric tonnes additional capacity during the period from 2006-07 to 2011-12, but only 33.67 LMT could be created. As per the data available in 2012, the Storage Capacity available with the Food Corporation of India is 156.46 LMT and 179.64 is on rent, which is not sufficient. Likewise, lack of necessary human resource will also have to be faced. Today, we have not been able to provide necessary human resource for foodgrains and its storage facility, transportation and security under Public Distribution System. Even today, many cases of loss of foodgrains, rotting of foodgrains, pilferage and black marketing of foodgrains are coming to light due to shortage of human resource. As per the order of Food Corporation of India issued in April 2013, there is shortage of 15 thousand 306 security personnel. In addition to that, Depot Cadre, general administration and quality control departments have many vacancies and due to this, the whole system has been disrupted. In these circumstances, how can we be sure about implementation if food security? We will also have to take this into consideration.

The Government is considering providing food security to 75 per cent population of rural areas and 50 per cent population of urban areas and total 67 per cent people of the country after enacting Food Security Bill. As per the figures of Government, there is a scheme to include total 82 crore people of the country under Food Security Right. As has been told earlier, in the absence of determining eligibility for this, there will be a chaos. However, a difficult situation will have to be faced in ensuring implementation of this scheme by bringing the people of rural areas under the ambit of this Bill, who are about 67 per cent of the total population. The Government has ensured to provide at the rate of 2 rupees per kilogram wheat and 3 rupees per kilogram rice and 1 other foodgrains. But the quantity has been fixed only 5 kilogram per person. Can a person live on 5 kilogram foodgrains for one month? If he needs more quantity of foodgrains, what will he do? This fact should also be taken into consideration.

The Government instead of concentrating on increasing the storage capacity has brought the Bill in a hurry. Today, we are exporting agricultural products. If the Government start using the foodgrains produced in the country under this scheme, then it will adversely affect the export of agricultural produce. Not only this, it can adversely affect the availability of highly remunerative price to farmers

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

in the event of export of agri- produce. Our farmers are producing abundant foodgrains through hard labour. But the process of giving foodgrains at such a low rate may affect MSP of their agri- produce. The Government may put some restriction of MSP so as to ease its subsidy burden. Consequent upon covering of majority of rural people under this scheme the farmers may be forced to sell their foodgrains below MSP. Reason even today the Government is not procuring foodgrains all over the country at MSP. The Government is silent as to where the farmers will sell their foodgrains in the areas without Government sponsored procurement centre facilities.

Today, the Government is distributing foodgrains at very low rates under PDS. It is highly subsidised. Because of black-marketing, the same foodgrains are being sold in open market at much higher prices as mismanagement and irregularities prevail in PDS. The Government is unable to check it. The present Bill is silent about the provisions required to be made for ensuring that the adequate quantity of foodgrains are made available to the beneficiaries at subsidised rates. People are apprehensive that the dependence of people on foodgrains available at highly subsidised rates may create an atmosphere of uncertainty. If people get cheap foodgrains easily they would deviate from hard labour which will in turn create labour scarcity in the country. Fear amongst farmers for getting remunerative prices for their produce and availability of foodgrains at low rates will increase the tendency of staying idle.

Today, the country is passing through transition. Instead of calling people to contribute in economic strengthening, we are trying to make them lazy and helpless in the name of food security. There is a need to create large number of jobs and pay them handsome salary so as to increase their purchasing power and enable them to contribute in nation's economy. But the Government is making the people of country helpless and dependent just to fulfil their political agenda. I strongly oppose it. The Government want to provide food security in respect of coarse grains. But, large number of people are facing malnutrition and are anaemic. Under these conditions, will availability of mere coarse grains be able to provide them nutrition meals? As per a recent report, 45 per cent children in our country are facing malnutrition. Unabated increase in prices has made vegetables, pulses, oil and fruits beyond the reach of common man. We can't talk of food security without making these things available to common man. It is

Government's dream that making pulses, rice and wheat available at fair price will bring an end to hunger. There is need to have a practical approach in this regard. Unfortunately negligence of these aspects by the Government may make this Bill again a factor of black marketing and price- rise. The Government should take its cognizance otherwise this Bill may become a laughing stock like "garibi hatao" drive of previous Congress Governments. Congress came to power that time with the help of "Garibi Hatao" slogan but poverty could not be alleviated and now on the similar lines, the Government has brought Food Security Bill to achieve its political goal.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAPUL PATEL): Madam, we are going to pass a historical legislation in the House, and it is a matter of happiness that certain Members have raised question on some issues and the entire House, all the hon. Members, seems to be in consensus. It is indeed a nice thing. It is also historical that today the House is running after a deadlock of 21 days. Article 47 of our Constitution has bestowed certain responsibility towards our nationals. And it is also our responsibility to be concerned about our citizens. The Food Security Bill is a step in this direction. Our country has been significant programs over the last years. Recently, we have celebrated anniversary of our independence. No one can doubt that we have made progress in many fields between 1997 and 2013. Different Governments have come to power during these years and the country has made significant progress in many fields. Just now, the Chairperson of UPA has spelt out how their Government has brought certain very important laws during these years. These are RTI Act, MNREGA, the Tribal Rights, etc. This Government implemented a very important scheme, not a Bill, farmers loan waiver scheme. We have executed large infrastructure projects, set up new industries and also undertaken other development works.

But, at the same time, it is a matter of great shame and pain that crores of citizens of our country are facing hunger. And we should realise it. Several studies have been conducted in this regard. A number of our colleagues have referred to these studies. I, too, have study reports of a number of institutions including FAO. These reports reveal that so far as hunger index is concerned, we are worse than a number of countries which are poorer than our country. We should seriously ponder over it. Whenever we visit any foreign countries, we find that whether you watch on CNN,

on BBC or any international magazine, people there talk about poverty in India, starvation in India or such kind of unfortunate incidents of our country again and again. Therefore, this should be a matter of great concern today for us also. This is also a shameful thing for us that we have not been able to decide sitting here in the largest temple of democracy as to how we can secure the citizens of our country and how we can get them relieved from this suffering. At times, we feel pained and I have no hesitation to say that the figures of 28 rupees or 33 rupees which are given through Planning Commission regarding poverty line, I don't think that I or any of you would agree with it. Our many colleagues told that food is available for five rupees, someone said it is available for 12 rupees. If we do not talk like that, then it would be better. We not only in our own eyes but in the eyes of the world have become the thing of mockery. If we say that by getting 28 rupees per day someone is above poverty line, then it means that if someone gets two square meal, whether he/ she has no requirement of clothes, education, home or any other thing? Getting two square meal doesn't mean he/ she has got rid of poverty. In today's modern India, if we are going to accept this definition, then it won't be correct. That is why, this Government is bringing an historical effective law. If you find any shortcomings in that law, then it is only a beginning. If we create hindrance in the beginning of operation of a train, then it is not good. Whatever our colleagues have spoken, I welcome them that. Today a new beginning is taking place. Let a beginning happen. If one thing begins today, then tomorrow we will get an opportunity to make some changes therein. If beginning is not made, then what will happen? Whatever legislations have been brought till date, whatever schemes have been provided by us, these are for the people. Your Government was also there. You told about Chhattisgarh, you told about other places where good work is being done. We welcome that. But, at the same time, you should not forget that those are schemes and it is a legislation. There people are getting a right, whereas that is only a scheme which can exist today and tomorrow it may not exist. There is a substantial difference and it should be understood. We all are here making a serious discussion rising above all these things. Let us not put it in small and narrow ambit. I think it will be a happy moment for us.

We all representatives of people are sitting in this House. Today when you go to any of the villages as a public representative, you would get complaints in every village

that their names are not in BPL list or our list is incorrect, and that should be amended. We all Members face this situation today. That is why our each step is going in that direction. Why are we downsizing it? It is different from BPL and AAY, and rest of the people will also be benefitted by implementing it. I accept the fact and ready to say that we are restricting it upto 70 per cent villages and 50 per cent cities. It will be very necessary to implement it universally in the time to come and this will have to be done because if any village is having cent percent population of the people living below poverty line and you say that we will give benefit to only 80 per cent people and will not give to 20 per cent people, then it will not be appropriate. All those people who need it should get benefit of this scheme. Mister Thomas, I would like to request that we need to think in this direction also...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Chairman, the talk of implementing Food Security Act has been going on in this House and outside also for the years together. Many people have said that country will be ruined due to this, and our economy will be destroyed. This is a matter of great concern. We also have knowledge of the economy of the country and we have interest in this matter. But it does not mean that since there is a huge population of the poor in the country, you can provide lakhs- crores of rupees for infrastructure, you can provide cheap land, provide electricity, water, and all other facilities, but when you are required to give money to the poor or to give him two square meal to eat, we will oppose it. This is all politics. Those intellectual people, so called intellectuals who give such kinds of opinion, I do not agree with their opinion and that is why, I would like to quote the speech of Amartya Sen Saheb given in Rome. Although I don't agree with all his views.

*[English]*

I would repeat, but I still want to quote something which he said in Rome, at the FAO Conference this year itself. He said:

"Indeed vast number of people on earth enjoy living standards today that our ancestors would have found difficult even to imagine. Why has this global opulence not solved the problem of hunger and under-nourished."

*[Translation]*

Global opulence has been talked about, big buildings have been raised, everything has happened but poverty and

starvation still exists in the world and in our country [English] That question demands an answer and the answer must depend on, what view, what theory we have of the causation of hunger. This is his quote and this is in this context that as a nation we will have to take a view as to what has to be done. I would like to ask those economists and intellectuals that when it comes to subsidy, as I said earlier, and for various other things, they had a completely different view; when it comes to this issue, there is a completely lopsided debate inside and outside. That is why, I think, the House must be one in this issue. When it comes to looking after our people, we will go by this kind of criticisms.

[Translation]

Madam, the economy of our country is expanding. Let them say anything or call it slowdowns, all people give different arguments. But one thing is sure that during past years, be it our Government or yours, economic growth was up at a healthy rate. As a result, large scale progress is being seen in our country today. All this is the result of it. Today, due to some reasons, due to atmosphere prevailing in the country or foreign countries, economic activity of our country has slowed down, but it does not mean that we should offer comment on everything or contradict them. This country, at one time, has seen severe starvation. Big incidents of plague and famine used to occur in this country. After independence, PL-480 wheat from America was famous, Luluji you know...(Interruptions) Today, this is record production in our country.

**18.00 hrs.**

Today in the morning, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi gave some figures. Those are correct. When we got Independence, the population of the country was nearly 35-37 crore. Today, its population is 125 crore. In that area of land, production has increased to this much quantity. It is not the question that we achieved so much production has increased to this much quantity. It is not the question that we achieved so much production. Today, we are not only making consumption in the country, but also exporting agricultural produce worth two lakh thirty two thousand crore rupees. This is not a small thing. We congratulate the farmers of this country. I think whole House would agree with me. Please allow me to speak for two minutes.

[English]

I will request the Congress Party to reduce its time. I am speaking for the Government.

India is the largest producer of milk, pulses, livestock, jute and tea in the world. It is not a small thing. India is the second largest producer of wheat, rice, sugarcane and groundnut which is also not a small achievement. Whatever we may say, India does not have a big land area. Do not compare India with America, Australia, Brazil and all other such countries. They have got large lands and very little population to look after. [Translation] We have fragmented land holding, small land holding. Despite it, today whatever farmers of our country have done is not a small thing.

[English]

India is the second largest producer of vegetables after China. India was a net importer of cotton. In recent years it has become a net exporter of cotton. Our emphasis on animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries has also paid us rich dividends.

You would be surprised. The value of milk production alone in India is Rs. 3.25 lakh crore a year. All that money goes back to the farmers, to the rural economy. [Translation] This is not a small thing...(Interruptions)

DR. TARUN MONDAL (Jainagar): Sir, do you know that children are not getting milk?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: All our question have been solved, it is not so. [English] I am not giving you any rosy picture. I am giving you only the figures of what is happening in India. So, please acknowledge what is happening. I am not giving you a rosy picture of tomorrow. Why don't you give credit to the people? I am not taking credit. I am saying the farmers of India deserve credit. That is why I am saying this. Please look at what is happening.

The agriculture credit in India in 2004 was Rs. 87,000 crore. The agriculture credit in 2013 is Rs. 7 lakh crore. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: No hon. Member should intervene.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Madam, I am not going to yield. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Ok.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech by addressing the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Madam, he is taking my time. I repeat I am not speaking anything which is fiction. I am only speaking the facts. If people are not happy to listen to the facts, I am sorry.

[Translation]

Many of our fellow Members talked about farmers here and it is true that while doing all this, if we do not care for farmers, then definitely, tomorrow a big crisis will occur in our country. At present, there is a loan of Rs. 60 lakh crores of rupees on agriculture sector. Today, I would like to remind all of you that Rs. 550 was minimum support price. I remember because in my Constituency only paddy crop is there. The price of paddy crop increased by Rs. 70 in seven years when you were in power and in last eight years, price of paddy crop has increased from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1310 till date. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Praful Patel, please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can reply when you speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patel, please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: When others speak from your side, then you can reply them.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Praful, your time is over, please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Praful, your time is over now.

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I have not finished...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You will have to conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please, all of you sit down. When the turn to speak from your side comes, then answer this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: The Government has increased support price. How much is the price? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ganesh, this is not a Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: First Green Revolution, that happened in our country...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Praful, you please conclude now, otherwise I will have to stop you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Praful Patel, your time is over and of the Congress as well.

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: The Congress Party will give time, I have no problem...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is not like this.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not the way to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am speaking for the Government; the Congress Party's time can also be adjusted in my time...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

First Green Revolution occurred in our country. In the second Green Revolution, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern U.P. and Bengal are marching ahead. Today, 55% of rice production of our country is happening in these States and I think this is a new ray of hope for us. That's why, we have to work on various aspects.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: We will have to improve our entire infrastructure. We have to do a lot of other things...*(Interruptions)* There is one important thing, there are some important observations which we will have to make...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Praful, your time is over.

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I quote from Lester Brown, President of the Earth Policy Institute at Washington...*(Interruptions)* Please listen, it is important...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Complete your speech in a minute, *[English]* otherwise, nothing will go on record.

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I will. *[Translation]* I would definitely like to say, these are very important things.

[English]

There are many important things, I have said and I can still say. If they want to take it just in a slinging match, there is no end to it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: If that is the attitude then I do not think it is worth my time and time of the House for me to read and to speak something which is serious. If that is the way we are going to get things then my young friend should, at least, not speak like that. He has still a long way to go. I only want to say...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Praful Ji, please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Madam, there are many important things.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I know that. Everybody has got important points to make. You will have to conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I must clarify that there has been a kind of a campaign by some sections to say that my Party of Mr. Pawar is against this Food Security Bill. There is nothing of that sort. In fact, Mr. Pawar has always said;

[Translation]

Mr. Sharad Pawar has always said, like our many fellows have said that while doing all this about farmers, until we think about their yields and remunerative price of their crops, if grain would not be produced, what security we can give. That's why, today we have to give more attention towards farmers and to increase the yields of farmers. We have to work a lot in coming days for increasing the production.

With these words, I support this Bill.

\*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): The Government is going to pass the National Food Security Bill and I am very happy about it, but there are lot of discrepancies in this. Hence, I would like to give some suggestions for amendment therein.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table



1. Pulses and other nutritional supplements should be provided in addition to foodgrains being given through ration shops under this Food Security Bill meant to give food right to the people living below poverty line and it is also to be ensured that these are reaching them.
2. Plenty of foodgrains is produced by the farmer, but the Government doesn't have proper arrangement for its storage and due to this, it gets rotten either with the farmer or in Government godowns. Hence, storage capacity must be increased and modernized.
3. Rotten foodgrains of godowns which are distributed among poor persons cause more malnutrition and their growth is hampered. It should be avoided.
4. The Food Security Bill has many things for poor people but, it is very necessary to ensure that they get its benefit or if anyone else does not take benefit of it before reaching them. This fact is not reflected in this Bill anywhere.
5. Other people of this country are also crying due to price rise. So, their concern should also be taken care of in the Bill.

Hence, today India needs a kind of Food Security Bill which could remove irregularities prevailing in the country, the administration and the society.

[English]

\*SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): First of all I take this opportunity to congratulate the UPA Government and the Hon'ble Minister for introducing the Food Security Bill. It is not an exaggeration to state that the Bill is a historic move, which will bring tremendous changes in our society. As we know, we have achieved self-sufficiency in food grains, vegetables, milk and milk products etc. It is the result of a volley of noble initiatives since the independence to time to time. Our five year plan, Green Revolution, White Revolution etc have played a major role in this regard. Today we are able to export our agricultural products to the various parts of the Globe. If we take the case of rice, India is the largest exporter of rice in the world.

Despite of the saga in food production, it is painful to state that around one-third of our fellow-citizens still live in utter poverty. According to the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index of UNDP (2011), India's position is at 75 among 109 countries. As per the data provided by UNICEF, 43% children in India under five years are underweight, whereas the rate in the world as a whole is 16 percent. Moreover, the "State of the World's Mothers 2013 Report, shows that India has the highest number of deaths of newborns on the first day of life. As many as 309,000 newborns die each year on the day they are born. This rate is 29 percent of the global total. Maternal malnutrition is considered to be one of the reasons for the highest number of deaths of newborns in the country.

If we examine all these issues carefully, we will realize that the state of food insecurity among the people below poverty due to their lack of economic access to healthier food is a major challenge our country faces today. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations defines food security as: "a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". It is a condition that ensures the consumption of the nutritional target of or above 2,100 calories per day per person. In terms of this standard, 24.6 crore people in the country are food insecure and it make up 30 percent of the total food insecure people in the world.

National Food Security Bill is to overcome these challenges. It proposes to provide food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices so that all citizens in this great nation can lead a healthy life with dignity.

The Bill ensures food supply entitlements to 75 percent of rural and 50 percent of urban people. The households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana shall be entitled to receive thirty-five kilograms of food grains per household per month. Those who belong to priority households shall get five kilograms of subsidized food grains per person per month. The Bill proposes that the subsidized price of rice shall not exceeding rupees three per kg, for wheat rupees two per kg, and rupee one per kg for coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act.

The Bill ensures meal at free of cost to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and six

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

months after the child birth through the local Anganwadis. There are provisions in the Bill to ensure meal entitlements of children between the ages of six months and 14 years and malnourished children. The Bill seeks the proactive role of Panchayats, self-help groups, and co-operatives in public distribution. Initiatives to ensure women empowerment are also welcomed.

Sections 3-7 of the Bill lay down provisions for ensuring food security to the most deserved categories such as pregnant women, lactating mothers and malnourished children in the country. I welcome the Government's decision to cover the people under deserving sections of our society. However, the present Bill is limited in its scope if we compare with the Food Security Bill-2011 introduced in the Lok Sabha in 2011, vide Bill NO. 132 of 2011. For instance, 2011 Bill had certain provisions to ensure food security of the destitute, disaster affected and homeless persons. In our country, there have been a lot of welfare institutions to look after people who belong to the above categories. Such institutions including orphanages and old age homes are functioning in the country either under the aegis of the Government or the charitable institutions. If the Government is ready to re-insert the sub-sections 3,4 and 9 of section 2 as well as sections 8 to 12 of the 2011 Bill to the present Bill, then the destitute, disaster affected and homeless persons respectively will be entitled to get the benefits of the Food Security.

The 2011- Bill had a category of general household, who are not the part of the priority households. According to the sub-section one of the Section three of the 2011 Bill, the general households were entitled to get three kilograms of food grains per person per month at subsidized prices. Moreover, it also ensured the supply of seven kilograms of food grains per person per month for priority households. However, Sub-section one of the Section three of the 2013 Bill, omits general households. Therefore, general households are not eligible to get three kilograms of food grains per person per month at subsidized prices.

Being the representative from Kerala, I would like to share some concerns of the people in my State regarding the impacts of the Sub-section one of the Section three of the 2013 Bill. Present population of Kerala in the rural areas is One crore Seventy four lakh Fifty five thousand Five hundred and six (1,74,55,506) and the number of their counterparts in urban areas is One crore Fifty nine lakh Thirty two thousand One hundred and Seventy one

(1,59,32,171). If Sub-section one of the Section three of the 2013 Bill will come into force, around 123 lakh people in Kerala will be excluded from the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Moreover, reducing the quantity of subsidized food grains will also have adverse impact on Kerala. Sub section one of the Section three (Sub section 1 of the Section 3) of the 2013 Bill reduces the quantity of subsidized food grains to the priority households from seven to five kilograms per person per month. If this clause is accepted, there will be a loss of Forty two thousand Nine hundred and Forty-four Metric Ton (42,944 MT) of food grain allocation per month to the State of Kerala.

Kerala is a food deficit State, and its food availability is largely dependent on the well established public distribution system. Reduction in number of PDS beneficiaries and a reduction 'in the quantity of subsidized food grains compel Kerala people to depend more on private sector for food grains. It may cause a massive hike in prices of food items in Kerala. Therefore, I propose to amend Sub-section one of the Section three of the National Food Security Bill-2013 by inserting the clause as follows:

"Every person belonging to priority households and general households, identified under sub-section (1b) of section 10, shall be entitled to receive every month from the State Government, under the Targeted Public Distribution System, seven kilograms of food grains per person per month for priority households and not less than three kilograms of food grains per person per month for general households, at subsidized prices specified in Schedule I".

Thereafter, I propose to amend sub-section (1b) of section 10 by inserting the clause as following:

"the remaining households as priority households and general households to be covered under the Targeted Public Distribution System, in accordance with such guidelines as the State Government may specify"

I also suggest to amend the Schedule I of the National Food Security Bill-2013 as the following:

'Priority households and general households shall be entitled to food grains under section 3 at the subsidized price not exceeding Rupees 3 per kg for rice, Rupees 2 per kg for wheat and rupee 1 per kg for coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act; and thereafter, at such price, as may be fixed by the Central Government, from time to time, not exceeding,-

- (i) The minimum support price for wheat and coarse grains; and
- (ii) the derived minimum support price for rice, as the case may be'.

I propose to replace the term eligible households by priority households and general households, in Sub-Sections one and three of the Section twenty-two and Sub-section three of the Section twenty-four.

Section 22 of the Bill stipulates that procurement allocation of food grains is the obligation of the Central Government. It empowers the Central Government to augment the storage facilities across the country. There is a mismatch between storage capacity and food grain requirements in the State of Kerala. For instance, storage capacity of FCI godowns in Kerala is 5.13 lakh Metric Ton, where as the quarterly requirement of food grain is 6.91 lakh Metric Ton. Therefore, I request the Government to enhance the storage capacity of godowns in Kerala.

While appreciating the brave step of the Government to ensure food security of each and every human being in the country, I also request the Government to take a positive step on the above requests.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): The success of Food Security Bill would be realised only when financial burden of State will be borne by the Central Government. Cost of Dealer's Commission, Transportation should be borne by the Central Government. Simultaneously, the Government should spend money on construction of godowns for storage as per need in the States.

Bihar is a backward state and financial situation of the State is not good and if the Central Government does not bear the expenditure, how this scheme can be implemented?

I support this Bill.

\*SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): I would like to draw attention of the Central Government towards above subject. Since I hail from Gujarat, I am putting forth my views with some facts of Gujarat.

1. 136.49 lakh people of Above Poverty Line deprived of foodgrains.

Under public distribution system, monthly 2.500 Kg per person and 15 Kg wheat per card at the rate of Rs. 7.50 used to be distributed to Ration card holders of APL category. Similarly, 27 lakh families of above poverty line used to get grains before passing of Food Security Bill, but these 27 lakh families, that is about 23 per cent slum people targeted to provide grains under public distribution system won't be entitled after passing of this Food Security Bill, 2013. It is obvious that after passing of this Bill, people of above poverty line wouldn't get the benefit of grains.

2. Reduction in the grains meant for BPL families, BPL Ration Card holders used to get 35 Kg grains under Public Distribution System, but in this Bill, attention has not been paid to BPL category and the State Government has been assigned the responsibility to classify such priority families.

BPL Ration card holders should be included while deciding priority households and thereafter, every person will be eligible for getting 5 Kg foodgrains per month. If a family of 5 persons is considered as a unit, then BPL families will get 25 Kg foodgrains. This way, the family who got 35 Kg foodgrains earlier will be short of 10 Kg now. The BPL ration card holders of the State will get 10 Kg less foodgrains. It's a heinous joke with poor people and is akin to snatching their food.

3. Less quantity of grains provided as per Food Security bill in comparison to quantum fixed under Mid Day Meal Scheme of Government of India.

The priority households would get 165 gram per day as per 5 Kg grain per month according to Bill.

Under Mid- Day Meal Scheme, norms fixed by the Government of India for one Mid-day meal for children aged between 12-14 years, are as follows:- 150 gms of grains, 30 gm pulses and 75 gms vegetables.

Thus, one time meal 180 gms is the Government policy (if vegetables are not counted and if it is counted then, it is 255 gms). According to policy of Mid-Day Meal Scheme, 165 gms of grain for a

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

day is insufficient to fill hungry stomachs. Under Mid- Day Meal Scheme, 255 gms grains and vegetables would be provided to the children aged between 12-14 years. It is the policy of the Government of India, whereas according to Food Security bill, priority households are provided 165 gms of grain which is very adequate and meager.

4. Cut in quantity of food grains required in calories for the middle class.

According to a survey of 2009 by National Institute of Nutrition, middle class person needs 2480 calories, thus 718 gms of grain is needed per day.

Under Food Security bill, 2013, Antyodaya and priority households will get 233 gms and 165 gms daily, which is very low according to necessity. It is evident from the facts given as under:-

Value of 100 gms grains:-

Food grains	Calorie	Protein Gm	Fat Gm	Carbohydrate Gm
Wheat	346	11.8	1.5	71.2
Rice	345	6.8	0.5	78.2

(Source: Nutrition Value of Indian Food, NIN 1978)

Requirement of foodgrains for 2480 Calories to priority families.

Calorie	Food Grain Required (in kg)		Food Grains to be provided under Bill (in K.g.)			
	Daily	Monthly	Family of 5 person		For BPL Family	
			Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
2480	0.718	21.565	0.233	7.00	0.165	5.00

5. Monthly financial burden on BPL families:

A BPL family was getting 35 kg foodgrains every month before passing of Food Security Bill and the quantity and rate for the same are as under:-

Earlier Expenditure

Expenses for 35 k.g. of foodgrains  
(Before introduction of Bill)

Food grains	Group	Price (Rs.)	Expenditure
Wheat	13	2.00	26.00
Rice	03	3.00	9.00
Wheat	16	7.50	120.00
Rice	03	7.00	21
Total			176.00

As per the Bill of 2013, the details of expenses for 35 k.g. of food grains used for one unit of 5 persons in a family are given below:

As per Bill 25 k.g.

In open Market 10 k.g.

Food grains	Group	Price (Rs.)	Expenditure
Wheat	19	2.00	38.00
Rice	06	3.00	18.00

Food grains	Group	Price (Rs.)	Expenditure
Wheat	05	19.00	95.00
Rice	05	22.00	110.00
Total			269.00

Expenses for excess foodgrains is Rs. 85 per month

If we do comparative study above of two columns, then we find that BPL family gets 35 k.g. of foodgrains for Rs. 176 before passing of the Bill, 2013. However, after passing of the Bill, out of 35 k.g. of foodgrains 10 k.g. is to be bought from open market for which an amount of Rs. 261/- per month will have to be spent. In this way, BPL families will have to face the burden of Rs. 85/- per month. After passing of Bill, 2013, economic burden on BPL families is increasing instead of decreasing, which is a matter of concern.

6. State Government is responsible for fixing the criteria of priority families under Food Security Bill 2013

A time limit of 180 days has been fixed for fixing criteria of priority families under Section 10 of Food Security Bill 2013. According to NSO 2011, total population of 382.85 lakh i.e. 258.78 lakh

from rural area and 124.06 lakh from urban area is to be covered therein. Out of the total population of 382.85 lakh, excluding Antyodaya families, a population of approximate 344 lakh is to be covered under Bill 2013. The responsibility of identifying priority families for covering this urban and rural population of the State has been assigned to the State Government which would be a big challenge. Instead of assigning the task of identifying priority families to State Government, uniform norms should have been fixed by the Government of India. By assigning this responsibility to State Governments, different norms are likely to be fixed for this purpose in all States and there will be no uniformity. Secondly, choosing priority family in 180 days and preparing their list is a long process for which time limit of 180 days is very short. This time limit must be extended.

7. Under Column 23 of Food Security Bill, 2013 financial help to be given by Government of India in case less quantity of foodgrains is given by the Government:-

It has been provided under Column 23 of Food Security Bill that in case less quantity of foodgrains is provided by Government of India, financial help will be provided. Government of India will give financial help. But, how would State Government arrange food grains? When the Government of India provides for Right to Food then it should not shirk from its responsibility. It is the responsibility of Government of India that every State gets the fixed share of foodgrains. I think it would be difficult for the states of adopt above column.

\*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): The Union Government has brought Food Security Bill for discussion and to pass it. Today, there is a severe paucity of storage facilities for foodgrains due to which lakhs of tonne of wheat get rotten or eaten by rodents. Many a time, the Supreme Court has made observations in this matter. Instead of rotting and getting wasted, this should be distributed among the poor.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

The Government has made a scheme to provide employment to the poor through Employment Guarantee Scheme. That is good, but the amount earmarked for them is less. When MP's get Rs. 2000 as daily allowances apart from salary, then keeping in view the inflation they must be given at least 1000 rupees per day. If the government makes such arrangements, then people will take interest in it and it will be a success. Today, PDS system is not completely successful. It needs to be given more teeth. If any discrepancy is found in it, then the Collector must remove that immediately. Action must be taken against the guilty. The Government had said in its election manifesto that it will control inflation in 100 days. Today, it needs to be examined as to what were the rates of essential commodities then and how much increase has been noticed now. It needs to be looked into. Is this the way to alleviate poverty from the country. It is time to rethink whether we are giving justice to the poor or betraying them. Your slogan was 'Congress ka Hath, Garibon ke Sath'. How far it has proved true? It seems that you are trying to betray the citizen of the country for reaping your political gains.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose the National Food Security Bill, 2013 'in the present form' as it affects many States including our State of Tamil Nadu. Already the Minister said in his speech that nearly 18 States are affected. That is why he has come forward to give some protection to those States. Therefore, this Bill in its present form is affecting our State, Tamil Nadu; that is why AIADMK Party is opposing it.

Also the hon. Minister said, this is the first time in the history that he brought this kind of a Bill. But I want to say, this is not the first time. Perarignar Anna, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, introduced food security when he assumed power in 1967. He gave, at that time, one measure of rice per rupee in spite of a lot of financial difficulties that Tamil Nadu faced at that time. Therefore, it is not the first time in the history, as he said. This kind of scheme was initiated by Tamil Nadu. Also, the scheme was later followed by Puratchi Thalaivar, MGR when he assumed power, with subsidized rate kilogram of rice scheme. Also, this is being continued by the present Chief Minister, Dr. Amma, by giving 20 kilogram of rice to ration card holder on costless basis. You are telling about the Targeted Public Distribution

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

System. We want Universal Public Distribution System as implementing in Tamil Nadu; then only you can give food security to the poor man. When the Bill is providing food free, how can you call it as food security for the poor man? It is our Indian culture to give free food to the poor people. But you are not following that. You are giving rice at a cost of Rs. 3 per kilogram. Why are you charging the price? The Supreme Court, in its recent observation has said, we are having a lot of food-grains in the godowns, which is rotting. Even rats are eating that. You are allowing rats to eat but you are not thinking about the poor men. You are charging price for the rice at Rs. 3 per kilogram. How can we support this Bill? But our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister is giving 20 kilogram of rice per family on costless basis. You are giving 5 kilogram of food-grains per family member per month. For example in a family two members are there, how much are you going to give? You are going to give only 10 kilogram. Suppose there are three members in a family, husband, wife and one daughter or son, then you are going to give 15 kilogram of food-grains. But our hon. Chief minister of Tamil Nadu is giving 20 kilogram of rice per family. There is going to be shortage of rice. How you are going to solve it? That is why we are opposing it. In what way you are giving the guarantee to see that 20 kilogram of rice that Tamil Nadu Government is giving to the households per month be protected?...*(Interruptions)*

You are telling 'targeted' population PDS; we want 'universal' PDS. That is why we are insisting on it. In Tamil Nadu our hon. Chief Minister is giving rice to the entire people of the State. The State Government of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma, is implementing it very successfully as Universal Public Distribution System. This kind of scheme is to be extended to the entire country

Also, the Mid Day Meals Scheme introduced by our hon. former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, is very successful in our State of Tamil Nadu. It is because, under that scheme, nutritious food is given to the school children. Due to this programme, the dropout has gone down in schools and standard of education has improved in the State. They took admission in schools and their families also were benefited in that way. That successful scheme is already popular in Tamil Nadu. You are telling that you are now going to have nutritious food scheme for children; already our Chief Minister is implementing that. It is further improved and continued by our present Chief Minister. Even

though DMK criticized that scheme when Dr. MGR introduced it....*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Its ok. Let him say what he wants to say. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Tamil Nadu Government's Nutritious Midday Meal Scheme is a role model Scheme for others.....*(Interruptions)* Presently, many States are following it. Our hon. Chief Minister has also added other food items including nutritional items for the benefit of children. They are added in the food. Therefore, it is not a new scheme.

Madam, our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written so many letters to the Hon. Prime Minister, raising concerns of our State in implementing the National Food Security Bill. They are not taken into consideration. The States have already implemented this scheme of public distribution system and the Centre wants to take credit indirectly by announcing the scheme and putting the burden on the State Governments. The Centre has not come forward to help the States. There are so many problems that our country is facing. Now, the problem of defence of our territory is there and they have to concentrate on that. Our economy is going down, the rupee value is going down, they have to concentrate on to improve the Indian economy. Inter-State terrorism is there, they have to concentrate on to offer the protection. The Government has failed in all those things. Just to take the benefits in the elections, they are implementing this Food Security Scheme now. Whatever all the State Governments are already doing, the Central Government wants to take credit from that. The UPA Government is going to fail in that. Even after bringing National Food Security Bill, UPA cannot dream to come to the power again at the Centre. I am telling this for both, UPA and NDA, here as well as in the States. Our regional parties are going to win in the coming Lok Sabha Elections. We are

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\* Not recorded.

going to form the Government and not these UPA and NDA....(Interruptions) Under the able leadership of our hon. Amma, we are going to form the Central Government. There is no problem in that. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No question answers and cross talking please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: By way of implementing this National Food Security Scheme, our Tamil Nadu State Government has to bear an additional burden of Rs. 3000 crore. Whether the Centre is going to come forward to compensate and giving protection for that? That is what with which we are concerned. Our Tamil Nadu State Government has already given Rs. 5000 crore subsidy per year for providing costless rice to our people. Will the Central Government will come forward and give financial assistance for that? The UPA Central Government would not help the Tamil Nadu State but they want to take the whole credit as they are giving free rice to all the people by way of implementing the National Feed Security Scheme. In fact, the UPA Government is not giving free rice but they are charging for that at the rate of Rs. 3/- per kg. for APL.

Madam, our Chief Minister has written many letters to Hon. Prime Minister requesting to carry out money a mandatory to National Food Security Bill. She requested that whatever the quantity Tamil Nadu is taking that has to be protected. Also the price which you are giving above for the quantity that you are allocating, that has to be given at the same price of Rs. 3 and that is what we are demanding. Otherwise, what is the benefit Tamil Nadu is going to get out of the Central Government scheme of food security? They are not even protecting the existing financial burden on Tamil Nadu. Then there is no benefit for Tamil Nadu. In these circumstances, how can we support this Bill? The Food Ministry is telling that only 17 States are going to be benefited. Our Tamil Nadu State is not benefited by this Scheme. If they want to unanimously pass this Bill, they have to discuss it with all the Chief Ministers and come to conclusion as to how to implement this Scheme. They have to also see the financial burden on the State Governments. Recently all the taxes are levied by the Central Government. Even on ordinary air conditioner restaurants, they are

putting a tax and collecting money. Even they are putting G. Service Tax. All the money they are taking away from the State Governments and most of them have become municipalities. The State Governments have no money. At the same time they want to implement this Scheme. They are only giving money at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg. of rice.

Therefore, what I am requesting is that let the Government consider this problem. If you are so sincere then give the protection of food security to the people as implemented by Tamil Nadu government on free of cost, at least, please fix at the rate of Rs. 3 for all the quantities which the Tamil Nadu Government is going to take from the Central pool. That is what we are demanding.

They are also telling as to how to identify the beneficiaries. We require time. On what basis, do we have to take this? We have to depend on the Census of 2011. That process of Census is not yet completed. Therefore, without completing that Census, how can the State Government within 180 days or 365 days identify and give the list? Our Chief Minister has given this amendment in this regard. That has to be taken into consideration.

Also Clause 22 (1) talks about the 'Obligations of the Central Government' and also about 'entitlements'. Since Tamil Nadu has been implementing Universal PDS, we need assured supply of food grains from the Central Pool of Food Grains, to supplement the procurement within the State. Hence, the Centre should not reduce the present level of allocation of food grains to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Madam, there is another important point, which our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written. Clause 23 of the Bill talks about short supply of food grains from the Central Pool, and the provision of funds, to meet the obligations. As is said, the Centre is duty-bound to make available adequate food grains to the States and hence, we moved an amendment to this Clause saying that the 'Centre shall ensure continuous supply of food grains to the States'. This is very important. Otherwise, if there is any shortage of food grains in the Central Pool, the Central Government cannot put burden on the State Government. The Centre can give cash. What is the use? The price may be higher in market and may not be in position to get food grains. Then, the Tamil Nadu Government has to give more prices to procure that food grains and give it to the people. Therefore, when the Centre is so keen on the national food security, let them somehow procure that food grains, and even if there is

a shortage in our country let the Centre have to import that and give it to Tamil Nadu. Therefore, do not put the burden of giving cash on the State Government but you give food grains. This Bill has not satisfied and not benefited us and, therefore, it has to be reintroduced in a changed form.

Also, Madam, Schedule I fixes the subsidized prices for distribution of food grains. It says that the current prices (Rs.3, Rs.2, and Rs.1 for rice, wheat and grains respectively) would be in existence for a period of three years. You tell me as to why you are putting it for three years. When you are so interested to implement food security, why are you putting it for three years' period? After this period, can you go to the people and tell them that as the Government want to increase it to Rs.4 or Rs.5? How can the State Government, at that time, give it at a higher price? Then, it is a burden on the State Government. We cannot increase the price. Already the Tamil Nadu Government is giving it free, that is costless rice to the people of Tamil Nad and yet the Centre is going to increase it and at the same time the Centre is making it obligatory to implement this Scheme. So, the burden is increasing on the State Government. Therefore, do not put the period as three years in Schedule I, and, therefore, that should be removed. I have already given an amendment to see that this Clause is removed.

Clause 12 (2) (h) of the Bill says that there will be cash transfers and food coupons. As our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has suggested, do not put cash transfers, and you have to supply food grains only.

Please see the Financial Memorandum. You are putting all the burdens on the State Government. That is what you are doing. In many places, it is written 'share' by the State Governments. It talks about the cost sharing between the Central and State Governments. You are telling that the States have to share the cost. When you want to subsidize the food grains, why can you not give the entire money to the State Government to cover the cost in implementing the Scheme?

Take all the Clauses. Even Clause 4 says that the expenditure will be shared between the Central and State Governments in accordance with the Scheme prescribed by the Central Government. You are prescribing that also – as to how much we have to share. You are bringing it and you are making the State Governments to share that, and also you are dictating terms to the State Governments.

In regard to the Grievances Commission also, we have to bear the expenditure; the State Governments have to appoint officers and pay their salary. You are not going to give money for that. Even in respect of transport, you have, just now, informed us that the States have to share. Why should they share it? When the Central Government is having so much of funds, it can give money to the State Governments. Many States are asking for special status. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also given many Memorandums to the hon. Prime Minister asking for a Special Package as we are facing a financial crisis. When the State Government is facing a financial crisis, why can the Centre not meet the entire expenditure mentioned in the Financial Memorandum? Do not put the financial burden on the State Government. You are going on putting all the Clauses for sharing the expenditure. There is certain recurring expenditure. The Food Minister is saying: "We cannot bear it and, therefore, the State government can bear it". Like that, there are many Clauses?

That is why I am saying, if the Centre wants to take the real credit, the Centre has provide sufficient funds in the Bill. The sincerity must be there. All expenditure that is going to be incurred is to be borne by the Central Government.

We have already given amendments and we are going to speak on them when they are taken up, yet our hon. Chief Minister has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to consider certain amendments in the clauses, which will not be affecting our State of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, please consider the suggestions of our hon. Chief Minister; and try to include them in the Bill. In that case only, we are ready to support this Bill. If you are not going to include what our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written, to take up all the amendments, we are not in a position to support this Bill; and we will be opposing this Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

\*PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): The National Food Security Bill which was to come four years ago, is coming today. It shows less concern for the poor and more concern about forthcoming elections. It will not be appropriate to say today as to how far this Bill will help the poor. The poverty in the country is increasing regularly. Questions are raised, why it is increasing who is responsible, who were ruling the

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\* Speech was laid on the Table



country continuously, why poverty has increased to this extent that this Bill was introduced.

On one hand, farmers are completed to commit suicide and on the other hand, the common man is on the verge of starvation. The Government is making a hue and cry on this Bill keeping in view the election and to divert the attention of the country, from prise-rise. They believe that poverty of the country will be abolished after this Bill; whereas, no solutions in reference to the practical problems has been discussed in this Bill. The first challenge is that the poor i.e. the actual poor must get a poverty card through this Bill. Even if they get the card, it will be difficult to say whether they will get food grains as per the card. Non concrete distribution system has been mentioned in this Bill.

I urge the honourable Minister that in order to identify accurate factors in the country and to arrange sufficient food grain, various important issues in the Bill must be modified. I further demand that the eligible persons may get sufficient benefit without corruption, for which Chhattisgarh Government led by BJP may be followed so that the poor could get its benefit without any problem.

I also request the honourable Minister that the suggestions of the Chief Minister of all states and all parties may be given importance before implementation of this Bill.

[English]

\*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): About four years have passed since the UPA Government promised to enact a law which would contain guarantees for Food Security to every citizen of India. India has been consistently portraying one of the poorest records and the country's performance in reducing the number of people afflicted by malnutrition and hunger remains pretty dismal even during the much talked about period of Rapid Economic Growth. If we look at some important indications of Food and Nutrition Security of India, there is little hope that the country would be free from the clutches of hunger and malnutrition in the near future. I would like to highlight some of the disadvantages of the National Food Security Bill, 2013.

1. The Revised National Food Security Bill (NFSB), 2013 represents a crucial political economic approach to welfare of the people of India. Seen by most experts as a vote gaining tactics of UPA,

NSFB has not been able to garner support from all corners and there are valid reasons for that.

2. India has for more than its needs for its buffer stocks, but because people don't have purchasing power, legislating a Right to Food does not address this problem.
3. There has been enough evidence that the Food Security Law is going to play havoc with Government Finances. Economist Surjit Bhalla has pointed out that the Bill will cost 3 per cent of GDP in the first year alone.
4. Food Security Bill will mess up price signals by – jacking up Minimum Support Prices for Rice and Wheat, driving out what remains of the private grain trade and discouraging diversification in Agriculture.
5. The Bill proposes to cover 75% and 50% respectively of rural and urban populations. The entitlement is 5 kg. Per person per month of food grain at Issue Prices of Rs. 2/- and Rs. 3/- per kg. for wheat and rice respectively. This proposal has only two categories – covered and uncovered. The Food Subsidy cost under NFSB is estimated at Rs. 1,24,502 crore for 2013-14 and total Food grain requirement is estimated at 61.2 million tones. The cost is estimated to rise to Rs. 1,40,192 crore and Rs. 1,57,701 crore in 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. The Estimates should still be considered lower bounds for the actual expenditure to implement the Bill.
6. The total incremental costs of implementing NFSB over the above current subsidies could range from Rs. 44,711 crore to Rs. 76,486 crore in 2013-14.
7. The food Programme will be implemented – through the Public Distribution System (PDS). The biggest challenge is fixing pilferage in the PDS in the states where poverty is more, according to Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CAC) Chairman Ashok Gulati.
8. Government's initiative on the Food Security Bill – such form of inclusion is not sustainable, as it will have a big effect on fiscal deficit in coming years.

The Government needs to change its orientation towards inclusion if we want a more inclusive, more

\* Speech was laid on the Table

sustainable and faster growth. If inclusion is to give hand-outs to those, who currently do not have enough, it is not sustainable because the money to give that hand out will come from the economy.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): I want to give some suggestions on the National Security Bill, 2013 presented by Prof. K.V. Thomas on August, 2013, which are as under.

India is a country of villages, where the 80% population is residing in villages, and 50% of which is living below poverty line. Majority of the population of country, which is residing below poverty line needs benefits under the Food Security Act so that the poor not die of hunger. It must be ensured that he gets foodgrains at low prices and his family does not starve. This is the intent and attribute of this Bill that every poor family get foodgrains at less price.

Many view points were expressed about food security, but till today, the actual number of the poor in India is not mentioned. How many people are living under the poverty line has not been made known to the House. Whether the families of those who are below actual poverty line will get this facility. A monitoring system needs to be introduced for this. There are states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha where lot of improvement is required till date.

The food grains being made available are very less in quantity. No family can manage their livelihood with this quantity. People living below poverty line also require pulses, oil and other material along with wheat and rice. These should also be included in this Bill and the quantity should be increased from 10 kg to 15 kg and other material, pulses, spices may also be provided.

Hunger and poverty are a curse. A hungry person can do anything. It is said "Vibhukshitam Kim Na Karoti Paapam" means the hungry person may indulge in any kind of sin. Our country, India with a population of 120 crore is rich in human resources but it is fighting with many problems. One half of the population in villages are managing their livelihood on half diet. Will people be able to get complete benefits from this scheme. Farmers are in trouble as they need fertilizers, water, seeds and power. The same farmer is food provider to us, but he is unhappy. He is running away from farming. The cost is going up. He is

compelled to sell his product at very low price. He must get proper price for his product.

It is doubtful whether the poor will get the actual benefits from this Bill. India ranks top in terms of malnutrition. The maximum child deaths count is also in our country. It is said that 'we are the poor people living in a rich country'. Our country is rich in natural resources but its residents are poor. Is there any definition of the poor. What should be the income of a person not to be called a poor. Is a person earning Rs. 28/- in a village and Rs. 33/- in a city not a poor? This is a joke on the poor.

Food Security Act is in country's interest but attention should also be given to farmers who produce foodgrains. Farmer is running away from agriculture. He is committing suicide. Whether the Government will take care of them. Whether the Government will look into their problems and stop them from committing suicide. This should also be looked into that farmer get proper price for their product. There should be arrangement for storage of their product. At rural level, arrangements should be made to buy foodgrains of farmer at proper price.

Thousands of tons of food grains get rotten in the country. There is no arrangement for storage. On the other hand, crores of people are forced to sleep empty stomach. Even after 65 years of independence, we could not make arrangement for bread, pure water, roads, electricity, hospital, and education. Is this not a shameful situation? Who is responsible for this? Can the Centre and States save themselves by passing on the responsibility to each other? Inflation has gone up and diesel prices are increasing, prices of fertilizers are also increasing. This should also be looked into. Until condition of farmers improves, this scheme of the country would turn out to be a White Elephant. By supporting this Bill, there should be arrangement to improve the condition of farmers of the country.

[*English*]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Thank you, very much, Madam Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Food Security Bill.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, you have five minutes time for your speech.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Please, Madam, give me, at least, 10 minutes.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam Chairperson, UPA is now awakened about food security. But earlier in 1983, when our leader Late N.T. Ramarao started providing rice at Rs. 2 per kg, then these very people had opposed it. In 1983 in Andhra Pradesh when Mr. N.T. Ramarao first introduced the scheme, at that time Congress party had opposed this scheme of the State Government. They took 30 years to introduce the same scheme in this regard and now after 30 years they are talking about food security.

Madam, we have been independent since last 67 years. Out of these 67 years, Congress and UPA ruled for around 55 years. Even after so many years, they have not been able to provide food to the poor. Who is responsible for that?...*(Interruptions)* Those who ruled the country for 55 years could not change the map or the condition of the country. They could not provide food to the poor, could not do any activity for their development. The number of the poor has increased. Who is responsible for that? The Congress and UPA are responsible for that. Food Security Bill is introduced keeping in view the vote of those people for 2014 election, who do not get enough food to satiate hunger. There are many loopholes in its implementation and these loopholes need to be plugged.

Today while introducing the Bill, Hon. Minister Shri Thomas agreed that there are 25% to 30% leakages in the present system. Some suggestions have been given for its implementation...*(Interruptions)*

**18.28 hrs**

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

But is it possible? How to control the PDS system? You yourself are admitting the fact that there are so many leakages. It should be considered.

We listened to the speeches given by Madam Sonia during 15th Lok Sabha. Even in those speeches, she had said that it was their responsibility. She has remembered this responsibility today...*(Interruptions)* They did not remember this responsibility during their 55 years rule. She had also said that Indians needed food security.

Madam Chairperson, P.V. Narsimha ji had introduced economic reforms at that time. Poor people should get the

benefits of that. When Vajpayee ji was Prime Minister, NDA Government led the development programme. Since UPA's time, poverty has increased manifold due to increase in corruption. Money has flowed only in a particular direction and thus, poverty has increased and this Government is responsible for that. They have not been able to control black money and corruptions, and could not make progress in development. If this had happened, then the need for introducing the Bill would not have arisen today. So, all this needs to be kept in mind...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister of agriculture has given an interview today. In that interview, the most senior Minister, the Minister of Agriculture said that *[English]* all this is possible, only if the farmers can produce. He must see gains. *[Translation]* It means that there is nothing in this Bill to protect farmers and to protect MSP. Hon'ble Chairman Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to quote what Hon. Minister of agriculture had said.

*[English]*

I quote:

"My worry is not today or tomorrow, but when the Food Security Bill will be in full swing...By next year, the subsidy bill will go up to Rs.1,25,000 crore. My worry is that any Finance Minister will not be happy with this burden and their advice to the Council of Ministers will be, do not hike the Minimum Support Price."

*[Translation]*

It is very important.

*[English]*

"Because this will only increase the burden and that will directly affect the farmers and the farmers will get hurt. He will shift from crop A to crop B. Then, how are we going to implement the Food Security Bill?"

This is the point. *[Translation]* They do not care for the farmer. How the farmer will make a progress if we won't care about wheat, rice and paddy...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding in two minutes. Just now, Shri Praful Patel has said that earlier MSP was Rs. 540 and now they have increased it to Rs. 1320. Now, you are giving 5 kg rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg, then it amounts to Rs. 15/-. Remaining 9 kg costs Rs. 40 per kg. So 14 kg will cost Rs. 360. In those days, the cost of 14 kg was Rs. 150.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I have to make a few suggestions. Finally, I wish to say that first you provide guarantee for drinking water along with food security in the villages. Poor people should at least be given guarantee for development of villages. Give the guarantee about MSP to the farmers. You do all this keeping in mind the elections of year 2014. You are introducing this Bill in a hurry. They were sleeping for past 10 years. Our leader, Shri N.T. Ramarao had introduced rice at Rs. 2 per kg thirty years back. People should know that this Government has been carelessly sleepy on the issue and now doing it this way.

Hon. Chairperson, there are so many amendments on this matter which should be mentioned in the Bill.

[English]

\*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I support the historic Food Security Legislation that is under discussion right now. It is a piece of legislation that has been on the anvil for over four years now. Understandably so, this is a complex legislation in view of the many definitions that need to be done.

For instance what does food security itself mean? Furthermore, who constitutes the target segment? How do we define which 'household' needs it versus which individual needs it?

In recent years we have seen two parts of a very difficult situation. On the one hand we have piles and piles of grain which are rotting. Pictures and the media have brought this to our television screens and pasted in newspapers and magazines. On the other hand, we see the hunger of people in various parts of the country. The hon'ble courts have taken cognizance of this and have directed the Executive to bridge this yawning gap.

Whether this legislation will go that far is questionable. However, as has already been said by Soniaji, we will learn from the implementation.

All pieces of legislation, which needs the full cooperation of the State Governments, will need to be fully discussed with the States. Mulayam Singhji brought this to the notice of this august House that the bill should have been discussed in a consultation with the Chief Minister, I also join hands with the Leader of the SP on this. Our Chief Minister, Pawan Chamlingji, has instituted innovative

schemes in the State of Sikkim to take care of food security. This has been working wonders.

I commend that the model of Sikkim be taken into account as it is one which has been working in the State for a long time. 35 Kgs of rice to the poorest of the poor (BPL) individual on a monthly basis given free. Rice at Rs. 2 per kg under another scheme. Such like programs which also includes wheat and lentils have been working well. So also our Mid Day Meal scheme for our school going children as has been alluded to by several members.

Sikkim is one State that has practically no malnutrition or any hunger. We also have a way of ensuring the local produce are used to take care of hunger.

Hence, the Food Security Bill will be a landmark piece of legislation which will be watched by the world in how it works for the poor in our country. My party supports this bill but more importantly we would like to ensure that it is made to work and work effectively.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): National Food Security Bill has been introduced in a hurry. It will be implemented by the State Governments. But it has been introduced without consulting them. There is no mention about increasing the storage capacity. Where will we keep the food grains? How will they determine that 75% rural people and 50% urban people get benefitted with that. The most important point is that what are we doing for the security of farmers who produce food grains. The cases of farmers' suicide are increasing. Around 2500 farmers have quit farming and are doing manual work in cities. Food security cannot be provided without providing security to the farmers. So, all the points should be considered and all concerned farmer's associations, State Government storage arrangements, distribution system and voluntary organisations should also be consulted and then a new Bill should be introduced. Hence present Bill should be withdrawn.

\*SHRI SOHAN POTAI (Kanker): The National Food Security Bill sounds better. However, a proper study has revealed its drawbacks. There are loopholes found in the Bill during the discussion. 50% BPL people in urban areas and 65% in rural areas i.e. 66% of the total population of the country will get the benefit of the Bill. The criteria fixed by

\* Speech was laid on the Table

\* Speech was laid on the Table

the Planning Commission for poverty is actually a mockery of the poor. A person from rural area who can spend Rs. 28 for food per day and a person from urban area who can spend Rs. 32 per day will not be counted as a member of the BPL category.

Guarantee to provide coarse rice at Rs. 2 per kg and wheat at Rs. 3 per kg and food grains at Rs. 5 per kg per person i.e. 25 kg grains. A person does not eat only roti, he needs vegetable, pulses, salt, oil, chilly and kerosene oil to cook food and the Food Security Bill will be beneficial to the poor if all these things are provided for in the Bill.

Dr. Raman Singh implemented Food Security Bill one year back under which every BPL family is being given 35 kg rice at Rs 1/kg, poor family at Rs. 2/kg and 3 kg for Scheduled Tribes and 2 kg gram at the rate of Rs. 5/kg and 2 kg pulses at Rs. 20/kg and 1 kg Palm oil.

Thus 90% of the population of the region has been covered under food security guarantee. But 24% people will be deprived of the benefits by this Bill introduced by the Centre and so, it will be injustice to them.

There is no scheme for farmers. If the farmer is prosperous, then only the Food Security Bill will be successful. Food will be available after the farmer produces grains.

[English]

\* SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): First of all, I would like to support the National Food Security Bill, 2013. It is a landmark legislation. Being a member from Kerala, I am very proud to say that our Food Minister Hon'ble K.V. Thomas who introduced this Bill is also a Keralite. From UPA-I onwards, this Hon'ble House has been a witness to several landmarks legislations. The legislation like Right to Information, Mahatma Gandhi National Employee Guarantee Scheme, Forest Dwellers and Right to Education. This legislation will eradicate hunger ridden life of our rural India. This Bill is providing food-grains to every house hold who are entitled to get the food security benefits. It is the most important aspects of this legislation. This legislation have retrospective effect from 5th July, 2013 onwards. This provides for right to receive food-grains at subsidized prices by persons belonging to eligible households under the targeted public distribution systems. It

\* Speech was laid on the Table

also provides that every person belonging to priority households shall be entitled to receive five kilograms of good-grains per person per month. It also provides that the eligible households shall extend upto seventy five percent for rural population and fifty percent of urban population. Yet another important provision for this legislation is that it provides for nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers. It also provides nutritional support to children. I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble UPA Government that this Bill provides the entitlement of the women of the eighteen years of age or above to be head of the household for the purpose of issue of ration cards. This provision is also an empowerment to the whole women community too. This Bill also provides for State Food Commissioners and distinct level and local body level monitoring systems. Yet another important provision is the vigilance Committee to monitoring in the lower level. The National Food Security Bill, 2013 is not only a social security legislations, but also a notable legislation which will touch the entire life of the Indians. With these words, I am full heartedly supporting this legislation.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Hon. Chairman, Sir, today the country is going to take a big step through a decision of this House...(Interruptions) Lal Singh ji your voice is very strong...(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is an important occasion. I hope that all the Members of Parliament will support me. I want to say that today we are going to discuss a very important issue and the House has to take a major decision. The irony is that since we started liberalisation during the last two decade, we keep on tracking which new Indian billionaire has been added to the Forbes India rich list. The fact is that we connected the producer to the Mandi and he started getting better rates for his produce. He got respect and felt self-dependent and now, the consumer is also independent. But these socio-economic experts know that the poorest strata of the society struggles to make both ends meet. I think several Members of Parliament have said that the concern is how to face the challenge of the consequential economic burden. I think it is not a burden, rather it is the moral responsibility of the Government. You see the data, more than 50 % of the children in the country who are below the age of 5 years are malnourished. Two third of the women in the country are anemic. So we are concentrating

on the subsidy of lakhs and crores and the effect on budget, but ignoring the negative effect which is presently on their production and their efficacy. We have to find ways to bring them to the mainstream and strengthen them. So, that they can take proactive steps to fulfill their basic needs. No economist can guess the positive effect of such achievement on our GDP, growth and social system. Our senior members have rightly said that we cannot shirk from this responsibility. It is moral obligation of the society and the country. Many Members of Parliament have raised this issue and I agree with that and it is practical also. When we visit our Constituency, maximum complaints are regarding PDS system. There is not a village from which complaints of ration dealer are not received by the parliamentarians or the representative.

As regards the Saxena Committee, it has said that there is 61 percent exclusion error which means that the people whose name should be in the BPL list are missing from the list; there is 25 percent inclusion error which means that 25 percent of the people in the list are fake. We all accept this. It is not hidden from anyone. But the biggest strength of this Bill lies in the fact that this law is not based on the BPL list. We have been saying this continuously. This right has been given to the state governments. We have been saying repeatedly that our country has a federal structure, there should be decentralisation of power. Different situations exist in different places. The situation in Mumbai is completely different from the situation in Delhi. The Union Government takes a decision and the result of the decision varies from state to state. But, here all the power has been devolved upon the state government. How will you decide who should be the beneficiary? You have to formulate the procedure. So, I feel that this is a big step. It is an effort to move beyond the shortcomings in the BPL lists and make a positive effort towards expansion of the public distribution system to ensure that the really poor, those facing starvation and suffering from malnutrition are benefited in some way.

A number of MPs have expressed concern about its impact on the agricultural sector. If I am honest, I would agree that I also have apprehensions. If we do not think about the farmers who work hard to produce food, who take risks, then how would we encourage them to raise their production. There is a possibility that food security might become unsustainable in future. Hence, we will have to take this into account. Expenses do not make any accountant

happy. The Finance Ministry will have to bear a lot of pressure in the coming times. Because, it will see rise in the subsidy bill and this would put it under pressure. Hence, I would like the Union Government to keep it under constant scrutiny. The procedure for determination of MSP price will have to be streamlined. I do not understand what is the data on the basis of which CACP takes its decisions. We should consider ways to strengthen CACP. CACP should have a role in determination of import and export duty in international trade as per the recommendation made by the committee. It is after all determining the MSP, calculating the cost of production so if it does not have a role in the effect of the international market on the farmers then it would weaken the position of our country. There is a major question of subsidy vs. investment. Some people say that grants lead to market diversion and investment lead to market development. I agree with this argument. Food and fertiliser subsidy, which is market distorting in a way, is increasing continuously. We were spending 12.4 percent of domestic product in the agricultural sector on subsidy in the year 2010-2011, whereas the expenditure on infrastructure for agricultural development proposed to be done through investment was merely 4 percent. We need emphasis on research in the field of agriculture and also to see as to how the sources of irrigation can be created. We have to consider the ways with the help of which we can increase our production. Today the agricultural land is being diverted for other purposes. The Government can't check this. The owner of the land should be free to sell his land to the person who offers higher price. However with a view to avoid any negative effect on agricultural production, we will have to encourage them. In view of this, there has to be some kind of balance in the matter of subsidy versus investment. In view of paucity of time, I would only say that we must focus on the efficiency of the citizen of the country to explore as to how his efficiency can be increased to make them self-reliant. This is not the right concept to think that whatever law is enacted, that will be perfect. We blame the State Government, Central Government or Government officers for failures in respect of poverty alleviation. However as per my belief, if the youth and the women of the country, who work in the four walls of the house and outside are freed from malnutrition and if the feeling of self-reliance is inculcated among the children of the country, who are compelled by the circumstances to read and write under the light of Kerosene lamps, then I feel that they will perform much better than what we expect from them. The farmers of

the country have proved this. Therefore, I would like to congratulate for the daring step taken in the right direction. Now it is our responsibility to give the message that the poor of the country is not a burden on the country. They are the strength of the country.

[English]

\*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to express my views on the discussion on Food Security Bill 2013 presented by Hon'ble Minister. There were number of discussion and deliberations on this bills. Standing Committee also has submitted their reports.

India is a signatory to the universal declaration of human rights (1948) and also a signatory of international covenant on economic, social, cultural rights. These conventions made it clear that it is the right of citizen to get adequate food. The directive principle of state policy in our constitution also made it clear that it is the responsibility of the government to give nutrition and standard of living of its people and improve public health.

The main feature of this bill is the introduction of targeted public distribution system. This bill specifies that up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population shall be entitled for food grains under TPDS. Out of this 46% of the rural and 20% of the urban population shall be categorized as priority section and remaining are general.

The bill also proposes a special group such as pregnant women, lactating mothers, children, destitute, homeless and starving persons.

The bill emphasise that this is the duty of the central Government to determine the percentage of people in each state, that is priority and general groups.

While I am supporting this bill I have my own observations and views on some aspects of this bill. While the bill speaks to ensure food security through PDS entitlement, Planning Commission and Justice Wadhwa committee argue for cash transfer and cash coupons instead of PDS system..

Here cash transfer would not give results since the money may be misused and may be used to purchase some other items. Cash is also not practicable since this also may lead to the purchase of other items.

There are 3 categories demarcated for getting subsidized food grains. Prices are also varying.

In my opinion the entitlements should be universal and there should not be any cap. What we need not an uniform entitlement, but an universal entitlement. Since food security is a fundamental right of each citizen, the planning commission's decision for a 75% in rural area in 50% urban area cannot be accepted. So I strongly demand for the universalization of public distribution system and not any cap on it.

Identification of beneficiaries: The bill divides population in the three categories such as priority group, general group and others. Any scheme separating the population in the categories requires identification and classification. This targeting mechanism has been prone to large inclusion and exclusion errors, for example in 2009 an expert group pointed out that 61% of the eligible population was excluded from the BPL list while 25% of the non BPL families were included in the list. In this bill, there is no clarity how the problem of inclusion and exclusion errors would be addressed. A scheme that provides universal coverage would not be prone to such errors.

Financial Implication: the scheme would give big financial burden on the shoulder of the states. In some cases, the cost will be shared between the Centre and the state. Most of the costs have to be met by the state. It includes nutritional support to pregnant women, lactating mothers, midday meals, Anganwadi infrastructure, meals for child, meals for persons in starvation, transport and delivery of food grain, storage facilities, costs associated with state food commission. It means every state has to allocate required funds to meet the provisions of this bill in their annual budget. It really restrict their flexibility for the priority and their hands would be tied.

If states are not in a position to allocate sufficient funds, the implementation of the bill would be difficult. There was an example of the implementation of RTE Act, the right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009. Unlike the RTE Act, the bill does not mention what shall be done in a situation when state have no sufficient funds for implementation. The RTE Act has provided provisions for this purpose.

Financial memorandum: how the government would meet the big expenditure for the implementation of this bill is

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

not clear and proposed expenditure is insufficient. The financial memorandum speaks about 26 items. But expenditure is provided only for 3 items such as buffer stock, food subsidy and maternity benefit. The total annual estimate for these 3 items is Rs.95 thousand crores. This is really insufficient to meet the demands. Some experts say the cost would be ranging from 2 lacs to 3.5 lacs crores.

The Schedule One of the bills fixes subsidized food grain prices but this would be enhanced on time to time. The minimum support price may also increase for various items. This would lead to inflation over the time. Such cost will also increase the required subsidy; this is not considered in the memorandum.

Clause 3 of this bill states about the population entitled to subsidized food grains. The entitlement extends up to 75% for rural and 50% urban population but here the exact extent of the entitlement is not clear. It implies that the actual number of people entitled for food may be less than 75% and 55% of the population respectively.

There are two issues with regard to these entitlements – (i) The bill does not provide a rational specific cut off number of population, either priority or general groups. (ii) Fixing the minimum requirement of 46% of rural population and 26% of the urban population makes it clear that there is no flexibility to revise the figure, since the share of the population living in this group may change overtime.

The entitlement to starving and destitute persons in clause 8: According to this Bill destitute persons will get one free meal per day and persons suffering from starvation two meals per day for six months. Here the destitute and the persons suffering from starvation are really in one category, then why the Bill makes a separate provision for persons living in starvation. That Bill also fails to explain why the entitlements provided these two groups differ.

Food grains: Clause 32 and 18 explains differently with regard to the doors and delivery. Clause 32 says it is the duty of the state govt. to deliver the food grains at doorstep. Clause 18(2)(a) say that central and state governments shall endeavour to progressively undertake doorstep delivery of food grains. It is unclear whether the bill aims to make doorsteps delivery as an immediate requirement.

Objectives not directly related to food security: Under schedule III it is stated that central govt., state govt. and local authorities shall take progressive steps to realize some

objectives. These include safe and academic drinking water, sanitation, health care, nutritional, health and educational support to adolescent, adequate pensions to senior citizens. These are the social objectives that the govt. has to take but with regard to the direct relation of this bill there is no need of such explanations here. How priority group are determined?

Rangarajan Committee has estimated the percentage of population of each state and they have made a priority group and from that they arrived at a coverage of 46% and 26% of rural and urban population. What is the basis of such calculation? Whether there is any scientific method they have adopted? How is it advisable to fix the percentage of BPL, APL of each state from Delhi without consulting those states? The table 3 shows the various figures. In Kerala it is 22.2 and 20.2. I think these figures are not corresponding the actual facts.

The financial memorandum includes the costs such as it is 2061 crores for buffer stocks, 79800 crores for the food subsidy and rupees 3500 crores for maternity benefits. The total amount is 95 thousand crores.

The Ashok Gulati, Chairman for the Commission of Agriculture Costs and Prices estimated that expenditure is about six lakhs crores for the next three years. Our Minister KV Thomas himself has stated on 17 December, 2011 as reported by Times of India that the total cost of implementing the bill is rupees 3.5 lakh crore. The Ashok and Jyoti Gujaral has asked, can we afford six lakhs or food subsidy in three years? It is reported by Economic Times of 17 December, 2011.

The Memorandum submitted by the Govt. of Kerala has stated that there is a big burden on the State if the Bill is passed as its present form.

As per the census 2011, rural population of Kerala is 1,74,55,506 and the urban population is 1,59,32,171. According to the present bill there is exclusion of 25% rural and 50% urban population from the beneficiary list. It means the exclusion of 123 lakh population from the purview of PDS. Kerala is a food deficient State so Kerala depends on the EPDS to provide food security to the people and control the prices of essential food grains. Kerala has issued 80.2 lakh Ration Cards, out of which there are 14.58 lakh BPL cards, 5.91 lakh AAY cards, 42.20 lakh APL subsidy cards and 17.5 lakh APL non-subsidy cards. A card consists an



average of 4.16 Members, it means 123 lakh population has 29.535 Ration Cards. If the present proposal is accepted, they say that 29.53 lakh families will be excluded from the purview of TPDS. Govt. of Kerala has categorically stated that limiting the card holders on the basis of this calculation will not be acceptable to the State of Kerala.

The general households will be 8567175 and entitlement of the group will be 3 kg. Hence the requirement of food grains to the priority household will be 25702 MT per month. It means that if the bill is passed, the monthly allotment of food grains will be 1,13,136 MT. The annual requirement of the State is 2,11,015 MT of food grains. The allotment is only 10,528 tonnes which means that there is shortfall of 105726 tonnes. The State is getting only 50% of what it is needed under the present TPDS. The study again say that this will severely distort the financial situation since the entire additional allocation is met from financial resources.

Since the Govt. has to compensate expenditure of 10526 MT and at present the cost of the food grain is 25040 per MT the estimate expenditure to be incurred by the State would be 264.74 crores per month and annually it would be 3176190 crores. How is it possible for a State like Kerala to bear such a huge amount.

The storage capacity of the State is nominal whereas only i.e. 0.90 lakh MT and at the same time the quarterly requirement is 6.91 lakh MT. The FCI godown capacity is 5.13 lakh MT only. If the bill is passed how it is possible and it would be much difficult to meet the demands with the existing godown facilities.

I need more clarification with regard to door to door supply system and also regarding cash transfer through the banks where Govt. has taken such a decision.

Present PDS system is strong in Kerala. Large number of Ration shops, Mavelli stores, Consumer fed outlets are there. There are about 25,000 Ration shop dealers. Once our Hon'ble Minister was the President of this Kerala Ration Shop Dealers Association. They have made a number of demands. They have demanded to them as employees. What is their present position? Nothing is said in the bill with regard to the Ration shop dealers in Kerala who have been functioning for a long time. They are on an agitation and there are apprehensions whether they would get permanent jobs.

[Translation]

\*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Before expressing my views about this important Bill, I would like to quote a couplet from Sant Shiromani Ravidas:

" Aisa chahun raj main jahan mile saban ko Anna,  
choot Bado sab sum Base, Ravidas Rahe Prasann."

Through this couplet Guru Ravidas about 650 years back had visualized an administration which the UPA Government is going to characterize. It is also a happy coincidence that this scheme has already been launched by States of Delhi, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Rajasthan on the birthday of patron of the poor, Bharat Ratna Late Shri Rajeev Gandhi.

In conformity with the resolution adopted by UPA Government in the year 2009 and in view of the decisions taken in the interests of all the sections of the society, food security holds an important place. It will help in making available fair price foodgrains to the 75 percent rural people who live in villages and 50 percent to persons living in urban areas. All eligible beneficiaries will be entitled to get rice, wheat coarse grains at the rate of Rs. 3/-, Rs.2/- and Rs.1/- respectively from the date of enactment of this Act. This will be valid for three years. For procurement of a year's estimated requirement of 612.3 lakh tonnes of foodgrains of Rs. 1,00,953 crores will be spent under the National Food Security Bill and for its implementation Rs. 23,794 crore that is a total food subsidy of Rs. 1,24,747 crores is proposed to be provided. This Act will entitle every person to draw 5 kg foodgrains whereas under the Antyodaya Anna Yojna every family will get 35 kg of foodgrains. A decision has been taken to provide free meals to a woman during pregnancy and six months after delivery and maternity benefit of Rs. 6000/- to her. In addition to this the Bill provides for providing high nutritive meals according to their age to children aged between 6 months to 14 years of age.

Though there are several figures regarding poverty, we assume 21.9 percent that is 26 crore come under the category of poor. However, I would like to mention that 82 crores people's have been targeted to be benefitted under this scheme. This Bill has been drafted keeping in view the sufferings of the poor, and maximum benefit has been extended to Scheduled Castes and if it is viewed alongwith

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

the important major scheme MNREGA, launched by the UPA Government that will extend them two fold benefits- One, wages under MNREGA and the foodgrains at fair price under Food Security Scheme.

This important scheme was included in the manifesto of Congress party for the elections of Lok Sabha in 2009. The hon. President of India addressing the Joint session of Parliament on 4th June 2009 had presented food security as an agenda of UPA Government. Just the next day Government had sent letters to all the states. This was presented in Lok Sabha in the form of Bill on 22.12.2011 which, in a phased manner referred to the Standing Committee on 17.03.2013. Thereafter, this bill was included in the proceedings of Lok Sabha by way of agenda on 21st March, 2013, 22nd April, 2013, 2nd, 6th and 7th May, 2013. Despite continuous efforts by the opposition to create obstacles in way, this Bill is going to be passed for which, I congratulate UPA Government, the Prime Minister and Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji.

Questions have been raised on foodgrains storage facilities. It is a fact that we still face the challenge regarding food storage capacity. I would like to thank Hon. Minister Shri K.V. Thomas whose efforts made it possible to create a storage capacity of 822.38 lakh tonnes which is far in excess of the estimated storage capacity of foodgrains of 614.3 lakh tonnes required for the scheme. Food Corporation of India has a capacity for storage of 397.02 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. The combined capacity for storage of foodgrains of state Government, Cooperative societies, Central warehousing corporation and private storage capacity amounts to 354.28 lakh tonnes. The work of construction of godown having the capacity of 71.08 lakh tons under Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme has been completed and an additional foodgrains storage capacity of 228.4 Lakh tonnes will be created soon, approval for its construction has since been given.

This is an important scheme which cannot be implemented by the Central Government alone, State Government also required to contribute in this important scheme. The Central Government will provide assistance to the states for meeting the expenditure on transportation/maintenance of foodgrains and also for meeting the expenditure to be incurred on margin money to be allowed to the fair price shops dealers. Identification of eligible beneficiaries and to make the benefits under the scheme accessible to them is great challenge which requires

cooperation from all the States Governments. All the State Governments, while realizing their responsibility have to play an important role in preparing the correct list of beneficiaries under the scheme and ensuring fair distribution for successful implementation of the scheme.

In the end I support this Bill.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Under the 'Food Security Scheme', a promise has been made to make the foodgrains available at 67 per cent subsidised prices in the country with a population of 1.25 crore. This Bill has now come up in August, 2013 after 2009, which raises questions and doubts about the intentions of the UPA Government.

The country witnessed heavy rainfall during 2013 and presuming that there will be possibility of bumper foodgrain production, the Bill brought by the Government, during the Monsoon Session, will be considered as brought in haste. It focused more on vote bank rather than improving the condition of the country. No comprehensive discussion was held on it. Also, there has not been a detailed discussion with the Chief Ministers of those States which will bear its financial burden. It raises questions about the intentions of the UPA Government.

It does not appear that this magical Bill will solve the serious problem of starvation and malnutrition. Here, one third of population is living below the poverty line and the history of last 50 years of the PDS System makes me apprehensive that the benefit of this Bill will reach the poor and the villages.

In view of the previous working system and history, the provision of adequate quantity of nutritious food for the poor people seems to be substantially difficult while lakhs of tons of foodgrains perishes in the godowns of the FCI or is eaten up by the rodents and animals. Two years ago, the Hon. Supreme Court of India had stated that it would have been better that the lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains which is getting perished in the godowns, should be distributed among the people. In the backdrop of widespread corruption, even our distribution system is corrupt and several years back, our former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that out of one rupee, only 18 paise reaches in our villages. So, only God knows what will be the fate of the Bill. Though, there are some States in this country which achieved 90 per cent success in the PDS which includes Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Kerala.

Among the foreign countries, Brazil is a big country where a large number of people were below the poverty line for some years but in 2003 itself, they were able to come out of poverty with the support of PDS.

Since 1970, India is self-reliant with adequate production of foodgrains though, there has been a less production of pulses and oilseeds but now the situation in this regard has also improved. The efficiency and capability of the Central Government as well as those of the State Governments are not trustworthy and like MNREGA and mid-day meal schemes, even this endeavor is likely to be a failure.

There is problem in the system of public distribution on account of its deep rooted corruption, major irregularities in the list of BPL families with the eligible people out of its ambit and the ineligible ones included in the list and the ways in which Government is making their economic policy and as the value of rupee has declined to the extent of 63 per dollar, I do not believe that this Bill will serve its purpose.

The political angle in the food security scheme may result in the gain of political mileage by the UPA. Checking starvations and malnutrition seems difficult but certainly, it is an effort to win the vote bank. It is sorry state of affairs because the Central Government, instead of going for administrative reforms, wants to rule through enactments.

There are about 5 lakh PDS outlets in India but lesser quantity of quota foodgrains reaches these outlets. So, to raise a finger on the quota holders and Pradhans is a misleading truth.

But if we actually see, this Government has taken such steps and enacted such laws which may control corruption and among them, I think, the RTI (right to Information) Act is the prominent one.

From the emotional and intentional angle, MNREGA and Mid-Day-Meal scheme appeared to be quite meaningful but they have completely failed for their faculty implementation.

If we see the inner content of this Bill, it is unpragmatic. 7 Kg of foodgrains on subsidised prices for one family is quite insufficient for one month and if the food is given every day to each individual, he gets at least 166 gms or 3 chhatanks but the quantity is also quite insufficient for the rural poor and farmer and it satiates only half of their hunger and what to say of malnutrition, this low nutrition is likely to worsen the farmers condition.

In 1996, the Supreme Court had given their verdict in *Chameli vs Uttar Pradesh* saying that under the Constitution of India, every citizen has a right to have food to satiate his hunger. Then again, in 2001, it had been so mentioned under Article 21 of the Constitution, through PIL for right to food and right to live. Since 1996, the Supreme Court has continuously and seriously dwelt on it. Now, after a period of 12 years, when there is less than one year time for the elections of 2014, this Bill reflects more of gaining political mileage and provision of plentiful food for the rural people seems to be quite difficult.

If we see the implementation of PDS (Public Distribution System), Antyoday Food Yojna, mid- day- meal scheme, integrated Child Development Scheme and BPL list to this day, all these schemes have completely failed. I have the dream of a system in which the poor persons of India may come up from the poverty line to say with pride that they do not require food on subsidised prices. Thee poor of India require good schools, modern education, uninterrupted power supply, shining roads, health, corruption free India and good governance. They never required foodgrains on subsidised prices.

There is an ingrained irony in this Bill as the provision of 7 Kg of food grains under it, consists of 3 Kg wheat, 2 Kg rice and rest of the coarse grains. This quantity is less than the requirement of a poor family. This sort of provision of foodgrains is ridiculing the poor of India as it is an unpractical provision. It is less than their requirement.

I make an appeal to the politicians of India not to treat the poor of this country like animals and to find a practical way out.

Unless and until, there is transparency, honesty and use of modern technology in the PDS, it will give rise to corruption.

Mere provision of funds or subsidised foodgrains is not only responsibility of the Government of India but it is also their responsibility that they implement their schemes in a proper and honest way with transparency and do not play any politics in it. Besides this, the provision of 'Ready to eat meal' made in line 6 and 7 on page 16 of the Schedule-II has been deleted from Part B of the Bill. It is a treasure of power for the children. If it is not cooked and packed through machines and modern equipments, then it will be got rotten and nutritious food will not be available. The House know that recently 27 children had died due to eating mid-day

meal in Bihar. The ready to eat meal which is called NG food cannot be cooked by hands. It cannot be preserved for three and six months, unless modern machines are used. A facility is given in this Bill to the children of 6 months to three years to take home the ration. 'Take Home ration' contains 100 gms, protein, etc. for each children and the main purpose is to provide healthy, pure and nutritious meal to the children of 6 months to three years. If this meal is cooked in villages, it will be harmful to the children. So, my submission is:-

[English]

1. Or Ready to Eat meal
2. Energy dense food fortified with micronutrients as per 50% of the recommended dietary allowance.
3. The provisions of the food safety and standards act, 2006 and any other law for the time being in force shall apply for Meals referred to in this Schedule.
4. Nutritional standards are notified to provide balance diet and nutritious foods of the calorie.

#### Objectives of ICDS Scheme

As per Schedule II of the Bill, for children (6 months to 3 years) THR (Take Home Ration) is provided as 100 gram per beneficiary per day containing 500 Kcals and 12-15 gram protein along with micronutrients to eradicate malnutrition.

ICDS Scheme is completely different from other feeding schemes as the real object intent is to identify, recognize and fulfill the deficiency of vitamins, minerals, proteins and calories in the existing diet of the children of the age group of 6 months to 6 years and pregnant and lactating women. On the contrary, the other feeding schemes floated by the Government of India like Mid-Day Meal aims at providing a regular meal to the children in the age group of 6-14 years with the object of alluring and encouraging them to come to schools and get education.

The following is the brief explanation for the above points (i.e. 1 to 4) which is to be inserted as it was in ordinance and the original draft of the Bill.

- a. Ready to Eat Meal (i.e. energy dense food in powder form fortified with micronutrients) can be easily prepared and consumed by diluting with water and/or milk in gruel form for infants/children (i.e. in the age group of 6 months to 3 years).

- b. As per pediatricians and nutrition expert committee constituted by GOI in 2009, this is easiest and safest way for digestion and absorption/assimilation of proteins, calories (energy) and micronutrients by fragile metabolism of infants/children.
- c. It cannot be served as hot cooked meal because most of vitamins (vital amines) are thermo labile (breaks at higher temperature). Therefore, over 25% nutritional contents become less potent or of no use. The hot cooked meal cannot be served in this age group because they require number of small serves in a day, therefore, it cannot be stored without having shelf-life/hygiene and storability of the product.
- d. Take Home Ration in dry form (i.e. grains, etc.) also defeat the above objective because it can be consumed by other family members and secondly there will not be any guarantee of specific calories/proteins and micronutrients as mentioned in the Schedule II.
- e. Deficiency of vitamins can lead to diseases like rickets, scurvy, neurological disorders, etc.
- f. Deficiency of proteins can lead to diseases like Marasmus/underweight.
- g. Deficiency of calories can lead to overall slowdown of system of the child (under development of height and weight).
- h. Deficiency of minerals can lead to diseases like anemia, heart and bones related problems.
- i. Food is not safe and hygienic on the ground of microbiological load because of water born microbes and other safety and hygienic standards laid down by FSSAI 2006 are not followed, if prepared manually at local places.
- j. FSSAI 2006 has already prescribed the type and process of infant meal (i.e. weaning food) and its hygienic and safety measures required cannot be given without being manufactured by automated machines and in hygienic environment.

It is suggested not to delete above mentioned points 1 to 4 as it was in ordinance and original Bill. These points have been deliberately kept in the Schedule II after great

deliberation by Apex Committee of Experts (nutritionists, pediatricians and scientists of CFTRI, NIN, Food and Nutrition Board and other eminent national and international organizations/persons) constituted by Government of India in 2009 and subsequently monitored, vetted and further guidelines given by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in 2011 and 2012 (vide CA No.7104/2011 and 2012).

The whole objective of ICDS scheme is to provide supplementary nutrition food i.e. ready to eat energy dense food fortified with micronutrients to eradicate diseases due to malnutrition and not as hunger feeding program i.e. mid day meal.

The Supreme Court Judgement dated 19.8.2011 in the Civil Appeal No. 7104/2011 Shagun Mahila Udyogik Sahakari Sansthan Maryadit versus State of Maharashtra and others has considered various other judgements including PIL filed by PUCL decided in 2004 and various guidelines issued by GOI particularly in 2009 that Assen food should be fortified with essential micro nutrients with 50% IDL level.

On 19 August 2011 in the aforesaid Shagun Mahila Udyogik Sahakari Sansthan case arising from Maharashtra has further clarified that supplier is required to provide the fine mix of all kinds of ingredients including the revised intake of proteins and calories to the precise level. In fact, the level of precision is earmarked for each kind of food. The concept behind the same cannot be permitted to be demonized by referring to it a food prepared by "automated machines". The procedure adopted is necessary to ensure that there is "zero infection" in the food which is to be consumed by infants and the children who are already under nourished. It cannot be over emphasized that since the beneficiaries of the dense energy food and fortified blended mixture are infants from the age group of 6 months to 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers, it was all the more desirable to have fully automated plants. Such procedure avoids the use of human hands in processes like –handling, cleaning, grinding, extrusion, missing, etc. all of which are done automatically.

*[Translation]*

I would again wish to retain the ready to eat meal in part-2 Second Schedule, which has been excluded because nutritious meal will not be available to small children. The quality of food is a very important factor. So, the Schedule-2 which was included is a good thing. There were specialists

of apex committee in it and the Supreme Court has also supported it. It should be implemented fully.

At the end, this Bill is a welfare system and the poor public will be benefitted. So, I support this Bill and pray to God and expect from the Government that this Bill, this law should be made viable and implemented in letter and spirit so that the public get its full benefit.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to begin by quoting the aims of the National Food Security Bill as stated in its opening lines 'to provide for food and nutritional security in the human life-cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to live a life with dignity'.

Sir, first of all when we talk about nutritional security in a country where over 56 per cent women and children are malnourished, over 70 per cent are anaemic, one-third of all children born are under-nourished due to nutritional deficiency of their mothers, and over 50 per cent of all child deaths occur only due to insufficient nourishment, I do not understand how a Bill, that provides no proteins, no vitamins, no pulses, no dairy products and none of the essential nutrients that are required, can claim to provide nutritional security to this nation.

Sir, WHO and ICMR say that an adult requires minimum 10 kilograms to 14 kilograms of food grains. Then, on what basis has this Government reached the conclusion that the quantity of five kilograms per person is more than enough to sustain an individual?

As for quality of food grains we are talking about, the lesser said the better. Lakhs of tonnes of wheat and rice are rotting in the rodent-ridden and insect-infested godowns of our country. Lakhs of tonnes are lying under the open sun, rain and storm at the mercy of weather gods. The rotting of grains under extreme weather conditions is the reality of the quality of grains that is going to be distributed to the poor people of this country under this scheme.

Finally, I come to affordable prices. I think, there can be no crueler joke than this. With onions at Rs. 80; dal at Rs. 100; every vegetable above Rs. 50; fruits unaffordable; oil at Rs. 120, this Government has totally failed to control food inflation in the last nine years. Now, six-months before elections, they are bringing a Bill to give wheat and rice at

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3. What signal are they giving to the country? Is it that now you survive on this dole of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 for the future and live on a few dry rotis because we have no concept as to how we plan to control the food inflation? Is this what the Government signalling to the country that they have now got to prepare themselves to survive on few dry rotis dolled out by this Government?

If this Government is serious about addressing hunger and malnutrition, as stated by the President, then I think that they need to learn a lesson from the Government of Punjab that brought in an Atta-Dal Scheme as soon as we came to power seven years ago where we provide 25 kg atta at Rs. 4 per kg and 2.5 kg of Dal at Rs. 20 per kg to every family to combat hunger and to meet the nutritional requirement. This has been given to 16 lakh families since the last six years. Even the Planning Commission has admitted that in Punjab where the population of poor was 21 per cent in 2005 has come down to 8.2 per cent in 2012, which is a reduction of 60 per cent in the last six years during our regime whereas the average National poor population in the country is almost 22 per cent. Our scheme was so popular that our neighbour Haryana has also decided to copy it a few days back under the Dal-Roti Scheme. The only difference is that we brought in the Bill when we came into power, and Haryana has woken up after eight years of being in power.

I would like to say that the honesty of this Government's intention to provide nutritional security will only be proved if they support my amendment to include pulses in this Bill. Otherwise, their lies will be exposed for the whole world to see as to what a poll gimmick they are trying to bring in. But most importantly, I would like to challenge this Government's proposal for providing food grains to 50 per cent of urban and 75 per cent of rural population. In the last five years, the average wheat and rice procurement by this Government has been 57 million tonnes. If they have to give wheat and rice to 50 per cent urban population and 75 per cent rural population, then they need a minimum of 61 million tonnes as of today.

In our country, there are 121 million farmland holdings out of which 65 per cent are small and marginal farmers having less than one hectare of land. These marginal farmers produce 52 per cent of the total wheat and rice of the country. If this Government is going to subsidise their food grains at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, then why should the farmers -- with spiralling costs of diesel, fertiliser and increasing cost of pesticides bother growing his own crop when he is going

to get it at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3? If 52 per cent of the farmers stop growing their own crop, then what is going to happen to the food production? The food production will plunge, but the food requirement will increase and inflation will go through the ceiling. This is the reality that this Government needs to think about.

This highly-subsidized food rate will take away all incentives of the small and marginal farmers to bother growing food thus leading to lowered production, higher consumption and food inflation. Also, I would like to ask this. If there is one bad year where there is a flood or drought and food production drop, what is going to happen to the country? Today, in this huge country, if the food production drops, and because of this Bill this Government is forced to import food from the world -- with every 6th human being on this planet being an Indian -- to feed this huge population, then imagine the distortion in the world market. There will be a global food crisis, and the Government needs to think about this.

Sir, Rs. 1,30,000 crore food security burden that this Government is adding to the finances of this country is not only going to increase the fiscal deficit, but it is also going to put pressure on the Government on not to increase the MSP. It is because every time they increase the MSP, the fiscal deficit will go up even further. Since, the subsidized food grains are going to be of low price, obviously, the higher MSP they give, the more their burden will increase. Why should they have the incentive to increase this burden?

In fact, I would like a clarification. I have been told that for the next three years, there has been a cap put on the MSP. Would the Minister please clarify whether there is any such thing and also clarify what is the Minimum Support Price that they plan to increase in the next three years so that the farmers are safeguarded and their earnings do not go for a toss for the sake of food security?

Sir, this squeeze by the Government on procurement prices combined with spiralling input prices will have the most dangerous ramifications. The moment the food production comes down and there is a shortage of food grains, there comes in the most dangerous thing of all, that is, cash transfer in lieu of not giving the entitled food grains that this Government has come up with. This is nothing short of an attempt to shake the foundations and killing the livelihood of thousands of farmers by disbanding the PDS. Today, the PDS not only provides food to the poor, but

ensures procurement of the grains from the farmers. Tomorrow, if this Government puts the country's finances into such serious condition, then to save the finances, they have to disband the PDS, partially or totally, to save the costs of storage handling, transportation and distribution. This will not only end up killing the farmers, but also it would end up bringing the production down to a halt, which would be totally breaking the backbone of agriculture in our country.

So, most importantly, I demand that this cash transfer provided under clause 8 of the Bill be deleted from the Bill to safeguard the farmers, to safeguard their livelihood and to ensure that agriculture in our country is not finished.

Sir, most importantly, what I would like to point out here is that they have made no arrangements for increasing infrastructure and storage. Today, in our country, there is lack of storage and infrastructure. In a State like Punjab, the rail rakes are 20 per cent lesser than what is required today. Where is the arrangement for that?

We talk about food security, but most importantly, what about the water security that is going to produce this food? If there is no water, where from the food is going to be produced? I come from a State which produces 60 per cent of wheat and rice. NASA says that our water tables are going down and, in 20 years, our State will become a desert. The Government cannot give us a measly Rs. 3,500 crore to ensure water security and food security of the Nation, but they want to spend Rs. 1,30,000 crore on food security to get themselves some votes.

Sir, with this 'policy' paralysis, inflation and slow economy, today, this Government is trying to bring in the game changer Bill. The game that they need to change is to address their inefficiency and get their policy right.

*[Translation]*

Sir, I appeal to the Government that stop the politics of hunger and take the country towards nation building by rising above the politics of vote. If this one lakh thirty thousand crore rupees are provided for strengthening the skill development, job creation, health and education sector, then such poll gimmicks and Food Security Bill would not be necessary. Lakhs and crores of Indians do not want to live on beggary, they like to eat their hard earned bread and butter. They want a future, where children can live better life with self-respect.

*[English]*

This is where this Bill fails. It gives a symbolically filled belly, but it does not provide the dignity that they are promising in this Bill. So, I hope the Government will make the necessary amendments and then bring in this Bill and not play any cheap politics for vote gain in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I give the floor to Shri Lalu Prasad.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be order in the House, please.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Shri Lalu Prasad.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): I would like to express my views on the National Food Security Bill. Certainly this Bill should be introduced in the country.

The Central Government will fix the percentage of such people in each State and State Governments will identify such families. According to the Bill, 75 per cent in rural and 50 per cent in urban areas will be provided concessional food grains and 48 per cent rural families and 28 per cent urban families will be nominated on priority basis and rest of the families will be nominated as general families.

The priority families will entitled to 7 kg concession at foodgrains per person and general families will be entitled to atleast 3kg concessional foodgrain.

The Central Government will identify the priority families and fix the percentage of people in each State and the State Governments will identify such groups/ families.

Provisions have been made for specific groups in the Bill, which include- pregnant women, lactating mothers, children between 6 months and 14 years of age who are suffering from malnutrition, victims of calamities and destitute, homeless and starving people.

\* Not recorded.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

The grievances redressal mechanism will be set up at district, State and Central Government level. The purpose of the Bill is reform targeted Public Distribution System.

The classification of beneficiaries in three groups may be done for identification of beneficiaries, and making procedure for keeping them in these groups, and for big inclusion and exclusion errors.

Adequate budgetary allocations will be required to be made to the State legislatures for many rights and complaint redressal mechanism. States do not have adequate budget and funds, which can adversely affect implementation of the Bill.

The Bill does not provide any justification for fixing any cut-off number for priority and general families rights. The Bill defines the starving and destitute people in similar manner, although rights of both the groups are different.

India had entered into international agreement on universal declaration of human rights (1966). The directive principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India provide that it shall be the duty of the State to provide right to adequate means of livelihood and community health services.

In the case of Chameli Singh of Uttar Pradesh vs the State in 1996, Supreme Court commented that right to live in a civilized society means right to food.

In 2001, the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) had filed a writ on the 'right to food' stating that 'right to food' is a part of the fundamental right 'right to live' as envisaged in Article 21 of the Constitution. In this case, the court had issued several interim orders. In 2001, the Court had ordered implementation of eight Centrally sponsored schemes as legal rights.

These includes Public Distribution System (PDS), Antyodaya Ann Yojana (AAY), Mid Day Meal Scheme and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) among other schemes. In 2008, the court ordered for entitlement of 35 kg foodgrain per month on concessional rates to the families below the poverty line.

In October, 2010, the National Advisory Council (NAC) had prepared a draft of National Food Security Bill by passing a Resolution on legal rights. In January, 2011 an expert committee constituted by the Prime Minister under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan had examined the Bill and recommended many things including reduction of

ratio of population to computerized PDS. A draft Bill for Public Distribution System was circulated in September by the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

The district grievance redressal officers will be appointed by the State Governments for enforcement of rights and examination of grievances and redressal thereof. It has been mentioned in the Bill that the aggrieved person may complain to the DGRO with regard to non-distribution of entitled foodgrains or food.

Central and State Governments will constitute national and state food commissions. There will be one Chairman, five members and one member secretary in every commission. At least two members will be women and two members will be from SC and ST categories. Any member can be removed on certain grounds.

If a person is not satisfied with the order of DGRO he can appeal to the State Commission. In the next round, the case will be heard in the National Commission. National and State Food Commissions can inquire into the matter on receiving a complaint or violation of rights.

If a civil servant is found guilty of non-compliance of rights of civil courts, he can be fined upto 5000 rupees on the recommendations of relief by DGRO. To implement the efforts made by the Commission, a Magistrate will have the power to place any case further related to empowerment.

The concerned Governments will be advised by the State and the National Commission to implement schemes under the Bill. On synergising the current schemes and formulating new schemes for rights, advice may be taken from the National Commission.

Vigilance Committees will be constituted by every State Government at State, district, block and FPS level. These committees will be responsible to monitor the implementation of all schemes under the Act or inform the DGRO about any misappropriation of money or irregularities or any other violation.

There is still a need for improvements in this Bill. Terming this Bill as complete in all respect, will be utterly wrong. Still there is a need to understand many niceties. If the Government understands these niceties and remove the shortcomings of the Bill, then certainly this Bill will prove a boon for the poor people of the country.



\*SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the lacunae in the Food Security Bill. The Government has considered a family consisting of five persons and has provided 25kg foodgrains per month to a family. In this way, it comes to 82 gm per person per day which is not adequate. 25kg foodgrains to a family comes out to be of 50 rupees i.e. 2 rupees per kilo, whereas previously 35 kg foodgrains was given to BPL cardholders at 145 rupees. Today, if we take 10 kg grain from market, we will have to give at least 35 rupees more. In this way, according to previous account 185/- rupees will have to be spent to take 35 kg foodgrains, whereas previously BPL cardholders used to take 35 kg foodgrains at 145 rupees. It is cheating with the poor people. After independence of the country, the rich became more rich and the poor became more poor. Attention was not given towards this fact. Today, fever is cured by giving a paracetamol. However, no one gives attention to its real cause. As a result, poverty will rise further. To remove poverty, its causes will have to be find out.

On the other hand, nothing has been mentioned in the Bill about the interest of the farmers. Today, the farmer is suffering from all sides, now they are not getting reasonable price for their produce. Farmer is now hesitating to do cultivation. The cultivation is becoming dearer day by day. Son of a leader wants to become leader, son of a doctor wants to become a doctor, but the son of a farmer does not want to become a farmer. The Government will have to seriously think over it, because when agriculture of the country is strengthened, only then the country will be strengthened.

\*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Today, the discussion is being held in the House on Food Security Bill to make available quality food in adequate quantity and at cheaper rates to the common man so as to lead a respectful life. It is very unfortuante that even after 65 years of Independence we have not been able to give guarantee of providing food to a large number of population of the country. Yes, it is true that some people of this country have made progress by leaps and bound. There are others who do hardwork with their family but sleep hungry and suffering from various types of malnutrition.

It is not clear yet as to who will be entitled to this benefit. How the entitled persons shall be identified. Should

we believe in State Governments to do the work of identification like preparing BPL list in which the names of influential people are included and the genuine persons are left behind. Will it be repeated? The Government should ensure that the genuine persons should certainly become entitled to receive this benefit. Otherwise, influential people will again become entitled and eat out the share of poor people.

It is an effort to take the benefits of the scheme to the doorsteps. It is feared that this scheme will also meet the same fate of current distribution system. Arrangements of godowns have not been made to store such a big quantity of foodgrains. Foodgrains will be procured from farmers in the villages and will be taken to remote godowns and it will again be brought back to villages for distribution. In this process, transport charges will increase and black-marketing will also take place in between and then influential people will become richer by grabbing the share of poor people. The enough is enough, the Government should awaken now, otherwise-

"Chhedne se mook bhi vachal ho jata hai,

Tootne se sheesha bhi kaal ho jaata hai.

Desh ke garibo ko itna na satao logo,

Jalne se koyla bhi lal jata hai."

Poor people are there in every caste. Somewhere less, somewhere more. They will factually be identified, if we don not play village politics in it. But the influential person in the village gets the names of his favourable people enlisted and the genuine person is left out if he is not his favourable. SC/ST people. The poor belonging to S.C., S.T., OBC, Minority and the upper caste rural and urban, should not be left out. In Uttar Pradesh, the Rajbhar, Watham, Vind, Dheemar Khar, Kashyap, Kewat, Kumhar, Lonia, Nonia, Chauhan, Prajapati, Mallaha, Machhua, Nishad, Nai- Turaha, etc, the labourer castes, the entire population may be made entitled for this scheme and may be saved from starvation by bringing them in mainstream of the country.

\*SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): This Bill is likely to provide a hallow in the coming days. Because after seeing the Bill, many questions are cropping up. For example, which grain from the farmer will be purchased, the price- thereof and who will purchase it?

\* Speech was laid on the Table

\* Speech was laid on the Table

Every state will be asked to purchase? Whether Central Government will purchase the grains or import it. All these questions are inherent in it.

It would have been better if it had been discussed with all State Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries and after taking suggestions from each State, the suggestions were included and after that the Bill was introduced. The Government keeps the elections in mind and for attracting voters, they come with new Bills. This Government wants to distance itself from the responsibility towards the poor. If after bringing the Bill, something good has been done, I don't think so. The Government is aware that by passing the Food Security Bill, the UPA Government is making efforts to improve its image.

This Bill was needed after the country got Independence. But the Government did not do so. Today, there is need to move forward with the system which is available at present. It is also to be seen what will be adverse effect of the present Bill, which has been brought. It seems that the Government has not considered it. Whenever the Government fails to discharge its duties, it thanks of bringing new bills to hide its failure. The Government could not provide protection to the sisters and women of the country and later it brought the Women Safety Bill. After passing the Bill, the incidents like rapes not stopped. Similar is the case of the Food Bill. The people of the country die of starvation. We could not provide them food. This is the responsibility of the Government. If we had given food to the poor, there was no need to bring this Bill. The Government wants to shirk from its duties by formulating a law.

The law can do nothing. Today, right thinking and honesty is needed. It is the need of the hour to give incentives to those who are committed towards their work. The Government is required to encourage honesty.

It is the need to keep all the Governments and all the societies together and move ahead. Whatsoever be the party, newpoint of a person doing good work, is required to be promoted.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman, today is the day of Shri Krishna Janamashtmi on such an historic and pious occasion, the Government of the poor, suppressed classes, downtrodden people, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, minority, most backward classes and the people of deprived society, the people who are in

trouble in the society, those whose income is negligible, who have no money in their pockets for rice, no money to purchase wheat...*(Interruptions)*. At such a time, all members of the House are going to pass a legislation of Food Security introduced by the Government. Who had given this slogan of removing poverty? In early days, it was the slogan of the Left. We people used to utter this slogan, 'Till the man is hungry, the storm will remain on earth (Jab Tak Bhukha Insan Rahega, Dharti par Toofan Rahega).' Today when this slogan is going to become a reality, many logics or otherwise are being produced. I am sorry, when Murlī Manohar Ji was delivering his speech and commenting on this Bill, he said "you are going to pass the Bill at such a time. When the people from the Congress were telling that they are going out and we coming in...*(Interruptions)* However, they forget the fact that...*(Interruptions)* It can be seen that BJP, its leaders and the party do double talks. They talk as radical progressive. They want to concentrate the poor attention of the poor over the country to the point that they will get wheat at Rs. 2 per kilo and rice at Rs. 3 per kilo- ...*(Interruptions)* What do you talk? They allege that the elections are coming, so for getting votes, the scheme is being brought...*(Interruptions)* When the prices of Onion went up, the BJP was selling onion at Rs. 20 per kilo in Delhi. They are the onion seller people and they are making allegations...*(Interruptions)* Alright you have got treatment in time...*(Interruptions)* The divorce has just taken place and you both are fighting. I am not going to interface ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the legislation which is being passed may have shortcomings, but the implementation will be corrected in the future and it is not proper to point a finger in the sancity of this Bill. It is the responsibility of all...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I have been listening to the speech of Hon. Sonia Gandhi ji very attentively. There is firm determinations towards the poor is in the mind of Sonia ji, and in this scheme, money is not a barrier. Such a popular programme must be implemented in the country. No power can stop it.

**19.00 hrs.**

So you people also become a part of this effort. ...*(Interruptions)* Members of BJP, the people of all parties are here. In our Bihar State, we will have to take care about flood affected areas. River Ganga is a national river. But, till we construct godowns in the North Bihar we create storage capacity, we will have difficulties in taking this programme to the poor...*(Interruptions)* Construction of godowns may take

six months or a year. The number of people living below the poverty line, the families which are still left out, the figures which the State Government provide, should be accepted so that no one is left out. You know about the family living below the poverty line. The country is also aware that even after MNREGA, large number of poor people from Bihar migrate to Punjab, Haryana, Ludhiana, Surat and Mumbai in search of bread. There is a need to pay attention towards these poor.

It has also been heard that the Government is going to change the criteria for the grant of economic assistance. The family that has been left out from below the poverty line, we have to pay attention towards them. It should not be that one poor may get and the other keep on waiting. The list is required to be revised. After getting a Survey conducted through State Government, the families found left out from below the poverty line are required to be included in the list. I do not want to make a lengthy speech. The Hon. Minister has to reply at seven o' clock. Hence, the legislation which we are going to frame will have its long lasting effect. So I thank the treasury benches, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji and the Hon. Prime Minister for introducing it. My party fully support it...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I convey my hearty thanks for the opportunity to express my views on this important and historical Food Security Bill 2013.

In order to raise the level of nutrition, the standard of living of the poor and to improve the public health in the State level universally the National Food Security will be a boom to the poor.

Food security means availability of sufficient food grains to meet the domestic demand as well as access to the individual level adequate quantities of food at affordable prices.

The Bill has a special focus on the needs of the poorest of the poor women and children.

#### Salient Features

Separate entitlements for pregnant women and children 6 months of age and up to 14 years, they will get subsidized food grains under TPDS.

Coverage of 75%, 50% and urban population under TDPs with the uniform entitlement of 5 kg. per person per month is a remarkable provision.

Eldest women household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing cards. It is a really an empowerment of women in society.

Already our UPA Government introduced the MNREGA in rural areas. Here also the equal wage for men and women is to empower the women in rural areas are successful one.

Total estimated annual food grains requirement is 612.3 lakh tonnes. The estimated subsidy to implement is about Rs.1,24,747 crore under existing scheme. The TDPs subsidy is Rs.1,00,953 crore. Now the Government has to bear the additional outlay of about Rs. 23,794 crore.

The famous poet and a freedom fighters said furiously in his word:

Thani Oruvanukku Unavu Illai Enil

Ichjagathinai Azhithiduvom

The meaning of the strong words of Subramania Bharathi is that if there is no food for a single person we will destroy or demolish this entire globe itself.

Now the dream of Poet Subramania Bharathi is realized by introduction of this historical bill. Our Madam Sonia Gandhi Chairperson of UPA Government by putting mercy on poor people cautiously brought into reality which is going to benefited the poor, children and women. Each and every people is going to appreciate this Bill.

Urupasiyum Ovappiniyum Serupagaiyum

Serathiyalladhu Naadu.

This is the "Thirukural" written by Saint Thiruvalluvar.

The meaning is that a country can be strong enough when there is no starvation, when there is no health hazard and when there is no continuous aggression from enemy countries.

Under the nine and a half years of rule our UPA Government, we protect this country from external aggression, protect the people from health hazards by introducing health mission, and protect the country from external threat from enemy countries and menace of terrorism.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

Our UPA Government introduced this Bill in order to put an end to poverty and starvation. The entire nation is accepting this Bill. Each and every State should co-operate with Central Government to fulfill the need of the food materials to the poor by introducing and following the TPD system properly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI. S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have the feeling that Hon. Minister is going to give a reply and the time of today is over on this subject. But I hope that you will pay little attention towards me and I will conclude my point within two or four minutes. Before starting my point, I would like to say "Unko Barish Ka Dar Nahin Hota, Jin Becharon Ka Ghar Nahin Hota" (those who do not have homes are not afraid of rain). For those poor people, the Government has brought this legislation relating to guarantee of food. I would like to say that it should have been brought much earlier, but now it has been brought very late. I congratulate the Government for bringing this legislation....(*Interruption*) Please let me put my point. It is an appreciable step for the caring of poor. Once I, along with some people, had met Hon'ble Atal Behri Vajpayee at his residence, when he was Prime Minister. He had said in a touching manner as to what is the value of democracy? Then I, had urged him folded hands that when I stopped my vehicle in front of his residence, some poor women, sisters, and malnourished children came to beg through car windows. I had told him then as to what was the purpose of democracy for those people? What is the purpose of this democracy for the poor child, for that young child whose mother beg for two paise on the road? For him there is neither any purpose of Parliament nor of democracy. Until or unless Parliament and all of us provide him dignified life, provide him respectful life, there is no value of democracy and our speech for him. Neither your arguments nor your big promises have any value. Lakhs and crores of beggars, bonded labourers, women and sisters sell their dignity on roads for making both ends meet. Should we not think over it? Now, should we bring them in our election also? They must have thought about them for election. The Bill has been brought with the intention of election. But in a democracy, in the party system, it is not a crime. If rallies are organized for election....(*Interruptions*) then why cannot they do it? What is wrong in it?.....(*Interruptions*) If we can

use the name of Rama and God for elections then what is wrong in it if a Bill comes here?

"Rakhiyo Ghalib Mujhe Talakh Nawai Se Maaf,

Aaj kuchh Dard Mere Dil Mein Sawaan Hota Hai"

In 1951, our leader Late Janab-E-SherE-Kashmir had passed a Land to Tiller law and brought a legislation by snatching the lands of all the Jagirdars, all Jamidars and provided the land to farmers force of cost. You could not do it till date. Why could you not do it? Follow our footsteps, have done. It was we who had provided free education from primary to university classes and it is bring enjoyed in Kashmir. My friends, let us put blames on one another slowly, there is no problem in it. Now elections are round the corner, speakers will b played, one will criticize another. But accept this fact that it is a very good step.

The State Governments should be taken into confidence, its monitoring system should be improved. It should not be that you would release foodgrain and middlemen and dishonest persons will grab it by keeping the poor hungry. Monitoring system should be strengthened.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Your time is over.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S. D. SHARIQ: Distribution system will have to be monitored so that there is no error in it. I caution you. It should not happen that middlemen would grab the people for whom this Bill has been passed would remain be deprived of it.

When Mobile telephone was introduced in Kashmir, rich persons engaged the labourers whole day to queue up for filling up forms. All the labourers were paid two hundred rupees each and telephone connections were taken by the rich persons and the poor were deprived of.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the connection between telephone and food security? You have to come to the point. What is this?

[*Translation*]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Please give me two minutes.

\*SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): I rise to support Food Security Bill, 2013. As we all know, this bill was an important part of the election manifesto of this Government. What the Government had promised at the time of election of 2009, is being fulfilled in 2013.

Although, hardly any person will oppose such a progressive Bill. But this Bill has some shortcomings to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House. The first and foremost thing is that the implementation of this Bill is proposed to be made through Public Distribution System. But Public distribution system is not equally effective in each State. Particularly, in the States of North India, large scale corruption is prevailing in public distribution system. It has not been clarified in the Bill, as to how a corrupt system will be able to implement such a progressive Bill and how the poorest class will get its benefit who is very much in need of food security. I think strengthening public distribution system is very necessary so that the benefit of this Bill could reach the grass root level of the society.

Section 8 of the Bill refers the right of food security allowance. But there is no mention about the amount of allowance and the period of its release. It has been left to the rules to be framed by Central Government. I think, the amount of allowance should have been mentioned in the Bill itself and this allowance should have been linked with the inflation.

Thirdly, the whole responsibility regarding implementation of this Bill has been put on the State Governments. In this Bill, the liabilities of Central Government have been kept very limited. But the question is as to whether States have the required financial resources so that they could perform their liabilities properly under this Bill. There is no provision in the Bill to meet the expenditure incurred by the State Governments regarding setting up the State Food Commission, Vigilance Committee and performing other responsibilities proposed in the Bill.

Food Security Bill, 2013 is a revolutionary step for the food security of crores of people of the country and if its effective implementation is ensured by removing its shortcomings, then it will help a lot in eradicating the starvation and malnutrition in the country. By not taking much time of the House, I conclude my speech while supporting this Bill.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

[English]

\*SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): It is an attempt by the Congress party to woo poor and middle-class voters ahead of federal polls in 2014,

Identification of Beneficiaries: How the Government plans to identify beneficiaries of the program. Under an existing food program, subsidized grain is provided to individuals earning less than the benchmark poverty line, set at 33 rupees (55 cents) a day in urban areas and 27 rupees (45 cents) a day in rural areas. The new bill doesn't spell out the groups that qualify as beneficiaries or how the government plans to identify them.

Distribution of Grains: Distributing grains through a state-run channel riddled with irregularities and corruption. Under India's existing food program, as much as half of the grains procured by the Government are siphoned off by middlemen before reaching their intended beneficiaries, according to a report by India's Planning Commission in 2005. Much of subsidized food, experts say, ends up being sold illegally in markets rather than in fair price shops.

The Bill is not able to provide full calories for a person: An adult person needs 2,500 calories per day as per National Institute of Nutrition recommendations, but your scheme proposes to give 165 grams per person per day, which would provide only 350 calories, which is hardly 20 per cent of his daily calorie requirements. Even under the mid-day meal scheme, school going children are entitled to about 150 grams of food grains and 30 grams of pulses for one meal. Approximately 100 grams of food grains provides 350 calories. As per this calculation, one person should get 21 kg of food grain, against which you (Centre) plan to give only 7 kg of food grains.

Below poverty line families, which get 35 kg of food grains at present, would henceforth get only 25 kg under the proposed bill. You are not able to offer even half of the calories required by a below poverty line family. So how will the country improve and how will food security be achieved. In a nation concerned about meeting nutritional requirements, it is a bill that will push the nation towards malnutrition. The proposed Food Security Bill will keep the poor hungry and snatch away his food. Several entitlements and the grievance redressal structure would require state

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

legislatures to make adequate budgetary allocations. Implementation of the Bill may be affected if states do not pass requisite allocations in their budgets or do not possess adequate funds.

The Bill does not provide a rationale for the cut-off numbers prescribed for entitlements to priority and general households. The grievance redressal framework may overlap with that provided in the Citizens' Charter Bill that is pending in Parliament. Schedule III of the Bill specifies goals which may not be directly related to food security. It is unclear why these have been included in the Bill. The Bill provides similar definitions for starving and destitute persons. However, entitlements to the two groups differ.

The Bill divides the population into three categories: a priority group, a general group, and others. Any scheme that separates the population into categories requires the identification and classification of beneficiaries.

Targeting mechanisms have been prone to large inclusion and exclusion errors. In 2009, an expert group estimated that about 61 per cent of the eligible population was excluded from the BPL list while 25 per cent of non-poor households were included in the BPL list. Under the Bill, it is unclear how the problem of inclusion and exclusion errors will be addressed. A scheme that provides universal coverage would not be prone to such errors, but could have significantly higher costs. Since entitlements shall extend "up to" 75 per cent of the rural and "up to" 50 per cent of the urban population, the exact extent of the entitlements is not clear. This implies that the actual number of people entitled to food may be less than 75 per cent of the rural and 50 per cent of the urban population.

There are two issues with regard to these entitlements. First, the Bill does not provide a rationale for prescribing specific cut-off numbers for the share of the population included in priority and general groups. Secondly, the minimum requirement of including 46 per cent of the rural population and 28 per cent of the urban population in the priority group implies that the government will have no flexibility to revise this figure (without passage of an amendment by Parliament), even if the share of the population living in poverty changes over the time.

\*SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): I support the National Food Security Bill on behalf

\* Speech was laid on the Table

of Shiv Sena. This Bill will meet a long standing need of the rural and urban sector population who live below the poverty line.

Briefly, I will touch upon the coverage of the Bill, what my colleagues have largely reflected upon. The Food Security Bill will cover up to 75 per cent of the rural population and up to 50 per cent of the urban population to give them uniform entitlement of rice, wheat and coarse grains at subsidized rate. Overall, it will make around 80 million of India's 1.2 billion population entitled to subsidized food grain under the Targeted Public Distribution System. Chapter V of the Bill, vide Clause 13 stipulates that in case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of food grains to the entitled persons, food security allowance will be paid to them.

The rollout of the food security programme will also mean that the Government's food security bill will rise to Rs.1,24,724 crore in a year (at 2013-14 cost basis). Budget 2013-14 had pegged the subsidy at Rs. 90,000 crore. While the central subsidy will go up, it will benefit the states, such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh which are already implementing the subsidized food distribution programme, by lessening their subsidy burden. The Central Government has to ensure that it does not in any manner add to the financial burden of the state. This is a legislation, so far as it gives a legal guarantee to the poor and food insecure population, creates a hope for the future provided it is implemented with due diligence. I know this is not going to be an easy task. A lot has to be done in the areas of strengthening the PDS, identifying the targeted population, creating sound system of warehousing and above all stamping out corruption at all levels. The Bill has provided six months window to the states for preparedness, before it is implemented. Right from the procurement of food grains to stocking to off-taking and distribution – there is a long chain that governs the provisions of this historic legislation. Let's not create any divide between the Centre and the States, but it can be possible only if the areas of operation of the States are duly respected. Special care has also to be taken building capacities and infrastructure, besides governance reforms. We can collectively ensure the success of this legislation in a spirit of national cooperation. If we fail in this mission, we will be harshly judged by our poor and downtrodden brethren.

With these words, I commend the National Food Security Bill and urge all sections of the House to support this.

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill which has been introduced in the House, with some amendments. As this Bill has been introduced after a long time of independence, some burning questions have cropped up before the House.

Sir, through you I would like to say that- "Till the question of food security is solved, don't think of entering my street in search of happiness."

I feel food is perhaps the most serious truth of life. A hungry man always curses the people. Even after a long time since independence, we are raising this issue in the House. I was thinking again and again on this issue as the debate was progressing in the House. In 2009, the then President of India addressed the Joint session of Parliament. It was the first session. The then President while addressing the joint session in the year 2009 had said that Food Security Bill would be brought. I would like to ask that after 2009, 2010 passed, 2011 passed, 2012 passed and now 2013 is going on, after all what prevented the Government to introduce Food Security Bill for such a long period. Therefore, we have a doubt about your intention. It is clear that you want to take political mileage out of this. You are playing the politics of taking credit. Elections are on the anvil and you must be preparing for elections. Otherwise, there is no other reason. But I would like to say that one who indulges in the politics of hunger, can never prosper. He is cursed by the poor people. Therefore, next time when you sit here...(Interruptions) I am coming to the issue of Chhattisgarh...(Interruptions)

Sir, during 15th Lok Sabha, I heard the Chairperson of UPA for the first time...(Interruptions) I would like to say only one thing, that it is good that she has read out some issues and it is also good for me that she is present in the House. I would like to recite some lines about the poor people, which I want to say with your permission:

"Pehle utar hridey me dekho,

Fir tum unki baat Karo,

Gur Khana to Chhodo pehle,

Fir gur ki baat Karo"

Abhilasha mein Sinhasan hai,

Adharo par hai bhrashachar,

Chalkar is par dikhlao,

Kya hota hai Shishtachar,

Sankalpon ko saaf karo,

Fir tum unki baat Karo"

I want to say all this because this issue has come up and while speaking in the House she said that there are sections which are less fortunate. It is a burning question that despite so many years since independence, if there is such an unfortunate section then who is responsible for it...(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we were just discussing Chhattisgarh. With regard to Chhattisgarh, I would like to say that is a State where we have not waited for four years to take political credit. We honestly started it. In the year 2007, our Chief Minister Dr. Raman Singh, whom people there don't know by Dr. Raman Singh, but by the "Chawal wala baba", is a sensitive man. There have been many battles like 2-G or the other, but there can be a battle, which is sensitive one on the ground of reality. In the year 2007, PDS model was implemented in Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh got not one- two awards, but 6 awards of national level. When your Central Ministers come to Chhattisgarh, they can't stop praising our Chief Minister.

Respected Chairman, Sir, I also want to say that we got 6 awards. It is not a small thing for a State to win 6 National awards for PDS along with e-governance. Playing politics on some issues is another thing but the PDS model of Chhattisgarh is the best model of this country and this is not what we are saying but the Supreme Court of the country also says so. It is a proof of this fact that Chhattisgarh model is better one. On 14.09.2011 Supreme Court said that PDS Model of Chhattisgarh should be implemented throughout the country. This directive was given by the Supreme Court on 14.09.2011.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say one thing more as to why the Chhattisgarh model of PDS is not being implemented in toto? There is only one intention behind not implementing it in toto as BJP may get all the credit for it. We have been striving continuously for this. In a way, if we see, the Centre and the States function in a federal structure. In the federal system, the Centre cooperates with

the States. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pained to say that Chhattisgarh did not get foodgrains in required quantity from the Centre. When we made our demand, some foodgrains were allotted to us after the orders of the Supreme Court. But even after that allotment, the Central Government did not reply to the letter written to them on 31.05.2013 for allotment of foodgrains to the Chhattisgarh State till today. Neither any allotment was made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, I would like to say that the Central Government is sabotaging the federal system. If there is no coordination between the Centre and the State Governments, this scheme cannot be translated into reality. It is absolutely true and you can't deny this.

Sir, today a lot of discussion has taken place in the House. We talked about farmers and also that where the foodgrains will come from? Which are the long term schemes under which we shall make arrangement for food? How much burden we shall have to bear?

Mr. Chairman, Sir none of the issues referred to in the Bill by Hon. Minister, is clear to me. What will be the status of long term availability? Nothing has been said on this subject. What will be the system for storing and distribution of foodgrains? In this manner, today though we are passing this Bill here but if we do not pay attention to these small issues, it appears to me that the Bill will also meet the same fate. Regarding leakage in the way, you yourself have admitted about mid- way leakage. But Chhattisgarh is a State where we have made the entire system computerised and transparent. If you see, today Chhattisgarh in the matter of food security is on the top. What will be our stand on such petty leakages?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will propose an amendment on the lines of Chhattisgarh. But, I do want to say on the issue that if Chhattisgarh can cover 90 per cent population, so can the Centre. In a way, you have made a mockery of the poor...*(Interruptions)*. Chhattisgarh has Antyodaya families and in Chhattisgarh 35 kilo food grain per card per month is given to Antyodaya families...*(Interruptions)* In addition to it, we give Rs. 2 per kilo ...*(Interruptions)* Salt is free. It is the first State where Rs. 2 kilo...*(Interruptions)* There is a system in Chhattisgarh...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, in Antoyadaya we are providing free salt, two kilo gram, two kilo pulses along with thirty five kilogram foodgrains. In a way, malnutrition is a problem ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Chairman, I want your protection.

Please don't interrupt frequently on the issues. It is a serious matter. It is not a matter of joke. The issues on which I am speaking, I have not interrupted you, so listen to me seriously...*(Interruptions)* It is in force in Chhattisgarh. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P): Congress is not serious on this matter...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Sir, we are distributing salt, gram and pulses in Chhattisgarh. We distribute it there, but the Bill which has now been introduced mention rices at of Rs. 3 per kilo, wheat at Rs. 2 per kilo and coarse grain. I want to ask only one question that with the Bill which you have brought here, how will you solve the problem of malnutrition by giving rice, wheat and coarse grains? If the Government of Chhattisgarh can provide pulses, free salt and the grams then why cannot you implement that system? ...*(Interruptions)* So, I want to say this to you to implement it in toto...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, we are providing 15 kilo foodgrains to APL and there is no provision of that in this Bill...*(Interruptions)* I want to say one thing more that the families included in the BPL, in Chhattisgarh model we have clearly said this ...*(Interruptions)* I know that you have some problem over the name of Chhattisgarh...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I will conclude my speech within two minutes ...*(Interruptions)* This BPL is for indentifying the Antyodayas primary families and general families and the social and economically backward families have been clearly classified in it ...*(Interruptions)* In BPL it is said...*(Interruptions)*. I want to say only one thing, do not play vote politics ...*(Interruptions)* The subjects which you have touched upon ...*(Interruptions)* We had made the women as Head.

Sir, I am concluding within one minute...*(Interruptions)* I want to say that the objectives with which the Government has brought this Bill is not clear and it is full of flaws ...*(Interruptions)* If the PDS Model of Chhattisgarh is implemented in toto, I feel it will be better for the country and your intention will become clear whether you have brought it keeping in view the election or it is your last speech. With these words, I conclude.

\*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): The saying "It is better late than never" is applicable to Food Security Bill. It is a right step of the Government though belatedly. I support this Bill.

\* Speech was laid on the Table



With the introduction of this Bill, about two-third population of the country or 65 to 70 per cent population will get guarantee of Food Security Rights. It has the provision of providing rice at Rs. 3 per kilo, wheat at Rs. 2 per kilo and coarse grain at Re. 1 a kilo. I strongly support it.

The dream of the last person whom Mahatma Gandhi, Lohia ji and Jai Prakash Narain ji used to talk about will be realized through this Bill and it is an important endeavor in this direction. In support of this Bill, I will request all the parties to come above their party politics and get it passed by giving necessary and meaningful amendments, because it is the question of the poor and farmers' and labourers' interest.

For the time being this scheme is being implemented for a period of three years. There is a subsidy of Rs. 23 per kilo on rice and about Rs. 18 per kilo on wheat, thus in three years the Government has a proposal to give subsidy of Rs.6 lakh crores. Where this money will come from, kindly let the House and the Members know.

To my information, at present, the families living below poverty line are getting 7 kilo wheat at the rate of Rs. 4.15 per kilo and rice at the rate of Rs. 5.65 per kilo every month. With the passing of this Bill, the prices for three years will be revised.

With implementation of this scheme in the financial year 2013-14, 612.3 lakh ton grains will be required.

The Union Government will have to spend Rs. 1.25 lakh crores for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains.

On what basis the Government has collected the data that 75 per cent rural population and 50 per cent urban population will come under this scheme?

Foodgrains should be made available to every family according to the number of members in that family.

Detailed information should be given by the Government to this House as to how they will implement certain provisions of this Bill.

For the time being, this scheme is being implemented for three years only. What is the logic behind making available fair price foodgrains to people, only for three years. Why this provision was not made keeping in view the future? The Government will give food to hungry men only for three

years. What will happen afterwards? Why this incomplete scheme is being made.

Who will be entitled to the benefit of this scheme? The Central Government has left this responsibility to States? I understand that in the meeting on this Bill held on 13th February, most of the States opposed it. About 36 thousand crore rupees will have to be spent on this scheme. State Governments have shown its inability to bear this burden. In such a situation, implementing this scheme shows that Centre is adamant, but State Government cannot provide the required money and food to implement this scheme.

According to this Bill, the beneficiaries are proposed to be divided into two categories. The division has been made on the basis of priority category and common families. What is the basis of providing foodgrains at different prices to both type of these families? The line being drawn among poor families is not correct.

To start with, this scheme will be implemented in 150 districts and afterwards in the entire country. What are the difficulties likely to be faced to implement it in the entire country?

The number of people living below poverty line as enumerated by the United Nations, is 41 crore in India. This number is of those people whose per day income is even less than 1.25 dollar (about 75/- rupees).

This scheme will be linked to 'Aadhar Scheme'. Every citizen will be given a specific identity number under this scheme. It will be linked with a database. It will contain biometric data of every card holder. But 'Aadhar Card' has not given to all, so far and all citizens have not been covered under Aadhar Card scheme so far. There are people whose cards have been made but they have not yet received them. The 'Aadhar Card' scheme has not yet fully implemented. This is a separate issue for discussion.

Why the senior most woman of the House has been treated as the head of the family? In which category other Members will be put? Where from the Government is giving that money being provided under maternity benefits, apart from food to pregnant women and lactating mothers. Hon. Minister may please provide this detailed information also.

Schemes like MNREGA have not been a success even though such claims have been made by the Government. Often we hear large scale corruption in

MNREGA also. This scheme may also not become a medium of corruption lest we discuss it later in this House about a big scam taking place in Food Security Bill. Because some vultures (hoarders, profiteers, corrupt people) might have planned or are planning of selling food grains in black market and thus the benefits of this scheme may not reach the poor people.

This scheme should not be implemented in a hurry and what stringent provisions the Government is providing against its misuse, should also be discussed in this House. Such provisions are needed that the foodgrains meant for distribution among poor people, may not be sold in the market by the black marketers. Often it has been seen that the schemes which are meant for common people, are not implemented by black marketers and hoarders. Some such cases have also come to the light that such rotten foodgrains are distributed which were not even worth eating by the cattle. It becomes possible with the connivance of corrupt officer and employees. Stringent provisions should be made to prevent these misdeeds.

I have mentioned in my earlier speeches also that there is no need of FCI godowns for storage of foodgrains. Even after so many godowns the foodgrains remain under open sky and start rotting after raining. It will be better if the Government promotes the system of house to house storage, started by our ancestors. I have also mentioned in my earlier speeches about the use of leaves of Neem.

It is correct that poor people will get foodgrains at fair price by this Food Security Bill, the problem of starvation will also be addressed to some extent. But are we not building such system as a result of which every person will become lethargic and inactive? When he will get foodgrains while sitting idle at home, he will become reluctant to work and become idle. The House needs to give special attention to these aspects also.

It is right that, as of now, we are doing work to provide food to hungry people, but the Government should also consider the far reaching outcome of this Bill.

I want to bring to the notice of the House and the Hon. Minister the most important thing. This scheme is certainly useful, but we need to think about the food giver farmer that he gets reasonable price for his produce. Protecting the interest of farmers should be our prime objective, because he is suffering from all corners and only intermediaries are making profit.

\*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Hon. Speaker, discussion is being held today on Food Security Bill. It needs some improvement. These are as under:

1. B.P.L. families should be re- identified.
2. Employment should also be arranged with food security.
3. Reasonable price should be given to farmers for their produce.
4. Law should be transparent so that corruption could be prevented.
5. It should also be seen that it may not become like the mid- day- meal.
6. This scheme should be linked more with rural area.
7. The distribution system should be made corruption free.
8. Position with regard to the number of families should be cleared.
9. It should not happen that inferiority complex increase in people from this Bill.
10. A committee should be set up at block level and review of distribution should be done every month and on allegations being found true, FIR should immediately be got registered.

\*SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): I strongly support the National Food Security Bill, 2013. It is an historic bill, aimed at total alleviation of starvation and mal-nutrition by providing Food and Nutrition Security to the citizens of the country.

There are three basic necessities of everyone- fooding, clothing and housing. One can once avoid the requirement of clothing and housing, but no one can avoid the hunger. Until the hunger is satiated, one cannot think about achieving success in life.

The great poet Surdasji had correctly said-

Bhukhe Pet Bhajan na hoye gopala,

Ye pakad Apni Kanthi aur Mala.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

The greatest power of India is 125 crore population. We produce foodgrains in excess to our requirement to feed all the people of our country. But it is a matter of sorrow that starvation and mal-nutrition is still present in the country. A hungry man is compelled to do ill deeds to satisfy the hunger of his own and his family. Thus, the lawlessness and crimes are increasing in the country.

According to Article 47 of the Constitution of India, *[English]* 'States shall regard raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and improvement of public health as among its primary duties', *[Translation]* and Article 21 of the Constitution provides the Right to Live to the citizens of the country.

We know that availability of enough food is the first condition of this right, which today our UPA Government is going to make it legal right of every citizen with the approval of Parliament.

This issue is very near to my heart. I would like to specially quote a spiritual Guru of Phillipines, Grand Master Choa Kok Sui during the discussion. He had worked positively in this direction in his country and I, inspired from him, introduced a private member Resolution for alleviation of starvation and mal-nutrition in the country in Lok Sabha on 15th December 2006. This motion was discussed on 16th March, 4th May and 31st August, 2007 in the House and all the members of the Hon. House supported it.

Thereafter, I put this before Congress Chairperson, Hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji and our Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh ji.

The Congress promised the public in its election manifesto in 2009 that "Indian National Congress will get a law passed regarding making the Food Security a right, under which all the people, specially weaker sections of the society will be guaranteed of enough Food."

Hon. President while addressing both the houses on 4th June, 2009, had announced that "My government propose to enact a new law, namely, National Food Security Act, which will provide a statutory base for such structure in which food security for all will be assured."

This Bill fulfill the promises given by the Congress party and UPA Government to the public.

Keeping all the points in view, the Government presented the National Food Security Bill on 22nd

December, 2011. There is a provision of providing legal right of sufficient food to every person and his family.

This is a courageous and historical effort for which I am grateful to UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji and the Prime Minister. This Bill was referred to the Standing Committee. I am grateful to the Chairman of this committee, Shri Vilasrao Muttemwar ji and other members, who gave me an opportunity to put forth my views on this issue before the committee and included my many important suggestions in the report like Reforms in PDS, Entitlement of special classes, and necessity of Impact Assessment Scheme.

Keeping in view the seriousness of the issue, the UPA Government introduced this scheme through an ordinance on 5th July, 2013.

Today, I am happy that this Bill has been brought in the House for discussion and passing. On passing of this bill, I will consider one of the targets of my life being fulfilled. It was my wish that the curse of starvation and mal-nutrition should be abolished and every citizen of India should get sufficient food.

Now, I would like to say something about the main provisions of this bill. This Bill will provide Food and Nutrition Security at every phase of the human life. The pregnant women, children and victims of calamities and other needy classes will have the legal right to get nutrition and sufficient food through this Bill. On introduction of this bill, 75 percent rural population and 50 percent urban population of the country, about 82 crore people, will get foodgrain at concessional rates.

There is a provision of 5 Kilo per person, per month foodgrain for priority households. Rice at 3 rupees, wheat at 2 rupees and coarse grain at 1 rupee will be available. The 35 Kg per family per month under Antyodaya Ann Yojna (AAY) will continue to be distributed among the beneficiaries. Under this scheme, the pregnant women and lactating mothers will get free nutritious food through local Anganwadi during the pregnancy period and 6 month after the birth of the child. Under this Bill, children of the age of 6 months to 6 years will get food through Anganwadi Kendras and children of the age of 6 year to 14 years will get food under mid-day meal.

There is one more special thing in this bill that all the information regarding Public Distribution System will be put

in public domain and will be available to public inspection and it will provide transparency in the operation of this scheme. There are far-flung, hilly and tribal areas in the country and their needs are also special.

The needs of these people are also being paid attention in this bill, so that they may also get full benefit.

If someone has any complaint regarding the facilities provided through this bill, then there is a provision to address these complaints from block level to State level.

Mal-nutrition has become a serious problem in the country. There is a special provision in this bill to combat it. The children under mal-nutrition will be identified and will be provided free nutritious food.

Under this Bill, it will be the responsibility of the Central Government that they will allocate foodgrains from the central pool to the State Governments. Along with that, the State Government shall ensure that the allocated foodgrain reach the eligible persons.

According to Section 8 of the Bill, if a beneficiary does not get the prescribed quantity of foodgrain, such persons will be given Food Security Allowance by the State Government in lieu of foodgrain.

This Bill will boost the economic and social empowerment of women because the eldest women, who is not less than eighteen years of age, in every household, shall be the head of the household. This Bill will also bring a revolutionary change in the public distribution system in which there will be use of technology to ensure the reach of the foodgrains to the beneficiary with transparency.

On the basis of my own experience and the study, I would like to make some suggestions in respect of this Bill, through this August House.

In the Bill, it has been provided that pregnant women will be given maternity benefit upto six thousand rupees. This amount should be given in six equal monthly installments and it should start just after the third month of the pregnancy.

Most of the women in this country are working in unorganized sector where they are not given either maternity leave or any other benefit of the sort. Just after delivery, they have to return for work and for that reason, they cannot give proper nourishment to their new born child. Therefore, I would like to say that this maternity benefit should be given even for the next six months after delivery.

Without adequate increase in the production of foodgrain, food security is incomplete. Therefore, steps are required to be taken in this regard. Without the cooperation of our farmer brothers and sisters, this increase cannot be effected. Therefore, our Government has made constant efforts for the progress of farmers. In the state of Haryana, a network of new rivers have been prepared. For example, in Sirsa, Otu Dam (Rs. 800-900 crore) has been constructed on Ghaggar River and new canals were dug up and Sirsa became the No. 1 district of the States and on account of its better irrigational infrastructure Haryana became number 1 state of the country. Therefore, I, welcome the provision for betterment of irrigation by the Government in this Bill.

Here, I urge upon the Government to implement the recommendations of Swaminathan Committee which will enable the farmers to get more minimum support price. Betterment of farmers shall bring prosperity in the country. prosperity of farmers and labourers of this country shall ensure prosperity of the whole country.

Several people think that implementation of this Bill will be very difficult because there are a number of shortcomings in public distribution system. But, I would like to draw the attention of those people to Section-12 of the Bill in which there is special provision for improvements in the public distribution system. These include the schemes like the computerization of the public distribution system, transparency of records, use of Aadhar Cards, cash transfer and food coupon.

It is also said that this Bill focuses only on starvation and is ignoring the problem of malnutrition. But in Section 4-A, 5-1 and 6 alongwith Second Schedule (Schedule-2) of the Bill, there is a detailed description of nutritional standards. So, it is baseless to say that this Bill is ignoring the problem of malnutrition.

From the very beginning, two main sections of the people have been criticizing this Bill. First section consists of those persons who are really worried about the provisions of this Bill and for that, they have been doing creative criticism of this Bill. Here, it is necessary to make a mention of the contribution of the National Advisory Council, Planning Commission, some NGOs and other experts. This category of people have made their contribution by way of their research, expertise and study to make this Bill better and to give it its present form. From the core of my heart, I would like to give thanks to this category of people and expect that

even in the time to come, they will give their full cooperation to make this Bill much better. The reasons of starvation in India is very complicated and we need the cooperation of this category of people to understand these reasons and to eradicate this problem.

The second section of people is opposing this Bill because either it will require a big amount of money to implement or for political opposition. I would like to say only this much to this section of people that there cannot be any compromise with human lives and with their health and welfare.

As the Hon'ble UPA president, Smt. Sonia Gandhi has said today that the betterment of Bill is a continuous process. I believe that this Bill gives every Indian the right to nutritious food and thereby reduces the level of his anxieties. It will be in everybody's interest. I therefore, make a request to each and every member of this House that by rising above all party and political considerations, they should pass this Bill unanimously without any delay.

This Bill is a support to the helpless and a strong initiative to bring about a revolutionary change in the economic and social structure of this country.

It is a powerful effort to root out hunger from the sacred soil of India.

Myriads of people outside this House are anxiously waiting for the adoption of this Bill. I salute to the UPA president, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh for this courageous and historic step. They have proved that UPA leadership always remains actively engaged to solve the problems of the people of this country.

I am very glad that from the birthday of the popular former Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi i.e. from 20th August, this scheme has been happily launched in 4 states of the country i.e. Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh. In the state of Haryana, foodgrains alongwith the pulses and sugar at a cheaper rate will be made available through PDS under this scheme.

I will also appreciate those states which have been giving the benefits of such schemes to the people in one or the other way, for example Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, etc.

I am fully confident that even all the remaining states shall give the benefits of this scheme to all the people of their State without any discrimination by implementing it.

I have full trust in the wisdom of my fellow members that they will unanimously pass this historic and public welfare Bill. This glorious day will be recorded in golden letters in the history of Indian Parliament.

Our public is our strength, but a major part of our population is a victim of starvation and malnutrition. Now it is in our hand that through this Bill we root out starvation and malnutrition and make it a thing of past and stand together to make a shining India of our dreams.

*[English]*

\*SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (Shillong): I would like to express my views on this milestone measure that would usher in a poverty-free India. 5th July, 2013, is an epoch marker on the annals of our country's sociological history, that day being the day on which the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 was promulgated. With that Ordinance, the very meaning of civilization has acquired a new dimension. Food, which is a fundamental need, became a statutory right from that day. We are attempting to replace the Ordinance by a permanent statute which must not be resisted by any one on political considerations.

According to the Food and Agricultural organization (FAO), the world produces enough food to feed everyone with 2720 calories per person per day. Every poverty-stricken person does not either have enough land to produce his own food or have enough monetary means to buy his food. Poverty has become a permanent resident of developing and under-developed societies because of harmful economic systems since control over resources and income is based upon military, political and economic power that typically ends up in the hands of a minority, who live well, while those at the bottom barely survive.

The facts about poverty and malnutrition are deeply disturbing. Every year 15 million children die of hunger. The World Health organization estimates that one-third of the world's population is well-fed, one-third under-fed and one-third is starved. Nearly 800 million people suffer hunger on this Earth and half of them live in our country, is a shame that needs to be erased. Nearly one in every four person in the world live below one dollar per day, while the assets of the world's three richest persons are more than the combined GDP of all the Least Developed Countries.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

The major cause of poverty and malnutrition is the State's inability to directly intervene in the imbalances in income and food distribution. After deploying various interventions like the midday Meals Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme, National Children's Fund, National Plan of Action for Children and National Rural Health Mission etc., the ultimate weapon has now come in the form of the National Food Security Bill. It is the cardinal duty of every member of this House and the other House to ensure that this pristine legislative measure is not drowned in Constitutional and political debates. There is no perfect solution to any problem of this country. No legislative initiative can be absolutely fool proof. Let us start with something meaningful that can gradually be improvised.

Number 13, for some is auspicious, for others it is not. For the women of this country, No. 13 will be perennially blissful. Clause 13 of this Food Security Bill is the jewel in the crown. For the first time, in any law, women in every household in this country, will be empowered to be head of the family for the benefits under the proposed law. In a man dominated Nation, food, the basic need of humanity, will be secured by the women in the households. On behalf of the millions of mothers, I would like to thank the hon'ble Chairperson of the UPA, for carefully cultivating this empowerment clause.

Having said these, I would like the Government to immediately appoint a National Review Commission on Liberalization to study the impact of market economy on poverty and underdevelopment. There are reports that poverty has increased since the 1990 in India. The World Bank reports that "in India, with the highest percentages of the undernourished in the world, the situation is dire. Moreover, inequalities in under nutrition between demographic, socio economic and geographic groups increased during the 1990s." In view of these, there is an urgent need to verify such reports for truth and to disentangle the relationship of our style and structure of liberalization with the increasing poverty. Otherwise, we would be taking such yeoman steps like the Food Security Bill whose benefic effects will be constantly undercut by the malicious features in our liberalization policy.

I also suggest to the Government to create an entirely New Ministry on Poverty and Underdevelopment so that focused attempts are made for launching frontal attacks on poverty and underdevelopment and for removing all kinds of imbalances in planning and development. The Constitution

of India must also be amended to incorporate a New Economic Chapter which will restate the policies of the Government towards liberalization vis-à-vis the Goals of the Government towards the poor, the common man and all round development bereft of the current imbalances and inequalities. I am sure that this Food Security Bill will have a taming effect on the Naxal Movement in the country. We must also ensure, may be after a year or so, attempt another legislation assuring minimum security of food, clothing, shelter and cultivable land to every person in the Naxal affected areas so that development becomes a contraceptive against "the war against the State".

With various agencies fighting over "what constitutes poverty" in this country, we must constitute a Statutory Commission exclusively to address the issue of "what constitutes poverty", to recommend measures for containing and eradicating it as well as to reach out to the common man for redressal of his grievances over getting his statutorily assured dues. Besides this, there must also be a Standing Committee on Parliament on Poverty and Underdevelopment to galvanize Parliamentary energies and action in relation to these two issues.

With these words, I welcome the National Food Security Bill, 2013 that assures 5 kgs of food grains for 75% of the rural households and 50% of the urban households.

I appeal wholeheartedly to support this novel venture of the Government.

*[Translation]*

\* YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Food security bill is being discussed. It is a happy moment as well as a moment for concern. Happy moment in a sense that the country's Parliament is sensitive to the deaths taking place due to poverty and hunger and wants a solution to this problem. The Parliament is concerned because even after 66 years of our Independence the country is faced with the problem of poverty and hunger. Who is responsible for that? Whether UPA Government is taking it sincerely in real sense? Congress party in its manifesto in 2009 elections had assured about the food security. Why Congress leadership has been silent for the last four and a half years? If the intention of the UPA Government under the leadership of Congress is good and honest, then its benefits must reach to the common people. However, I doubt the intention of the Government, because the Bill has been brought just

\* Speech was laid on the Table

before the General elections. The Bill is silent about answers to a series of question which creates doubts about the intentions behind the Bill. It seems that compulsions of elections have made them to bring this Bill in a hurry without proper preparations which will meet the same fate as MNREGA, a flop show.

Food security is necessary for all the citizens of the country. It is so because country has adequate stocks of food grains. Lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains get damaged while lying in the open, in a situation where food items prices are getting sky high making the poor deprived of two square meals. Even the Hon. Supreme Court have expressed concern over the negligence being shown in the matter of storage of foodgrains and have asked the Government in clear terms that it is much better to distribute the foodgrains among the poor rather than allowing to get rotten while lying in the open. This concern is quite natural. Year after year, lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains get damaged, thousands of tonnes is eaten away by rodents in the absence of proper storage while a large part of population is going without food, which is not a good sign. The present Bill brought with the intention of national food security makes our doubts further strengthened because the people for whose benefit this Bill is being brought, their number is not clear as yet. I have in my possession the answer to starred question which was asked on 14 August, 2013, which relates to Aadhar Cards in the country. According to that, in the population of 1210193512, only for 393623895 could be created and even these have not been issued Aadhar Cards so far. The figures relating to the backwardness of the country and the matter of the highest number of deaths that occur due to starvation show that UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha are prominent. Among these states, UP has a total population of 199581477 and only 11913950 registrations for Aadhar Cards could be done so far. Similarly, in Bihar only 2880470 out of 103804637, in West Bengal only 19475326 out of 91347736, while in Odisha only 8841776 among 41947358 registrations for Aadhar Cards could be done so far. Right from 2002, till now no BPL list has been prepared. After all, how the families living below the poverty line will be identified?

There are grave anomalies in the Public Distribution System in the country. In UP alone, there was a large scale scam in the foodgrains schemes in 44 districts. CBI has been investigating this since the year 2005. No concrete action has been taken so far. In states like Chhattisgarh,

Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, etc, the public distribution system is performing well, while in rest of the country, their performance is not good. Without smoothening the distribution system and without its computerisation how the Food Security Guarantee in the country will succeed? There is no mention about this in the Bill.

Then the figures relied upon by the Government are strange. As per the Government stand, there would be an additional burden of Rs. 1.25 lakh crore on food security in a year. Will Government explain as to how by spending an additional amount of 43 thousands crore, it would provide foodgrains to each of the poor of the country while distribution of foodgrains through public distribution system costs Rs. 82 thousands crores every year till now. In addition to this, how will the Government compensate the additional burden falling on the Govt. on account of perpetual economic slowdown and devaluation of the rupee in the country? Bill is also silent about this.

There is no provision in the Bill for security of farmers. Will the Government give a guarantee to the effect that the prices of the inputs like fertilizers, diesel seed etc, which are necessary for any farming job by the farmer, not be allowed to increase. The provision that exist in the Bill so far makes the Bill anti farmer. It needs to be solved. In addition to this, the Bill provides for only 5 kg foodgrains per head. Will 5 kg foodgrain be sufficient for a person for one month. Government must also consider these points.

Things will improve only when alongwith the policy, intention of the Government is good. Why food security for 3 years only? Will the poverty of the country go away in three years? The Government needs to furnish a reply to this?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, I am really grateful to you. Almost all sections in the House accepted the fact that this is a serious matter.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be brief. The Minister is going to start the reply. I request your to be brief.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, i have all respects and honour for the Chair. However, I would like to seek your protection. Only Madam Sonia Gandhi ji has spoken on behalf of our party, I am speaking second member from the party. It is time for our party. The way Shri Murli Manohar ji was accommodated, Sister Saroj ji was

accommodated, the same way the Congress party should also be accommodated and time be given. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am so much grateful to you that you have accorded me an opportunity to speak in support of the National Food Security Bill, 2013. I rise to speak in support of the Bill. Just now, one of our colleague was speaking about roti. She has read out many lines from some poems. I was listening attentively. I have also listened to all the hon. members very attentively. Indeed it is a fortunate day for me and a day of historic value to the House that the roti you are discussing here has always remained the subject matter of discussion of the House. This matter has been discussed right from the first Lok Sabha till now. This House has been a witness to this fact. The House has always been discussing on the matter of roti, starvation and death due to hunger till today. I would like to say that the Bill that is before us that would perhaps cover ten percent of the world population. Perhaps such a big Bill in the public interest has never been passed anywhere in the world so far.

Sir, this House is witness that in this House so far...*(Interruptions)*. I would request Shahnawaz Saheb that I have listened to him seriously, now it is his turn to reciprocate. I am not levelling any allegation. Whether, it was 11th Lok Sabha, 12th Lok Sabha, 13th Lok Sabha, 14th Lok Sabha or 15th Lok Sabha, whenever there were deaths in Kalahandi due to starvation, the members from Odisha and other States of the country must have raised the issue and if there were death in Lalgarh, West Bengal, then the members of West Bengal and other States must have raised demand for a discussion. If there were deaths in Vidarbha, the members of Maharashtra and other parts of the country must have raised the matter. If it had happened in Bundelkhand, Rahul Gandhiji or other Hon. Members must have raised this issue. This House had been continuously holding discussion on deaths due to starvation. I would like to say that there have been five Short Duration Discussion on deaths due to starvation, during the 11th Lok Sabha. Special mention was made eight times. It was mentioned five times under Rule 377. This House is witness that there were 18 motions on deaths due to starvation in the 11th Lok Sabha. In the 13th Lok Sabha, there has been discussion three times under short duration, 4 times under special mention and there have been five notices under Rule 377. In 13th Lok Sabha, thirty questions were asked by many MPs on deaths due to starvation. In 15th Lok Sabha also, T.R. Balu raised this issue through a Calling Attention. There

were Special Mention and Matters under Rule 377 also. This House had discussed all questions with regard to deaths due to starvation. For the first time, we are bringing Zero Hunger Programme under which nobody will die of hunger and this Bill will perhaps become an example for the world. I think, prior to this perhaps Brazil had started Food Security Programme, when they fought war against hunger or Mexico first started this. On the lines of Brazil, Egypt started a 2 Billion Dollar Programme. Today, India is the fourth country, which is going to put up an example before the world that after enactment of this law, nobody will die of hunger in future in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, many Hon. Members criticised that vegetables are not available, the prices of onions have increased. I would like to read out Article 41, which is being mentioned continuously.

*[English]*

It says:

"Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases:-

The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance."

*[Translation]*

I think when makers of Constitution provided Article 41 on the Directive Principle of State Policy, they must have thought that the Government would fulfil it in future. There have been Governments of all parties, but it is for the first time that UPA Government is going to fulfil Right to Food Security and Right to Education . ...*(Interruptions)*. I am not levelling any allegation. Shahnawaz Saheb, what I am saying is within the ambit of the Constitution and I am speaking on the concerned subject. You must have the patience of hearing. I have only discussed Article 41 of the Constitution. Article 41 speaks of Right to Work, Right to Education and Right to Food, which the Congress and UPA Government is going to fulfil. I would thank the Chairperson of UPA, it is being projected as a game changer. It is said that votes are being secured...*(Interruptions)* For every political party, its manifesto is the most historic document. It is the duty of every political party to fulfil the promises made in its manifesto, if it is elected to power. In the election



manifesto of the year 2009, the Chairperson of Congress UPA had promised the people of the country that if elected to power in the year 2009, they would work in the direction of providing food guarantee to its people. We are fulfilling that promise. We are publically announcing that we are fulfilling the promise made in our manifesto. We had promised in the year 2009 and the Hon. President was quoted again and again. The Hon. President definitely mentioned it in the year 2009. I would like to say that after 2009, the question has been raised again and again as to why it happened in 2013 from 2009. I would explain as to why it happened. When on 4th June 2009, Shrimati Pratibha Patilji, as my colleague Saroj has mentioned in the House that Government shall bring Food Security Bill. Food Security Bill was discussed in the National Advisory Council, then we prepared its Draft Report Rangarajanji is a great economist. He submitted the report and now after that on 22nd December, 2011, Food Security Bill was presented in this House, and on 5th January, 2012, as it has been the tradition, when the House demands so this Bill has been presented. ...*(Interruptions)*

**19.33 hrs.**

*(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)*

On 22nd December, 2011 this Food Security Bill was presented. On 5th January, 2012, it was sent to the Standing Committee.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister will give reply at 7.30. you please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, I have just started ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you making a noise? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The remaining Hon. Members can lay their written speech on the Table of the House.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: When that Bill was sent to the Standing Committee, it was forwarded to the States. Discussion was held with the stake holders. Mid-day meal was discussed. Discussions were held with the Railways, Finance Ministry and Women and Child Development

Department. After sending it to the Standing Committee and to the States, it came back on 17th January 2013 and on 22nd March, it was presented in the House. At that time the session of Lok Sabha was obstructed to prevent this Bill from getting passed. It was listed for 2nd May and again on 6th May and thereafter the Government was compelled to promulgate an Ordinance. One of our female member was talking about the Bill of Chhattisgarh...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please lay your speeches on the Table of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, our members are again and again raising the issue of Chhattisgarh Bill. I would like to say that my sister Saroj asked above implementing the model of Chhattisgarh Bill ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, you please conclude your speech so that there people can also be given some time to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats. I am giving you an opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Only Chhattisgarh Bill is being discussed here...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, I will take only two minutes.

My sister has talked about Antodaya household and primary household in the Bill of Chhattisgarh. General household will get 15 kg foodgrains only...*(Interruptions)* Wheat as well as rice will be given at Rs. 7.50 per kg ...*(Interruptions)* we do not want a Bill on the lines of Chhattisgarh...*(Interruptions)* We want to give them wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg and rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

\*SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): I would like to express my views in favour of the National Food Security Bill. This is a historic legislation and I commend the UPA Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi for this initiative. UPA Government, with this important legislation, has fulfilled the promise made by it to the people of this country during the last election. Several Members in this House, especially from the Opposition, have raised objection to bringing this Bill through Ordinance. In this regard, I would like to say that article 123 of the Constitution, which provides for promulgation of Ordinance by the President is a legitimate course of bringing legislation by every Government. The NDA Government had also promulgated a number of Ordinances. We should not be questioning the mode through which the Government decides to bring legislation. We should be concerned more about the provisions of the Bill and its impact on the people, especially the poor and the down-trodden.

The present and the previous UPA Governments can take legitimate pride in introducing right-based approach in public governance, which began from the Right to Information Act to National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to Right to Education Act and finally the mother of all such rights is the right to food. By ensuring the right to food, the Government has been able to meet the aspirations of millions of food insecure people of the country. Also, through this historic legislation, the Government has been able to positively respond to the call of the Supreme Court which has, in the People's Union for Civil Liberty (PUCL) Case, upheld the right to food as fundamental right of the people. Not surprisingly, the whole House barring some minor reservations, is with the Government. And, it is a matter of great pride that we all are here to be a part of the enactment of a historic legislation that would ensure that poor and food insecure people do not go to bed hungry.

Briefly, I will touch upon the coverage of the Bill, what my colleagues have largely reflected upon. The food security Bill will cover up to 75 per cent of the rural population and up to 50 per cent of the urban population to give them uniform entitlement of 5 kg food grains per month at highly subsidized prices of Rs.3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 per kg. for rice, wheat, coarse grains respectively. Overall, it will make

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

around 80 million of India's 1.2 billion population entitled to subsidized food grain under the Targeted Public Distribution System. Chapter V of the Bill, vide Clause 13 stipulates that in case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of food grains to the entitled persons, food security allowance will be paid to them. This is a novel provision which we all need to support.

The rollout of the food security programme will also mean that the government's food subsidy bill will rise to Rs.1,24,724 crore in a year (at 2013-14 cost basis). Budget 2013-14 had pegged the subsidy at Rs.90,000 crore. But, given the larger cause, which this Bill seeks to achieve, the subsidy is certainly sustainable. While the central subsidy will go up, it will benefit the states, such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and so on which are already implementing the subsidized food distribution programme, by lessening their subsidy burden. The Central government needs to be complimented by these states for this.

This is an ambitious legislation that creates hope for a better future. It gives a legal guarantee to the poor and food insecure population that it is their right to get subsidized food. I know this is not going to be an easy task. A lot has to be done in the areas of strengthening the PDS, identifying the targeted population, creating sound system of warehousing and above all stamping out corruption at all levels. This Bill has provided six months window to the states for preparedness, before it is implemented. Right from the procurement of food grains to stocking to off-taking and distribution – there is a long chain that governs the provisions of this historic legislation. Let's not create any artificial divide of federal rift, which will take away the focus from the real issues of building capacities and infrastructure, besides governance reforms. The Bill does not impose or take away the state's right to have their own programmes. We can collectively ensure the success of such a momentous measure. Our failure will be harshly judged by our poor and downtrodden brethren.

With these words, I commend the National Food Security Bill and urge all sections of the House to support this.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): I am highly grateful to the Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji,

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

Hon. Shri Rahul Gandhiji, Vice President, AICC, the Hon. Prime Minister of India under whose able guidance the Hon. Minister of Food, the Government of India has introduced such an important Bill for the welfare of people. The Bill seeks to satiate hunger and alleviate poverty. It will enhance working capacity of every citizen of the country and will help in country's progress.

The Food Security Bill seeks to provide subsidised foodgrain to 75 per cent of rural population and 50 per cent of our urban population. It seeks to provide per person 5 kgs of foodgrains per month at subsidised rates to 67 per cent of our total population, i.e. about 1.2 billion people. Under this scheme, rice will be given at Rs. 3 per kg, wheat Rs. 2 per kg and coarse grain at Rs. 1 per kg.

Implementation of the proposed legislation will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakh 40 thousand crore. For the year, 2013-14, it is estimated that a total of 612.3 lakh tons foodgrain will be required for distribution, costing approximately Rs. 1,24,724 lakh crore.

Through this Bill, eligible families will be entitled to buy foodgrains under targetted PDS at subsidized rates. A beneficiary can approach court in case he fails to get his entitled foodgrains. There is also a provision for providing nutrition diet to pregnant mothers and lactating mothers. It will benefit pregnant women and new born babies and women and children in rural areas facing malnutrition.

This Bill also seeks to provide nutritional assistance to the children of the age group 6 month to 14 years. Children of the age of 6 months to 6 years will be covered under Aanganwadis and children above 6 years upto the age of 14 years will be given nutritional food in schools. Proper arrangements will be made for removal of malnutrition through this Bill. In case of any kind of difficulty in getting foodgrains under this law then food security allowance shall be paid. Under this Bill, families eligible under targetted PDS can avail this benefit and new eligible families will be identified and list of such families shall be published.

The shortcomings noticed after the implementation of this Bill shall be resolved. This Bill will boost empowerment of women as women will find priority in designating them as head of the family. An internal complaint redressal mechanisms will be put in place and in each district a complaint redressal officer will be appointed for redressal of complaints received during the implementation of Food

Security Law. The Bill also provides for the State Food Security Commission in each State for implementation and monitoring of provisions of this Bill and the Bill also provides for the number of members of the commission and their function. The Commission has been empowered to impact the implementation of whole law or any part of the Food Security Law.

The Food Security Bill also provides that there should not be any shortage of supply of foodgrains from central pool and the foodgrains being supplied to the States earlier would continue to be supplied. There is a separate provision for supply of foodgrains under Food Security Bill. The Bill also provides for providing funds to the States under certain cases. There will be transparency and accountability in distribution of foodgrains under this Bill. There is a provision to set up vigilance committees for these works. Apart from it, the functioning of the proposed Bill shall be reviewed from time to time. Separate food security measures would be taken for people living in hilly, remote areas and also tribal areas so that they keep getting foodgrains regularly.

I strongly support such an important Bill meant for the welfare of people.

*[English]*

\*SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): In democracy, Lok Sabha is a good platform to discuss important matters. But, the opposition party has started to oppose each and every bill for political mileage. Hence stalling of the House every day is a matter of grave concern for me and for the entire nation. We can give excuses for not allowing the Parliament to function. But in this House nobody seems to be concerned about passage of the bill. Though Food Security Bill has been an ambitious bill of UPA, it has been kept pending since 2011.

The Opposition party will not allow passage of this bill at any cost. Having left with no option, Government brought an ordinance as it would require support of all the parties for the bill's passage. A significant bill like Food Security Bill should not be opposed.

As per estimates Food Security Bill which would be the largest scheme in the world, would benefit 82 crore people. It will be a commendable achievement in our country's growth and will be an alternative food welfare scheme. To

\* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

implement this scheme, Government have a large number of godowns and also has food grain production capacity. We also have adequate monetary resources.

We are already giving a subsidy of Rs. 90,000 crores for food grains and now we will have an additional burden of 23,000 crore rupees which can be accommodated easily.

Food Security Bill is a promise made by UPA Government and its allies through which the 67% population of the country will be entitled to get 35 kilos of food grains, wheat at the rate Rs.2/- and rice at the rate of Rs.3/- per kilo. This bill has some other special features in which women and small children's nutrition has got a special focus. Pregnant women would be given Rs.6000 alongwith nutritious food. 6 to 14 year old children would get cooked food.

For States and Union Territories, they would get special funds from the centre. It means that the states would not have to bear the burden of Food Security Bill. If the beneficiaries don't get the benefit of this scheme, they would be given allowance.

Through this bill, an effort has been made for the empowerment of women. For this, the eldest woman in the family would be treated as the head of the family on the Ration Card. If there is no woman above 18 years, then the male member of that family would be considered as the head.

Now, the subsidy transfer scheme will be implemented only after the bank accounts of 90% beneficiaries are opened.

I reiterate my support to this Food Security Bill of UPA Government because after implementing this Food Security Bill, 82 crore people all over the country would get 35kg. of food grains per month at the rate of 1 to 3 rupees per kilo as per this law. To check malnutrition and other related issues this would be a revolutionary and courageous decision of the Government which is also a commendable initiative. I expect from the Government that this bill should be passed as soon as possible because it would benefit my tribal and poor brethren of this country most.

*[English]*

\*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The National Food Security Bill, 2013 definitely is a landmark legislation

\* Speech was laid on the Table

that ensures food to almost 65% of the population in the country. It not only ensures food for the most economically weak people but takes care of other down-trodden and poor people also. The 'eligible households' as mentioned in the Bill are protected by giving them subsidized food-grains.

The provision of 'Food Security Allowance' also is a facility that is brought into by considering the situation prevailing in the States.

One of the glaring provisions included in the Bill is to provide meal for pregnant women and lactating mothers.

The provision to provide food to the small children through Anganwadi is a historic move to ensure nutritional food to the growing children which our country have to take care.

The Bill also takes care of the position of women and ensures misuse of the advantages of the legislation by making the eldest women of the family the head of the household.

The Government has to be congratulated for bringing up this historic legislation as this Bill to a very great extent ensures relief to a sizeable portion of our country.

\*SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): While expressing my view on this discussion I feel that I am not just making some observations. On the other hand, I feel that I am joining in a noble National task of making a hunger free India. I whole heartedly congratulate the hon'ble Minister, Shri K.V. Thomas and the Government for making a long cherished goal of India a reality.

Hunger is the mother of all crime and it is the duty of those in power to eradicate poverty and see to it that no one goes unfed.

Mahatma Gandhiji said "There are people in the world so hungry, that God cannot appear to them except in the form of bread"

Mother Teresa said two things

1. "Being unwanted, unloved, uncared for, forgotten by everybody, I think that is a much greater hunger, a much greater poverty than the person who has nothing to eat."
2. "If you can't feed a hundred people, then just feed one".

\* Speech was laid on the Table

If you go through the various clauses of this bill, the entitlement of food grains, meals, cash benefits, to deferent group are elaborately and specifically stated. Distribution method, monitoring, transparency, involvement of the beneficiaries and all such things are clear in the Bill. Cost sharing of the scheme by Government of India and state government is also specified in the Bill. In many ways this bill is carefully and wisely drafted taking the Indian realities in to proper consideration.

I wish to submit certain Points to be considered seriously on the implementation of this Scheme.

I wish to point out that, we must keep in mind our vast experience and the plus and minus points, and ups and downs of other major legislation, we have made earlier, such as Right to information Act, Right to Education Act, MGNREGA etc. An analysis of the same should be the guiding factor to our future course of action including our action on this legislation.

Needless to say that determination and strong will-power of State Government and Central Government is the most essential thing in this. I have no doubt about the honesty of Government in bringing such a historical legislation. But one thing is to be specially mentioned. Until unless we ensure the smooth implementation of the scheme without hurdles and delays, our cherished dream will not be materialized. The very success of this scheme depends upon the integrated efforts of the state and central government with very strong and farsighted strategies. In other words, state government and Central Government should work as one body and one soul.

We should not forget a fact that interpretations and misinterpretations, queries and technicalities have made stumbling block before many of our schemes. This scheme should not have that fate.

I wish to state another thing. Cash transfers and issuing food grain coupons as an alternative to PDS is really a welcome move, but it is a matter to be handled with the maximum care. It is to be remembered that the state like Kerala is having proud experience of a very strong public distribution system which made tremendous good result.

I wish to draw the attention of the Government on the Need for legislative reforms in states.

I wish to say that necessary legislative reforms should be inevitable in states for effective implementation of this

major scheme. It goes without saying that specific goal setting is also a must be made in this regard and effective monitoring also should be there.

A most important aspect of the Bill is that it addresses the malnutrition issues and the deplorable condition of pregnant women and lactating mothers and children, destitute and the families living in the streets. Through we had announced various schemes for their upliftment, things are still continuing as alarming. I believe that this legislation may become a wiper of their tears. Regarding schedule 3 of the Bill also I wish to say one thing. Schedule III of the Bill is pertaining to advanced food security.

The Bill specifies that the central government, state governments and local authorities shall strive to progressively realize the objectives specified in Schedule III. These include, among others, access to: (a) safe and adequate drinking water and sanitation; (b) healthcare; (c) nutritional, health and educational support to adolescent girls; (d) adequate pensions for senior citizens, persons with disability and single women.

All these things are vital and significant and to be addressed properly in the best interest of the nation. Some people may say that it is not closely related to food security. But it is really a part and parcel of the subject.

Let us try to work out a clear-cut program of action to get all these issues to be redressed.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Supporting this Bill, I hope that keeping in view the delay caused in enacting this law, since it was announced by the Hon. President, while addressing the joint session of Parliament on 4 June, 2009 and also time wasted in passing of Food Security Bill, 2011, now the Government would waste no time further in passing this Bill so as to provide proposed benefits to the people. It has caused 4 years delay and the Government has not been able to give a final shape to the Bill for providing cent percent food security to the rural as well as urban poor and very poor under the Food Security Bill, 2013.

There are a number of shortcomings in the Bill, such as difference in norms in various States. There are further shortcomings, such as financial burden, it will cause on States and also with regards to the financial assistance

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

proposed to be given to the States. If the requirement of a particular State is not given importance, it means the Central Government does not want to give justice to the poor and very poor people of that very State and it will prove inability of the Central Government in granting benefits of Food Security Bill to that State.

It is justified to include only 50 per cent of urban poor in this Bill? Whether the full population of the country can be compared with 50 per cent of urban population and whether the remaining 50 per cent are not poor. How we can prove that those remaining 50 per cent poor people are not in the need of Food Security Bill. The intention is clear that Government does not want to give any benefit to them. The country in which the number of the poor is continuously increasing and the pace with which it is increasing, not providing the benefit to remaining those 40 per cent (Food Security Bill) is another fault of this Government. 70 per cent of rural population has been included in this Bill, whereas there are no basic facilities available and there is hundred per cent backwardness and they have remained deprived of proper facilities for the last 64 years. However, they have been covered only upto 70 per cent. The people of the villages should be brought under this Bill hundred per cent. There should not be any cut in that. Therefore, I would like to request that this gap should not be there and these anomalies should be removed and more and more urban and rural poor- most poor people should be brought under this Bill for giving them benefit of that.

The most important basis of this Bill is production capacity and if we see the production capacity, the extra burden on the farmers and production cost will cause big contradiction. The poor condition of farmer is clear today in the form of relief in prices given to farmers and extra burden on them. Then how this National Food Security Bill will be beneficial for them? This should also be made clear by the Central Government. How the Government will remove the obstacles caused by loss to crops due to natural calamities and many other diseases. This should also be cleared by the Government. Day by Day decreasing of land of farmers and non availability of facilities and extra burden on them are reasons which will make it clear in the future as to how far this Bill will be beneficial for the poor people. Today, the farmer has become a small farmer. The condition of marginal farmer is known to all. There is big difference between reading the draft of the Bill here and ensuring implementation of provisions of Bill at ground level.

It will be an important point to count the woman as head of the family in this Bill. The role of woman is very important in a family and the whole family is also dependent on her. After excluding the deserted, handicapped, poor farmer, poor unemployed, young unemployed, many classes of country, announcing this Bill as complete Bill does not exhibit the maturity of the Government.

Where there are many shortcomings in the distribution system, the claim of the Government that this Bill is to fill the empty stomach of such a big population of the country and provide them food security will become another story of corruption in the country. Hon. Madam, today, the GDP has reached at about 5 per cent and if 3 per cent of GDP is incurred through this Bill, then will the Government will be successful in providing necessary basic facility with the remaining 2 per cent. This will be disastrous for the system in future.

The distribution system for foodgrains is necessary with reference to National Food Security Bill. If we talk about only Madhya Pradesh, the number of Depots of Food Corporation are not sufficient there. Before implementing Food Security Bill there will be basic necessity of making additional storage facility for foodgrains by the FCI/ CWC. I also want to say that there is no provision for linking many district headquarters with the Railway infrastructure and on the other hand, it is necessary to create transportation facilities through Railways to deliver the stock of foodgrains to that State. Therefore, the work of improving Railway infrastructure and modernising the storage capacity of the FCI/ CWC should be done.

As per the column 31 of National Food Security Bill, 2011 the distribution system is not complete itself due to limited financial capacity of Central Government, whereas as for column 31 of the Bill, State Government are being deemed equally responsible for distribution of foodgrains and it has not been clearly shown in the Bill as direction regarding food distribution by the State Government. It is the responsibility of State Government that it should lift the foodgrains from the depots of the FCI/ CWC and deliver it to the PDS shops. In this column, the State Governments has been said to be directly responsible for delivering the foodgrains to the consumers.

If State Government is responsible for transporting foodgrains to the distributors as is Central Government and if there is any shortcoming, then the distributors should also be responsible.

The claims received under Food Security allowances, for which cash payment should be done, there should be a provision according to work for allowances. A special job card should be issued for this, like MNREGA, for authentic identification and foodgrains and allowances should be distributed on the basis of that there is no mismanagement and corruption in it and the needy persons could get the benefit of this Bill. The consumer should register his complain in time and the State Government should get appropriate time to resolve the problems. Otherwise, there will be difficulties in settling the claims. In my opinion, this provision should be implemented only after implementation of Direct Cash Transfer Scheme so that the consumers may have the options to choose between cash or foodgrains.

Madhya Pradesh State has made untiring efforts for the modernisation of PDPS and the Government of India should not make any discrimination in the matter of providing PDPS help with the State Governments.

The opinion of Madhya Pradesh State is that the present system should continue and the DPRO should be operated by the officers of the State. Before giving final shape to this clause, the State Government should discuss it.

Therefore, implementing this half baked Bill (National Food Security Bill) brought in a haste is akin to deceiving the people of the country and doing injustice to the right of the people. This Bill may be passed rectifying the shortcomings and the draft of this Bill should be prepared in totality, and only then I will support of this Bill.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Speaker Madam, we are discussing the National Food Security Bill 2013 in this House today. But this is not for all the people of the country but only for targeted group. This Bill should have highlighted 5 important aspects. Though the issue of food distribution has been addressed, other issues like food production, procurement, storage etc. have not been mentioned at all. We know that the agricultural system of our country is plagued with multifarious problems. Agriculture is no longer profitable. In such circumstances, how can the Government help the farmers and how can it ensure that they will get remunerative prices for their produce? If the farmers do not profit, then farm production will decline. Resultantly we shall

\* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Bengali.

have to depend mostly on the multinational companies for food supply. We must not forget the PL 480 episode that occurred in the past.

It has not been mentioned that in what manner food grains will be procured. But if the processes of procurement and storage are decentralized then less cost will be incurred and employment will be generated. It has been said that the State Governments are to set up warehouses or godowns for storage of grains but no one knows, wherefrom the states will get the fund.

This Bill also does not talk about the challenges of food security viz rising unemployment, declining wages. Scores of people are being displaced and are rendered homeless in the name of development. People are uprooted from their land, and are deprived of their rights on water bodies and forests. How can these aspects be overlooked while enacting this Bill?

We are well aware of the drawbacks of the Public Distribution System. It should be completely overhauled. Instead, the APL and BPL categories have been replaced with 3 other categories. One category has not been covered by any system. The second category is the most prioritized group which will get 7 kg. food grains per capita per month – rice at Rs.3/- kg., wheat at Rs.2/-kg. and coarse grains at Re.1/-kg. The third category will get 5 kg. food grains per capita per month. But at least 35 kg. of grains should be provided to the people. Nutritious food has found no mention in this Bill; fat, protein, etc. have been altogether overlooked. So pulses and edible oil should also be included in the scheme of things. This Bill says that if due to some reason, the Government fails to supply adequate food grains, then the beneficiaries will get pay packet. This cannot be accepted. Food security cannot be ensured by distributing pay packets. This may result in reduction in food supply. On the other hand, the poor people might use the money for purposes other than purchasing food items. Price of essential commodities will increase due to inflation. The State Governments and the panchayats must be included and should be given more powers so that corruption can be stopped.

All these issues must be kept in mind before enacting such a momentous Bill. Therefore a number of amendments are required to be incorporated to plug the loophole in this

legislation if we really intend to realize the dream of food for all.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this subject.

[English]

\*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): I support the National Food Security Bill, 2013. This Bill comes after a number of quite important Bills of UPA. To mention a few of them, they are MGNREGA, RTI, RTE and now Food Security Bill. These are the essence of UPA Rule since 2004. The poor are now empowered. The marginalized are empowered. Every children get now food under MDM programme. Every mother and children upto 6 years are get nourished food under KDS programme. All children under the age of 14 years are now going to school. This has stoped the employment of child labour in the country. We are working for inclusive growth both for rural and urban India. The implementation of these schemes should be properly monitored. The Federal Government must cooperate the Union Government for proper implementation of these schemes. Now, I support the Bill.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill. This is a historic legislation after the RTI Act and MNREGA. This is a legislation which is a great boon to the minorities and the weaker sections because, according to the Planning Commission's poverty estimates, Muslims account for 33.9 per cent in urban areas in terms of poverty. The latest NSSO survey clearly says that the Muslim households' per capita expenditure is Rs.980. It is very low as compared to other religious groups. The per capita per day expenditure is only Rs. 32. That is why I feel that this is a great legislation. My request to the Government, through you, Madam, is that under Section 10, priority households and AY houses have to be identified. My request to the Government is that a 15 per cent quota should be given to the Muslim minorities because under the MNREGA only 2 per cent of Muslims have job cards....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you getting involved in this? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Then, in Section 4, free meals should be provided during pregnancy and six months thereafter maternity benefit of not less than Rs.6000 must be provided....(Interruptions) Then, under Sections 5 and 6, nutritional support to children must be given. I would request the Government to earmark sufficient funds for this purpose because the State Governments have completely failed, especially in respect of MNREGA. So, Sections 4, 5 and 10 are very important.

As far as my State is concerned, the poverty estimates are 9.20 per cent. So, my request to the Government in respect of Andhra Pradesh is to implement the 75 per cent 50 per cent rural and urban criteria. These people should be covered because under the present 60 per cent and 41 per cent, only 4,59,00,000 people are being covered.

If you implement 75:50 per cent criteria, nearly 5.6 crore people will be covered in Andhra Pradesh. Don't penalise us. It is an important legislation. In 2011, 16 lakh children have died; 50 per cent children are suffering.

I conclude by saying that I support this legislation. I hope it would go a long way.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): First of all, Madam, I want your protection for security of time for speaking.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no security of time please. Be brief. Two minutes only.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: So much fanfare and drumbeating is going on about this Bill. It seems that we are getting another freedom after a long struggle. It seems that after the passage of this Bill and Act, there would be no starvation, malnutrition, death, hunger in this country. It is deadly deceptive. For that reason, I cannot support it. It is a mockery in the name of food security, giving dignity and nutrition to the people. Definitely, Madam, I would like to say that this is an electoral game keeping in view Lok Sabha elections and some State elections but in this gesture, even all the major Opposition Parties are also trying to share the same game. For that reason, including the so called Left parties, they are not clearly opposing the Bill; only criticizing it one way or other. Madam, it is not a matter of pride or any historic step. After 66 years of Independence, it is a shame for the country that we have to formulate such a Bill to give our people a square meal with dole or charity.

\* Speech was laid on the Table



Five kg. of subsidized food comes to 166 grams per day per person, and can give only 664 calories to an adult, far short of 2,000 calories per day. Keep aside balanced diet, at least pulses, oil, milk/milk products be supplied along with. The less said about PDS/TPDS, the better. These are places of corrupt practices in connivance with Ration Shop dealers, political power, anti socials and Government officials. Fake ration cards surpass real numbers. Former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi once said that if one rupee spent from State Exchequer, only 15 paise reach to the targeted person. Whether Congress (I) has forgotten that or been able to plug the big holes of pilferage and black marketing.

All our States providing essential items of life including food grains should help to implement this truncated policy of the Government, otherwise lakhs of crores of money will be drained as wastage. Conscious and continuous vigilance by the consumers and the needy people, as a part of this democratic movement can compel administration to reach the minimum benefit to the needy people.

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Madam Speaker, first of all, I appreciate the good intention of the Union Government to ensure food security to the poor people of our nation. But providing five kgs. of food grains per person per month will not give food security. I request the Government to increase it to at least 10 kgs. Identifying the beneficiaries is an important issue. The Government has released some figures related to BPL recently, and it was criticized by almost all the political parties of our country. ...*(Interruptions)* Like that, in this Bill also, the Central Government has failed miserably in identifying the targeted beneficiaries. There is no logic behind determining 75 per cent of population in rural areas and 50 per cent in urban areas. Failing to determine the real beneficiaries is an important reason behind the failure of all our welfare schemes. Hence, I request the Government to scientifically determine the targeted beneficiaries.

Identifying BPL families is a pre-condition for the successful implementation of this scheme. On the one side, the Union Government is claiming that the number of BPL population is shrinking year by year; on the other hand, it says that 75 per cent of rural population and 50 per cent of urban population needs food security. It gives a doubt over the motive of the Government. I sincerely request the Government not to play vote bank politics in this. Populist schemes will not help people.

In Chapter 4 of this Bill, there is a provision for giving cash allowance when there is non-supply of the entitled food grains. I strongly object giving money or cash coupons in lieu of food grains. It would kill the very purpose of this scheme. It will destroy the PDS also. It would leave the poor people at the mercy of the market. Hence, I request the Government to repeal the Chapter 4 of the Bill.

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government is successfully implementing the free rice scheme. This Bill may become an obstacle to the Scheme. Hence, I would request the Central Government not to reduce the quota of food grains to Tamil Nadu.

In Chapter 10, Section 31, in case of short supply of food grains the Central Government can give cash to the State Governments. It is not acceptable. I request the Government that this section should be repealed.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Madam, Speaker, I am quite grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the National Food Security Bill, 2013.

*[Translation]*

Madam, through you, I would like to request the Government of India that a provision of five kilogram rice for one person in a month has been made. This is not at all adequate. I belong to a tribal society. A tribal farmer needs atleast two hundred fifty grams of rice for his lunch and the same amount of rice for his dinner. It mean he needs five hundred grams in a day. Therefore, I demand that all the people of Scheduled Tribes of this country should be provided, atleast 15 kilogram of rice.

*[English]*

Ninety per cent tribal people should be accommodate in this particular Bill.

Madam, my another point is that until and unless the Government of India takes concrete and positive as well as comprehensive policy decision to ensure production of food, to ensure maintenance of the quality of food and to control the price rise and provide safe drinking water to all our people, we cannot ensure real food security to the people of our country.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The National Food Security Bill is being discussed. This Bill for providing food security to common poor man has been brought very late. There seems to be an intention of taking political mileage in it than providing food security. There are so many contradictions in it and till these are removed, there are less possibilities of welfare of poor. Foodgrains only can not fill the stomach. The oil and spices are also needed. Fuel is also required. Nutrition is also required to save children from malnutrition. Nothing has been taken into consideration in this regard and farmers interests have also not been considered. The State Governments in many states including Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh are doing this work already in a much better way.

Therefore, all the aspects of Food Security Bill should be considered so that the poor should get proper benefit of it.

*[English]*

\*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I would like to express my views on this historic and important Bill. It is yet another feather in the cap of UPA-II Government.

One of the very important Bills of the UPA Government II is the National Food Security Bill. Providing food security to its vast population is one of its kind in the world. When passed, Food Security Bill would provide a statutory basis and would aim at assuring food and nutritional security for all. There cannot be two opinions about it.

It is a dream project of our UPA Chairperson, Hon'ble Madam Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji. Its aims are worthy of emulation. No doubt about it. It is estimated that it would include 63.5 per cent of our population. The food requirement for implementation of this project is 81 million tones. This is the requirement as of now. It is bound to grow as we go ahead in future.

Why I say so? It is because this ambitions programme of the UPA Government is aimed at providing highly subsidized rate of Rs.3 per kg. rice and Rs.2 per kg. wheat and Re.1 per kg. millet. When implemented, this revised Food Bill, as is popularly known, would cover 75% of rural population and 50% of urban population. About 67% of the population is expected to get benefit from Food Security Bill.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

This historical bill shows very concern about millions of people, all sections across the country. We thank the UPA Government, Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji, and our beloved UPA Chairperson dynamic madam Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji, to fight against starvation on one side and other side, right to food security. In this Bill, there are many highlights, for example the poorest households would continue to receive 35 kilograms of grains per month under the 'Antyodaya Anna Yojana' at subsidized prices. Pregnant women and lactating mothers would receive maternity benefit of at least Rs.6,000. Children aged six months to 14 years would get take-home ration or hot cooked food. In a bid to give women more authority in running their households, the oldest adult woman in each house would be considered the head of that household for issue of ration card.

The latest Bill guarantees 5 kg. of food grains per person per month, while families hailing from the poorest of the poor would continue to get Rs.35 kg. of food grains per month. This revised Bill which is before us ensures uniform entitlement of Rs.5 kg. per person per month at uniform price of Re. 1 to Rs.3 kg. for all beneficiaries and there is only one category.

I would not hesitate to say and emphasise here that the Bill is the brainchild of our beloved Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. UPA Chairperson has been monitoring various developments over the years and has been guiding the Government being the head of National Advisory Council and as UPA Chairperson.

The food requirement for implementation of this project is 81 million tones. This is the requirement as of now. It is bound to grow as we go ahead in the future. We have a huge task at hand if we are going to implement this all important Food Security Bill.

One good part about the revised Bill is that the Government has accepted over 55-56 amendments which have been suggested by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, which has submitted its report in January, 2013.

This shows that UPA Government respects the functioning of the Committee and its recommendations, though not mandatory on the part of the Government to accept, but when it comes to the conclusions that these suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee would help the Bill and in turn benefit the poorest of the poor. Hence, the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Committee.

Country needs around 62 million tones of food grains to fully implement the Food Bill. The Food subsidy is expected to be Rs.1,24,747 crore at 2013-14 costs, which is estimated to be higher than the existing level to the tune of Rs.23,800 crore.

Many schemes falter because of poor working delivery systems. We have seen this in the past. The Government should try to ensure that there is a very good working delivery system in place if it was to implement food security programme and succeed in it. Added to this, we should also have a proper monitoring mechanism in place and review should be carried out at regular intervals.

My main concern is that this Scheme would be implemented taking the States into confidence. A thorough and in depth discussion needs to be done with the States before its actual implementation.

In home state, Andhra Pradesh Government has introduced a Scheme 'Amma Hastam' for the people which is a helping hand of the Mother. Under this scheme, which operated under PDS system, nine essential items along with rice at Kilo price of one rupee and oil, sugar, dal, salt, chilli powder, turmeric powder, wheat, tamarind, mirchi, with subsidized price is helping in money to downtrodden people and thus we have complete nutrition meal for month. I request our government to give special reference to such scheme under this Food Security Bill so that people across India can get the benefit.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already spoken, please sit down. Now you please speak.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: I would like to thank Madam Sonia ji because this is also needed along with basic needs of clothes and housing for human being, but the person who does not have bread...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Your speech is not going into records, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: He leads a pitiable life. For that, I would like to quote a Tamil poet, Subramaniyam Bharti:

"Thani Manithan Omvanukku Unevillaiivil Jegathinay Azhithiduvom."

Madam, this is a fact because he wrote this poem after a lot of consideration. If any poor sleeps empty stomach in this universe, then there is no existence of that universe in this world. Whatever one Hon. Member has said here that Hon. N.T.R. had taken this step for the first time in Andhra Pradesh but after 30 years Hon. Sonia Gandhi is the person who has atleast thought about doing something for the poor people and I would like to thank her.

I would not like to go into the data, but definitely I would like to tell that we have brought so many schemes for the poor. Even then, the poor has remained poor and the reach have remained rich. We are here as representatives of the people, and it is necessary that we should represent them.

There are some concessions in this Bill. I welcome the discussion in which so many members have participated. We have to support these concessions. I would like to tell one more thing about monitoring the Public Distribution System being run in the villages. The procurement does not happen and the grant for urban poor is also very less. I would like to say that if there is flood or natural calamity, and procurement does not happen, then how we will be able to give security to the farmer community. We depend upon farming. Therefore, we should also consider to protect the farmers. How will you check the shortcomings in the Public Distribution System and prevent corruption. This also has to be pondered over.

I appeal that if all these improvements are done in the Bill, it will be a very good step.

[*English*]

\*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): First of all, I would like to object to the route that the Govt. has taken for promulgation of the Ordinance. When the Govt. knew that the Monsoon Session is going to be convened very shortly, why did the Govt. take the Ordinance route for bringing in such a very important measure? Normally, only in a rare and extra-ordinary circumstance, the Ordinance is promulgated. But now, this Govt. has made it a habit to bring a law through Ordinance.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

This Bill claims that it would provide food security to all citizens, but unfortunately, it is going to give food insecurity, because there are many flaws. They have created serious apprehensions and it raises the issue of food insecurity for a State like Tamil Nadu. This has been amply made clear by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma, through various letters written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, right from 2011. Unfortunately, all those concerns have not been addressed by the Centre so far.

Tamil Nadu has been very successful in implementing the Universal Public Distribution System for several decades. It was very well appreciated by the people of Tamil Nadu and also the Supreme Court of India. Tamil Nadu is resorting to procurement of rice from within the State and also on the assured allocations from the Central Pool of food grains. For the continuous successful implementation of this scheme, it is very essential that the Centre maintains the same level of allocation of food grains and at the same price now it is being supplied to Tamil Nadu. But very sadly, there is no mention in the Bill about the price for which the rice is going to supply.

Secondly, section 3 (2) of the Bill talks about the principle of allocation. The principle is arbitrary and it has no rational basis. This Bill is making arbitrary cut-off points for eligibility and this is going to compromise on food security. This is going to create hardships to the people and going to affect the urban population, whereas Tamil Nadu Govt.'s Universal PDS is covering the entire urban population also. Due to this faulty allocation, Tamil Nadu is not going to receive the required quota for distribution under Universal PDS.

Section 8 of the Bill says that the State Governments will pay for food security allowance, in case the Centre does not provide adequate food grains. This section does not address the main question of making available adequate food grains to the States. Together with this, section 23 of the Bill also does not have any provision to meet the exigencies. Under section 10, the Bill says that the State Governments are required to prescribe guidelines and identify the eligible households within six months of the promulgation of the Ordinance. The data regarding the socio-economic caste census of 2011 is not yet shared with the States so far. How can the States identify the eligible households within 365 days? So, this time needs to be extended.

Moreover, the Centre is duty-bound to protect the food security concerns of the States like Tamil Nadu. Hence, the Govt. must amend the 'obligation of the Centre' to include some provisions which would protect the food security of the States.

Apart from distributing cheap food grains to the population, the Centre needs to tackle the malnutrition which is more common in India than in some African countries. The established statistics say that one in every three malnourished child in the world lives in India. Along with food security, tackling malnutrition is also important and it should be given priority.

The proposed Bill makes false promises. The need is to directly address the problems of drinking water availability, sanitation, maternal health and childcare. The intention behind this Bill may be noble, which is to eradicate hunger from the country, but the means adopted for this needs serious reconsideration. Therefore, the need is to directly address these serious issues and not to impose this Bill that is driven more with political compulsions, than to remove the real hunger from the midst of the people.

This would lead to a huge hike in subsidy bill and would again lead to higher taxes or higher debt or lower capital expenditure. This Bill diverts the attention from the really "hungry" who constitute about 5% of the total population, who are dispersed in our society. Unless we do take care of them, we would not be able to remove hunger from the society which is the primary aim of this Bill.

By requesting the Govt. to take care of all these issues, I conclude.

*[English]*

\*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): I want to express my views on Food Security Bill, 2013 Public Distribution System is being more successfully implemented in Tamil Nadu when compared to other States of the country. Many provisions of this Bill are impractical and not genuine as regards the people of Tamil Nadu. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. J.Jayalalitha has expressed the concerns of the people of Tamil Nadu by writing letters to Hon. Prime Minister and by sending delegations consisting State Minister and officials to meet him. Hon. Supreme Court of India has also stressed the same to the Union

\* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Government. But the views expressed by Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu have not been taken into account by the Union Government. The Union has not also moved amendments in this regard. If the Bill is passed in its present form the total allocation of rice to Tamil Nadu by the Union Government will be reduced by 1 lakh metric tonnes per month. The State Government will have an additional financial burden of Rs.3000 crore. There will be huge economic and food crises in the State of Tamil Nadu. Without affecting the existing PDS in the country, in order to provide food grains to all the people living in rural areas, through this Food Security Bill, Section 3(2), 8, 10 and 23 of the Bill should be amended accordingly. I strongly oppose the Food Security Bill in its present form. I urge upon the Union Government that Bill should be amended taking into consideration the concerns of the State of Tamil Nadu.

**\*SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau):** The National Food Security Ordinance introduced by Hon. Minister is definitely commendable. A provision has been made in this Bill to provide food to the 70 per cent rural and 50 per cent urban poor population including women and children at subsidised rates.

I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that the responsibility of identification of families which has been given to the State Government. How will they fix the norms for identifying the most poor and ensure the same.

You may see that the list of BPL has not been corrected till date. As a result, the poor have not been benefitted by this. A 60 years old person has to be given old age pension. However, when he attains the age of 60 years, due to wrong entry as 50 years in his Identity Card, he is deprived of old age pension. I fear that such mistakes may happen in identifying the most poor person.

The Government has said that a situation of providing foodgrains, Food Security Allowance will be given. How much amount will be given as allowance?

The Government has said about food and nutrition. There is no adequate arrangement of godowns. It should be ensured that the foodgrains is of good quality. It should not be rotten.

The Government should ensure that there is no black marketing through Public Distribution System. Today, the Public Distribution system is faulty.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

The Government is giving rupees six thousand as maternity allowance to expecting women and lactating mothers. It should be ensured that the beneficiaries should actually get the benefit. The middlemen should be kept away.

There is a scheme to give ration and cooked food to the children between the age of 6 months and 14 years. I have to say that this arrangement should be absolute, the kitchens should be neat and clean, and safe, so that no insecticides are required to be sprayed. Often such incidents are coming to light in the mid-day meal programme.

Though my State has rich mineral resources, 80 percent of its population still lives below poverty line and the State has been allotted only sixteen lakh 96 thousand tonne foodgrains, which is quite inadequate.

*[English]*

**\*SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur):** I support this Bill.

Nevertheless, I would like to place some observations. An important Bill can become a bad law if it is poorly implemented. I would like to draw your attention to the example of a very important Bill like the RTE which in my State of Jharkhand has become providing mid day meals only for children since there is no teacher in any of the Jharkhand schools. Similarly, the food security bill has many challenges which I would request the Government to consider before implementing.

#### **1. Identification of beneficiaries**

The number of reports have shown that 61% of people deserving to be in BPL List are not in the list. This is because of rampant corruption in identifying the BPL beneficiaries. Also 25% in the BPL List have people who should not be there. Madam, Speaker this shows that the method of identification is paramount for the success of this programme. I personally believe that with the existing corrupt systems universal right to food security is the only safe option. Since the Government has rejected this idea, I have some suggestions to make the process of identification of beneficiaries fair and correct.

- (a) All the beneficiaries list should be finalized only by the Gram Sabha in the rural areas and in the wards in the urban areas.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

- (b) All the beneficiaries names should be available on the notice board of every fair price shop or ration shop.
- (c) The list of beneficiaries information should be available online.

## 2. Destitute and Starving people

The Bill has limited the time period for providing free meals to destitute and starving people. I would request the Government not to set the time limit for them and to provide food in the Anganwadies in rural areas and kitchens in the town areas run by the Government for this purpose.

## 3. Poor States

My state Jharkhand and States in similar financial position like Jharkhand do not have the resources to implement this Bill. In the Right to Education Act, there was specific mention of financial aid/grant in aid for poor States. This Bill is silent on this and I would request the Government to include in this provision.

## 4. Public Distribution System

The legendary corruption in the public distribution system is known to all of us. A conservative estimate of leakages in various reports has put the leakage in the PDS System up to 51%. There is no mention in the Bill as to how the Government proposes to resolve this issue. The Government last year lost 20 millions tonnes of food equal to Rs.40,000 crore due to poor storage. With this ambitious Food Bill the quantum of loss will become larger and I would like the Government to explain how they will prevent this. The Government has only 41% of the storage capacity and not addressing the storage issue is sure to make this programme a failure. Fair price shops are neither far nor the price correct and the shop is closed most of the time. In my constituency, those fair price shops run by small help group of women have been very successful. I would request the Government to consider in the next three years to make all FPS Shops to be run by self help group of women.

## 5. Monitoring mechanism

It is critical that this programme be monitored effectively. So, I would request the Government to set up monitoring Committees at the block level, district level and State level. Each of these monitoring committees must have the local people representatives. As an example, at the

block level, all prarmukhas and all mukhyas should be members. Similarly, at the district level, all MLAs and MPs and at the State level the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition should be members.

## 6. Redressal Mechanism

The Government has set up Redressal mechanism but the glaring failure is to give a time bound commitment in resolution of complaints. This has the danger of no issue getting resolved and the people getting frustrated.

## 7. Farmers Issue

In the end, I would like the Government to set up a Committee of experts to study the impact of this programme on farmers and suggest concrete remedial steps. The danger of this programme is that those who cannot sell to the Government under Minimum Support Price will be forced to sell in distress.

\*SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): I support the Food Security Bill with following amendments –

1. It shall be a model of Chattisgarh State PDS System.
2. This Bill shall guarantee for the MSP for the farmers.
3. This Bill has not mentioned about the nutrients which shall be expressed.
4. As already the Constitution has guaranteed food for everybody but what is the necessity to bring another bill? This is done keeping on eye on the 2014 elections.
5. By this Bill, one Section of the people are going to the full benefit but not all the Sections of people of Society.
6. Under the Constitution of India, every citizen having the Right to Education, etc. But I support this Bill with above amendments.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): I express my views on the following points in support of Food Security Bill.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

Under food security scheme, it has been envisaged to provide subsidised foodgrains to the 67 percent poor population out of a total population of 125 crore. But I am apprehensive about the intentions of the Government as the said Bill has been pending since 2009.

In 2013 monsoon season, there has been good rainfall up to the month of August and, consequently, it became clear that this year there would be bumper crop. Therefore, it can be constructed that the Government is bringing the Bill in a haste and it has eyes more on political gains and less on improving the condition of the country, and no proper debate has been held on this Bill. State will face financial burden and no talks have been held with the Chief Minister of the States. It raises question mark on UPA's intention.

There are dim chances that this Bill will solve the problem of hunger and malnutrition. One third of our population is living below poverty line. And 50 years past record of functioning of PDS reveal that the benefits of implementation of extant Bill are hardly likely to reach the rural poor.

Looking at past history, it seems impossible that the people will get nutrition meals on implementation of this Bill, whereas lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains get rotten in FCIs godowns and rats and cats eat it out. The Hon. Supreme Court has in a case strongly favoured distribution of surplus foodgrains free if cost to the people. Corruption is rampant in PDS. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, when he was the Prime Minister, had said that our system was so deeply corrupt that out of one rupee only 18 paise reach the real beneficiary. This way God only knows what shall be fate of this Bill. However, there are States which have attained 90 percent success in PDS, such as Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala.

Brazil is a big country. Some years ago, large population of Brazil was living below poverty line. They successfully implemented PDS in the year 2003.

India has been self-reliant in foodgrains since 1970, though there has been shortage in production of pulses and oil seeds. But, now the situation has somewhat improved. We are not able to trust the efficiency and capacity of the Central as well as State Governments and these efforts may also see failure on the lines of MNREGS and Mid-day meals scheme.

In view of rampant corruption in PDS, large scale irregularities in BPL list such as inclusion of ineligible

families and exclusion of eligible families and devaluation of our currency vis a vis dollar is equal to Rs. 63 now, I doubt that the Bill will achieve its objectives.

UPA may gain politically after implementation of food security. But controlling hunger and malnutrition seems difficult. But it may translate into vote bank. It is a bitter truth but the Government is not interested in carrying out administrative reforms, instead, it wants to govern by enacting laws.

In India, there are 5 lakh fair price shops. Inadequate foodgrains are supplied to these shops and quota holders and village Pradhan play role in misappropriation of quota. Though this Government has brought some legislation, such as The Right to Information Act, for checking corruption.

MNREGS and Mid-day meals scheme present very fine objectives and improper implementation has failed their purposes.

In fact, this Bill looks impracticable. 7kg of foodgrains for a family is quite inadequate for a month. Per day it works out to 166 grams or less than 3 ounce. It is quite inadequate to feed a person and it can hardly satiate half hunger of a person and thereby it will further aggravate malnutrition.

In a landmark judgment, i.e. Chamali Singh Vs State of U.P., the Hon. Supreme Court, in 1996, has ordered that the Constitution of India provides a right to satiate hunger or have access to meals. And in a PIL, the apex court has protected the right-to-food and the right-to-live for every citizen under Article 21 of our constitution. The Supreme Court has been taking it seriously since 1996 and after a span of 12 years when the elections are round the corner, the Government seems in a hurry for gaining political mileage through this Bill as it seems difficult to provide sufficient food to rural poor.

If we took at implementation aspect of PDS, Antodya Anna Yojna, Mid-day meal Scheme, ICDS, BPL, these have been a total failure. I wish for creation of a stage, wherein, the poor people come forward and say with pride that they no more want to eat subsidised meals. Poor people in India need good quality schools, modern education, regular power supply, good roads, health services and corruption-free India and good governance, and not subsidised foodgrains.

Providing a total of 7 kgs food grains, which comprise of 3 kgs wheat, 2 kgs rice and 2 kgs coarse grains is a mockery as it is inadequate per month for a person.

I urge the political class not to treat the people as animals but as human being and find out a realistic way. Unless we ensure transparency in PDS and adopt modern technology, corruption will not stop.

The Government of India is not just responsible for providing financial assistance or subsidised ration, but it is also responsible to ensure corruption-free and transparent functioning of the system. At page 16, of Schedule-2 in Schedule to Part-B 'words' 'ready to eat meals' have been deleted in line number 6th and 7th. It is a nutritious food for the children and if it is not packed by modern equipments, it will not rot and its nutritious value will diminish. In Bihar, recently 27 children died after consuming mid- day meal. 'Ready to eat' meal which are called energy food, can't be made by hand, and if these are not made by sophisticated machines, they can't be preserved for 3 and 6 months. In this Bill, children between 6 months to three years have been given the facility of taking their ration to their homes. Take home ration per child is 100 gms and protein, etc. is also included in it. Its main objective is to provide pure and healthy food to small children between 6 months to 3 years. If it is prepared in the villages, it will be harmful for the children. I have to make following submissions in this regard:-

- The farmers should get annual increase in the remunerative price of their crop according to the price rise.
- Distribution system should be improved so that the benefit of the scheme may reach the eligible persons.
- The people below the poverty line may be identified so that benefits of this scheme could reach the poor people.
- The arrangements for godowns and bags for storage may be made in advance in the country.
- The rates on which the BPL card holders get foodgrains, may be amended.

I would reiterate that the 'ready to eat' food has been removed in Part-2, Second Schedule. It should not be removed, as children can't get more nutritious food than this. The quality and safety of food is very important. Therefore, Schedule-2 was included very prudently. The experts of

apex committee were there and it is also approved by the Supreme Court that it should be fully implemented.

Lastly, this Bill is a welfare arrangement and the poor people will be benefitted through this. Therefore, I support this Bill and expect the Government to implement it at the earliest so that the poor people could get full benefit of this scheme.

\*SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Many hon. members have expressed their views on various aspects of this Bill before the House. They have expressed their hopes, expectations and aspirations. Everybody agree with the objective of providing food security to the common men of the country. No one can be against this move. Whatever apprehensions are there with regard to this Bill, they are about its implementation and those apprehensions are not baseless. The manner in which this Bill has been brought in the election year, the manner in which the ordinance has been promulgated just three weeks before the commencement of session of Parliament, by violating all the parliamentary traditions and the manner in which the Ministers and the leaders of treasury benches termed it a game changer- that raises doubts about the intention of the Government. Without any necessary infrastructure, we are talking about food security. The farmers of the country increased the production of foodgrains with their sheer hard work. However, this fact has not been assessed as to how this Bill will adversely affect the farmers. Nothing has been thought about proper storage of foodgrains. Distribution system has not been made fool-proof. If foodgrains will not be safe, its distribution will not be proper. On the one hand, farmers will be affected and on the other, consumers will also be affected. In many States, of the country, Food Security has been implemented in a very good manner. Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu are examples of it. Today, we had the opportunity of listening to the Chairperson of UPA and she expressed that this Bill be passed unanimously rising above party lines. This is a good thing but for this, the Government will have to obtain cooperation of all by liberating itself from the prejudices, dissents will have to be included, good experiments will have to be respected. The Government will have to prepare itself to get this Bill passed, not for political security but for the food security of common man. I hope that Government would show magnanimity in passing this historic Bill with this intention.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table



[English]

\*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): I put forth my views relating to Food Security Bill which is very important Bill in nature pertaining to Indian culture and history of the land. Because of food we are maintaining our body and mind. If the individual of the society is healthy, the country is healthy. Our holy land India is known as Bharat. Bha means 'Alok Khand Me Rat', one who is busy to get that enlightenment of knowledge and Dis Bhat means in our language is rice in Odisha which is the State I belong to and the nation should proud for us. Our culture is orientated out of 'Udar' culture and depends very much on rice. Food is our birthright, food is our hunger and food is our life. And the origin of rice starts from Koraput in our State. Despite that we are providing grain to our neighboring State. Through food, the God is entering in our body because food is creating blood. Without food nobody can survive. Therefore security for the food is greatest divine art of life that we are offering food, fruit and flower to the God. The mother earth presenting this precious life should have been secured. You see the world, without Food Security no country can survive. What does the food security Ordinance provide? It promises a uniform food grains to individuals covered under the epitome of civilization. And I differ from the Public Distribution System in the country creating poverty. I know the Food Security Bill faces fresh challenges. A free lunch we cannot afford. In this august House every Member of Parliament would be surprised to know how our Party Manifesto of Biju Janta Dal boldly announced in our language 'Nobody will die without food and no individual will lead a hungry life'. Hunger is a greatest crime in the nation. Navin Patnayak is the first Chief Minister and Statesman of the country who boldly and bravely announced that Rs. 2 kg. rice and presently also distributing Rs.3 kg rice to the individual. The Central Government should learn from him. It should have brought Food Security Bill prior to the announcement of State Government of Odisha. This is unfinished battle never ended.

Given inadequate infrastructure as well as corruption and leakage in the food distribution process, doubts about the quality of delivery of targeted recipients remains high. The scheme will face serious implementation challenges, and if these are not addressed through a well-thought out mechanism, the objectives may not be met.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

\*SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): The long awaited announcement of Government of India has come true in the name of "National Food Security Bill, 2013". This was originally announced by the then President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil in her address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June 2009. Accordingly the Government has brought the Bill to enact a new law that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which assures food security for everyone in the country.

This Bill has a special focus on the needs of the poorest of the poor, women and children, provides for grievance redressal mechanism and penalty for non-compliance by public servants or any authority. This would provide highly subsidized food to about two-third of India's population. The programme aims to provide subsidized wheat and rice to 70 per cent of India's population. When implemented, the scheme will massively broaden an existing programme of providing cheap food to 218 million people.

It is necessary that there should be an independent authority to maintain record of beneficiaries under the food security bill by regularly including or excluding names of families which are either eligible or ineligible to get the benefit. I suggest that there should be five members of the proposed seven-member food security commission which should comprise women, minorities, OBCs and deprived sections from rural background.

The Centre, however, had failed to incorporate the suggestion from various political parties on inclusion of people from rural and poor backgrounds in the proposed food security commission to be set up at the Centre and in states to monitor implementation.

However the following salient features of the Bill have set a remarkable history in the country:

- Up to three-quarters of people in the rural areas and upto half of the urban population would get five kilograms of grains per month at subsidized prices (3 rupees per kilo for rice, 2 rupees per kilo for wheat and 1 rupee per kilo for coarse grains) .
- The poorest households would continue to receive 35 kilograms of grains per month under the "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" at subsidized prices.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

- Pregnant women and lactating mother would receive a maternity benefit of at least 6,000 rupees.
- The central government also would provide money to states and union territories if it runs low on grain.
- The central government also would provide "assistance" towards the cost of intra-state transportation, handling of grains.
- In a bid to give women more authority in running their households, the oldest adult woman in each house would be considered the head of that household for issue of ration card.
- Children between the age group of 6 months to 6 years as well as children suffering from malnutrition will be provided with free meal by the local Anganwadis and children between 6 to 14 years will be provided with one free mid day meal in school except on school holidays to meet the nutritional need of the children.
- Corresponding to the coverage of 75% of rural and 50% of urban population at all India level, State- wise coverage will be determined by the Planning Commission. The work of identification of eligible households is left to the States/UTs, which may frame their own criteria or use Social Economic and Caste Census data. Special concern must be paid to the needs of vulnerable group especially in hilly and tribal areas.
- The bill has made provision for doorstep delivery of foodgrains, application of information and communication technology (ICT) including end to end computerization, leveraging 'Aadhaar' for unique identification of beneficiaries, diversification of commodities under TPDS and full transparency of records for effective implementation of the Food Security Act.
- Eldest woman of eighteen years of age or above will be head of the household for issue of ration card, and if not available, the eldest male member is to be the head of the household.
- There will be a redressal mechanism which will be implemented at the state as well as at the district level, including provisions for establishing call centre and helpline with designated nodal officers. State Food Commission will also be established in order to monitor and review implementation of this act. The State will be allowed to use the existing machinery for District Grievance Redressal Officer, State Food Commission, if they so desire, to save expenditure on establishment of new redressal set up.
- Uniform prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains will be applicable to all eligible beneficiaries. It is proposed to fix these prices for the first three years of implementation of the Act.
- In case of non supply of food grains to the State Government, the Central Government will be responsible to provide funds to overcome short supply so as to meet the obligations. The State Government is responsible to implement the schemes of various ministries under the guidelines of Central Government. The local authorities will be responsible for the implementation of these schemes in a particular area entrusted upon them.
- There should be transparency of records in regard to the work undertaken and implementation of schemes and to meet such requirement, provisions have been made for disclosure of records relating to PDS, social audits and setting up of Vigilance Committees.
- The Bill provides for penalty to be imposed on public servants or authority, if found guilty of failing to comply with the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal officer.
- In order to address the concern of the States regarding additional financial burden, Central Government will provide assistance to the States towards cost of intra-state transportation, handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers' margin. This will ensure timely transportation and efficient handling of food grains.
- Discussion on minutes and other documents, notice received by the company, leave of absence, attendance sheet and disclosure under Section 299 of Companies Act is also required.

In a recent survey, it was deduced that 22% of the Indian population is undernourished whereas 40% of children below the age of 3 years are underweight, majority of children aged between 6 to 35 months are anaemic and 33% of the women aged between 15-49 yrs have a BMI below normal. The growth rate and the immunity level of the Indian population have been declining considerably throughout these years. In the current Indian scenario, Food Security Bill is a blessing for the Indian populace who do not have the knowledge as well as access to nutritional food. The Bill has however let an open house or discussion by not providing a specific limit for identification of eligible households under Public Distribution System which has been left on the discretion of the government. With the implementation of the Food Security Bill, Indians can have a gleam of hope that their fight for "right to food" will possibly come to an end. It can be suggested, that with the introduction of this Bill, India can guarantee majority of its population quality foodgrains to meet with the above mentioned deficiencies and provide the rightly deserved nutritional security to everyone.

Thus I would like to state that this National Food Security Bill, 2013 is indeed the need of the hour and I do hereby support it with great pride and glees.

*[Translation]*

\*DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA (Karnal): I, on behalf and on behalf of the common and poor people on my Constituency, thank the Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi from the core of my heart for introducing National Food Security Bill, 2013. She has fulfilled the dream of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi that every poor must have access to food, clothing and shelter (roti, kapda and makaan) and they have given the poor people their right by making so many welfare policies, Acts and Rules. For this, the whole country is indebted to the Gandhi family. Today, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has ignited the flame of patriotism by taking this step for the poor of the country.

It is a commendable step in the direction of raising the standard of living, nutrition and health of the common and the poor people of the country. Eradication of abject poverty and starvation is the aim of this Bill. It is responsibility of all the States to provide food to every poor at reasonable rates. The State Governments shall identify the eligible families and make sufficient foodgrains available at low rates.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

I would expect all the State Governments, under Food Security Act, that they would produce foodgrains to meet the domestic demand at National level with a view to make sufficient food available to the poor. It would be a great achievement of the country. It is the responsibility of the Central Government as well as the State Governments to raise the standard of living of the farmers, landless farmers, labourers and agricultural labourers. The farmer will have to be provided good quality seeds, fertilisers and medicines at cheaper rates so that they could increase their production. They should be given loans at lower rates and adequate support price of their produce so that they are encouraged to produce more foodgrains to meet the domestic demand of the country. Farmers should get electricity and water on time so that their crops are not damaged.

I support Food Security Act/ Bill from the core of my heart and wish a bright future for the country.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam, today this House has discussed this important Bill for more than five hours and 24 hon. Members have participated in this discussion. The entire House has taken a very active part in the discussion.

At the very outset, I wish to state that all constructive suggestions which have come from Members belonging to different sections of the House would be positively considered when we go ahead by implementing this important legislation. I know this is not going to be a perfect legislation. As we go on implementing, we will find out the loopholes and we will plug the loopholes. So, I wish to say that in our process of implementation of this important Bill, both the State Governments and the Central Government have to go hand-in-hand. Then only this will become a successful legislation. I also wish to point out that we will protect the federal system of the country. We do not want to weaken the federal system of this country.

Madam, some Members suggested that a lot of time has been taken and some Members suggested that there should be further discussion with the Chief Ministers. Madam, as you are aware, it was on 4 June, 2009, when Rashtrapati Ji made this important announcement. The very next day, we wrote to all the State Governments about the merits of the proposal. Then discussions started. I held four

meetings of the State Chief Ministers. I have written to the Chief Ministers twice, I remember. In the National Development Council, when the Chief Ministers were present this had been taken into consideration.

So, there is no dearth of consultation and as a result of consultation we had some good results because the original Bill which came to this House in 2012 has the following: (i) 75 per cent of the people will be covered out of the villages and out of that 75 per cent, 45 per cent will be the priority sector. In the urban areas, 50 per cent will be covered and out of that 28 per cent will be priority sector. So, we had a majority sector, a general sector and an exclusive sector.

Madam, you sent this Bill to the Standing Committee and our good Member, Shri Vilas Muttemwar was the Chairman. The Committee consulted for one year. I am very happy that the recommendations of the Standing Committee were unanimous except on one issue that our Left Front Member, Ms. Seema, CPM Member from Rajya Sabha, moved a resolution. The recommendations of the Standing Committee were unanimous and we accepted all the recommendations.

It put a lot of burden on the Government. What the original Bill has said? It said, only 75 per cent and after that 45 per cent comes in the rural areas. From that what happens now? Now, we are covering 75 per cent in the villages as a priority sector.

Madam, this priority sector is much more liberal than the present BPL. For example, in the present BPL system, a consumer is getting 35 kgs and, the BPL and AY together is only 6.52 crores, that we are covering only 32 crore of the people. In the new Bill we are covering 67 per cent of the population of the country, that is, 82 crore people. Our burden has gone to about Rs. 1,30,000 crore as well as we need 62 million tonnes of food grains.

So, Madam, we have made wider consultations and the Standing Committee has done a good job. We have accepted their recommendations. With this Bill, which has been widely consulted, now we have come to the House. Now, some suggestions have come out. I would like to generalise those suggestions. One is, can we have a universal system? We have gone deeply into this proposal. We looked at our production and procurement targets. Till 2007, we have been procuring only 25 per cent. After that, our production improved and we have a record production. From 2007-08 to 2011-12 our production of rice is 972.5

lakh tonnes and wheat 843.6 lakh tonnes. Procurement of rice is 328.2 lakh tonnes and wheat is around 274.1 lakh tonnes. That is about what we procure. We procure 32 to 33 percentage of what is produced in the country. So you cannot go beyond that. We are all happy if we can provide food grains to everybody in the country. But, is it practical?

Another thing which Madam Gandhi has said is this. Unfortunately the PDS in the country is weak. I admit that. But in the last four years, we have made strenuous efforts with the State Governments. There has been a 9-point programme – computerisation, Aadhaar, biometric system, photo identity card – which has given some positive results. From 22 crore ration cards in the country at that time, now it has come to 16 crores. It is a commendable achievement; I congratulate the States. But still we have to move further.

There was another problem which has been pointed out by many hon. Members that there are damages and leakages in the Central procurement system. I wish to point out that five years back our damages and losses during procurement were to the tune of 2 per cent. We have made the entire system very transparent now. Any operation of the FCI can be seen by anybody. We have constituted an Advisory Committee in every State with one of the senior MPs as the Chairman and representatives of media and NGOs. They are free to go and inspect. I am very glad to say, from 2.5 per cent, now it has come down to 0.07 per cent. It is a major achievement we have made in the storage and transportation.

Similarly, some Members suggested whether we have enough storage capacity. Madam, five years back, our storage capacity was to the tune of 55 million tonnes which at present has grown to 75 million tonnes. By 2014-15, we will have 85 million tonnes of storage capacity. I know this is not enough because we should have intermediate godowns in the States. We have suggested to the States that they should build intermediate godowns for four months of their PDS requirement which needs about four lakh metric tonnes. As many Members said, we have to assist the Central Government. Through a number of schemes by the Agriculture Ministry as well as our Ministry, the States are provided financial assistance in the NABARD scheme, RIDF scheme, and Gramin Bhandaran Yojana. There are a large number of States following it. So, if we can have intermediate godowns, then many of the problems we find in the storage system can be solved.

**20.00 hrs.**

This is where we are aiming.

Now, another suggestion, just made, is that 18 states including Tamil Nadu and Kerala, are not getting what they are getting under the TPDS system. I will explain. I discussed it with Mr. Baalu directly that whatever is the offtake of the last three years of all the States will be completely protected. For example, in the case of Tamil Nadu, their average offtake is 37 lakhs. There are other schemes; I do not deny that. There are OMS schemes, special BPL schemes that will continue. That is a separate issue. Even now we are getting OMSS supply of food grains but TPDS offtake, in the case of Tamil Nadu, is around 37 lakhs. In the Food Security Bill, it has come down to 27 lakhs. I have assured them that the remaining 14 lakhs will be protected. At what price? At the price you are getting now under APL that is rice at the rate of Rs. 8.30 and wheat at Rs. 6. So, that will be fully protected. ...*(Interruptions)* So, Mr. Thambidurai, I want to assure you...*(Interruptions)* So, this is the TPDS system. There are a number of systems in the country. There is the BPL.

We should also remember that BPL and AAY are only guarantees not APL. In 2009 under the APL, you are giving only 8.5 kilograms per family. Now we have to surplus production because States wanted more, this 8.5 becomes 10 and this 10 has now become 15. That is not mandatory. What is mandatory is BPL and AAY. But the Government has consciously taken this issue after getting a number of representations from Mr. Baalu and other friends that whatever has been your offtake under TPDS will be protected and because of that the additional burden to the Government is only Rs. 5,000 crores.

In the case of Kerala State, I have also discussed this matter and Kerala will be protected. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair. Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: What I am assuring is that whatever the quantity or quantum, the States are getting in the last three years, will be protected. If you look at the PDS system, the proposed Food Security Bill, all the State are getting more than their BPL and AAY quantity. When we

protect that APL, that means every State is benefited. The additional burden of subsidies is only to the tune of Rs. 5000 crore. So, this is our assurance to the hon. House.

One of the suggestions that have been put is that we should modernize the PDS system. As I said, as in the case of additional storages, in the computerization in respect of Aadhaar, we are going to give 50 per cent assistance to all the States and in the case of North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir it will be 90 per cent. So State Governments can go ahead with this modernization.

Now, another apprehension we had that whether the MSP will be protected and whether we will protect the farmers. Madam, I have answered in this House sometimes back that whatever food grains that come to the mandis will be taken over by FCI. So, that is unhindered procurement. This I had assured this House in one of the questions. Similarly, Madam, we are not going to freeze the MSP. If you look at the last five years, the MSP has gone up, started from about Rs.1,000 – I do not know ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): The cost of production has also gone up. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, the MSP is recommended by the CACP. The Government does not recommend the MSP. It is decided by the CACP. We have never rejected the CACP's recommendations. So, I can assure you, Madam, that whatever quantity of food grains are coming into the market will be procured by the FCI. Only because the FCI is procuring the food grains, the MSP is being mandated and the farmers are getting a reasonable price. On the MSP, also, Madam, we will see that whatever be the recommendation of the CACP will be accepted by the Government because we know that unless our farmers are happy, our production will not go up. So, we have to have production which should continuously go up.

Now, another doubt that has been raised is about cash transfer. Madam, we have not thought of cash transfer. We will continue with the procurement of food grains; we will distribute them through PDS and we are interested only in procuring food grains and distributing them; nothing about cash transfer. ...*(Interruptions)* No, that is a different mechanism. I have very clearly stated that we will continue to procure food grains and we will continue to give food grains to the consumers. This is our view on this particular issue.

\* Not recorded.

Another one is regarding the judicious component. One of the apprehensions was whether this judicious component is for some fiscal package. That has been amended. We have put that it should be ready cooked, hot cooked. That has been amended and we have accepted that also. These are some of the suggestions.

Then, it has been said that Chhattisgarh is a role model; Tamil Nadu is a role model; and Kerala is a role model. Every State has got its own model but we cannot accept that as a whole. We will take all the plus points of every State. Chhattisgarh has a role model but that is a model which is suitable for Chhattisgarh; that may not be suitable for Kerala; that may not be suitable for Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has a model which may not be acceptable for Chhattisgarh. So, we have assessed the performance of the different PDS of all the States. That is what I said. When we go ahead with the implementation of the Scheme, there can be lacunae; there can be blocks and we will find out solutions.

Madam, the success of this Food Security Bill, as I said at the beginning, depends on how the Central Government and the State Governments go hand in hand. It belongs to everybody. It does not belong to any Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): What about Section 23? ...*(Interruptions)* If sufficient quantity of food grains is not available, then the Government of India will fund the State. This should be clarified as to the States will not be put into the trouble of importing. Hence, the Government of India should provide the entire quantity of food grains. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, we have clarified all the points and we have clarified some doubts here. So, my request is that this Bill be passed unanimously.

Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Prabodh Panda.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prabodh Panda ji, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you can sit.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam Speaker, the Statutory Resolution for disapproval of the Ordinance and the Bill itself clubbed together for discussion. I have attentively listened to the speeches made by the hon. Members. I have also listened to the speech of the Chairperson of the National Advisory Council, Madam Sonia Gandhi, and even to the speech of the hon. Minister. No Member, and not even the Minister, talked about the relevance of the Ordinance.

It seems that my accusation is justified. But the Minister's reply does not satisfy me. I am not satisfied with his reply. But even then, as it is in Clause 45 of the Bill, the Ordinance has been repealed; and so, I am not pressing this for voting.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Prabodh Pandha, are you withdrawing it?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Yes, Madam, I am not pressing and I am withdrawing it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Prabodh Panda be withdrawn.

*The Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): We cannot accept it...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2 Definitions**

*Amendments made:*

Page 2, for lines 27 and 28, *substitute*—

'(9) "meal" means hot cooked or pre-cooked and heated before its service meal or take home ration, as may be prescribed by the Central Government;'. (290)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): I beg to move:

Page 2, after line 6, *insert*—

'(2A) "destitute persons" mean men, women or children who have no resources, means and support required for food and nutrition enabling their survival'. (9)

Page 2, line 12,—

*omit* "Targeted" (10)

Page 2, line 16,—

*after* "quantity of"

*insert* "sugar, cooking oil, pulses,". (11)

Page 2, for lines 29 to 31, *substitute*—

'(10) "minimum support price" means a guaranteed fair and remunerative price announced by the Central Government which shall not be less than the weighted average cost of production plus 50 per cent. more, at which food grains are procured from farmers by the Central and State Governments and their agencies for the central pool'. (12)

Page 3, line 10,—

*omit* "Targeted" (13)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is that the Amendment No 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 moved by Shri A. Sampath be adopted.

I think, the Noes have it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Madam, we are pressing for division on this amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now, Secretary-General to inform the hon. Members about the voting procedure for division.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:

1. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above the display boards" on either side of the hon. Speaker's chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.
3. For voting please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of the first gong, namely

One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the headphone plate and also anyone of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes	-	Green colour
Noes	-	Red colour
Abstain	-	Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "Off".

Important: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.
6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit.
7. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 2, after line 6, *insert*—

'(2A) "destitute persons" mean men, women or children who have no resources, means and support required for food and nutrition enabling their survival'. (9)

Page 2, line 12,—

omit "Targeted" (10)

Page 2, line 16,—

after "quantity of"

insert "sugar, cooking oil, pulses,". (11)

Page 2, for lines 29 to 31, substitute—

'(10) "minimum support price" means a guaranteed fair and remunerative price announced by the Central Government which shall not be less than the weighted average cost of production plus 50 per cent. more, at which foodgrains are procured from farmers by the Central and State Governments and their agencies for the central pool'. (12)

Page 3, line 10,—

omit "Targeted" (13)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**20.20 hrs.**

**DIVISION NO. 1**

**A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

\*Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Argal, Shri Ashok

Azad, Shri Kirti

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Basavaraj, Shri G. S.

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Biju, Shri P.K.

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Das, Shri Khagen

Das, Shri Ram Sundar

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Deka, Shri Ramen

Deshmukh, Shri K.D.

Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh

Devi, Shrimati Rama

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Nishikant

Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao

Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.

Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal

Gandhi, Shri Varun

Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.

Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Gohain, Shri Rajen

\* Voted through slip.



Gouda, Shri Shivarama	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Manian, Shri O.S.
Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Munda, Shri Karia
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
Jawale, Shri Haribhau	Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap
Jena, Shri Mohan	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Joshi, Shri Kailash	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Pandey, Kumari Saroj
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar	Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Pathak, Shri Harin
Kumar, Shri P.	Patil, Shri C.R.
Kumar, Shri Shailendra	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Kumar, Shri Virendra	Potai, Shri Sohan
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Kumari, Shrimati Putul	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Lal, Shri Pakauri	Rajendran, Shri C.
Lingam, Shri P.	Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Ramkishun, Shri
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Ramshankar, Prof.
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar	Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara

Rathod, Shri Ramesh	Sivasami, Shri C.
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Solanki, Shri Makansingh
*Ray, Shri Rudramadhab	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Roy, Shri Arjun	Swamy, Shri Janardhana
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar	Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Sachan, Shri Rakesh	Tandon, Shri Lalji
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar	Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal	Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev	Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Sampath, Shri A.	Tudu, Shri Laxman
Saroj, Shri Tufani	*Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Venugopal, Dr. P.
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Semmalai, Shri S.	Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi	Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
Shantha, Shrimati J.	Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.	Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
Singh, Shri Ganesh	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Singh, Shri Mahabali	<b>NOES</b>
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath	Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar	Adhi Sankar, Shri
*Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan	Ahamed, Shri E.
Singh, Shri Rakesh	Ajmal, Shri Badruddin
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Alagiri, Shri S.
Singh, Shri Uday	Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
Singh, Shrimati Meena	Antony, Shri Anto
*Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan	Aron, Shri Praveen Singh
Sinha, Shri Shatrughan	Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
	Baalu, Shri T.R.

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\* Voted through slip.

Babbar, Shri Raj	Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal	Deora, Shri Milind
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar	Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Baliram, Dr.	Dias, Shri Charles
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan	Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya
Banerjee, Shri Prasun	Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.	Ering, Shri Ninong
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Gandhi, Shri Rahul
*Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Guddu, Shri Premchand
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant	Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Hussain, Shri Ismail
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Jadhav, Shri Baliram
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Jain, Shri Pradeep
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Jena, Shri Srikant
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Jindal, Shri Naveen
	Joshi, Dr. C.P.

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\* Voted through slip.

Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kamal Nath, Shri	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Naik, Shri P. Balram
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal	Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Killi, Dr. Kruparani	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji	Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.	Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Kumar, Shri Ajay	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	Noor, Shrimati Mausam
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh	*Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Laguri, Shri Yashbant	Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Lalu Prasad, Shri	Pal, Shri Rajaram
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Pala, Shri Vincent H.
Majhi, Shri Pradeep	Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
Maken, Shri Ajay	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
*Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh
Mani, Shri Jose K.	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Maran, Shri Dayanidhi	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Patel, Shri Praful
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina
Meghe, Shri Datta	Patil, Shri Pratik
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Pilot, Shri Sachin

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Punia, Shri P. L.	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Raghavan, Shri M.K.	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Raja, Shri A.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar	#Singh, Rao Inderjit
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	*Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Shri R.P.N.
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri Ratan
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar	
Shariq, Shri S.D.	

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\* Corrected through slip for Noes.

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\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Tagore, Shri Manicka	MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:
Tamta, Shri Pradeep	Ayes: 172
Tandon, Shrimati Annu	Noes: 239
Tanwar, Shri Ashok	Abstain:001
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor	<i>The motion was negatived.</i>
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath	MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving you Amendment Nos. 99 and 100 to clause 2?
Tewari, Shri Manish	SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (GHATAL): I beg to move:
Thakor, Shri Jagdish	Page 2, line 4,—
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi	<i>for "Targeted"</i>
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol	substitute " <i>Universal</i> ". (99)
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Page 2, line 12,—
Thomas, Shri P.T.	<i>for "Targeted"</i>
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna	substitute " <i>Universal</i> ". (100)
Tiwari , Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal	MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos.99 and 100 to clause 2 moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to the vote of the House.
Toppo, Shri Joseph	<i>The amendment was put and negatived.</i>
Trivedi, Shri Dinesh	MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 101 to 103 to clause 2?
Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema	SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I beg to move:
Vardhan, Shri Harsh	Page 2, <i>for</i> lines 13 to 15,—
Venugopal, Shri D.	<i>substitute</i> '(5) "foodgrains" means rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, including nutritional and safety norms, by order, by the Central Government from time to time.'. (101)
Venugopal, Shri K.C.	Page 2, <i>for</i> lines 16 and 17,—
Verma, Shri Sajjan	<i>substitute</i> '(6) "food security" means a situation when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
Verma, Shri Beni Prasad	
Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.	
Viswanathan, Shri P.	
Vivekanand, Dr. G.	
Vyas, Dr. Girija	
Wasnik, Shri Mukul	
Yadav, Shri Arun	
Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.	
Yadav, Shri Om Prakash	
Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud	
<b>ABSTAIN</b>	
Singh, Shri Dhananjay	

\* Ayes: 172 (-) Rao Inderjit Singh (+) Dr. Ratan Singh Ajanala, S/Shri Rudramadhab Ray, Radha Mohan Singh, Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo and Shiv Kumar Udasi = 176

Noes: 239 (+) S/Shri Tara Chand Bhagora, Jitender Singh Malik, Sis Ram Ola, Jitin Prasada , Rao Inderjit Singh and N. Dharam Singh = 245

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of interpreting the meaning of food security, availability, stability of supply, access and utilization shall be treated as four pillars of food security;'.  
(102)

Page 2, lines 29 to 31,—

*substitute* '(10) "minimum support price" means assured fair and remunerative price announced by the Central Government, which is fixed at least 50 per cent. more than the weighted average cost of production, at which foodgrains are procured from farmers by the Central Government and the State Government and their agencies, for the central pool;'.  
(103)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos.101 to 103 moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lobbies may be cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

Page 2, for lines 13 to 15,—

*substitute* '(5) "foodgrains" means rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, including nutritional and safety norms, by order, by the Central Government from time to time.'

Page 2, for lines 16 and 17,—

*substitute* '(6) "food security" means a situation when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of interpreting the meaning of food security, availability, stability of supply, access and utilization shall be treated as four pillars of food security;'.  
(104)

Page 2, lines 29 to 31,—

*substitute* '(10) "minimum support price" means assured fair and remunerative price announced by the Central Government, which is fixed at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production, at which foodgrains are procured from farmers by the Central Government and the State

Government and their agencies, for the central pool;'.  
(105)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

20.27 hrs.

## DIVISION NO.2

### A YES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

\*Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Basavaraj, Shri G. S.

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Biju, Shri P.K.

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

\* Voted through slip.

Deka, Shri Ramen	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Kumar, Shri P.
Devi, Shrimati Rama	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Laguri, Shri Yashbant
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Lingam, Shri P.
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Manian, Shri O.S.
Gandhi, Shri Varun	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Munda, Shri Karia
Gouda, Shri Shivarama	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar	Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao	*Pakirappa, Shri S.
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Pandey, Kumari Saroj
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Jawale, Shri Haribhau	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Jena, Shri Mohan	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
Joshi, Dr. Murlu Manohar	Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
Joshi, Shri Kailash	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Pathak, Shri Harin
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	*Patil, Shri A. T. Nana
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Patil, Shri C.R.
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Potai, Shri Sohan
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	

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\* Voted through slip.



Radadiya, Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai  
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh  
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
 Rathod, Shri Ramesh  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shetti, Shri Raju  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 \*Singh, Shri Radha Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 Singh, Shri Uday  
 \*Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan  
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh

Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

**NOES**

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin  
 Alagiri, Shri S.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Antony, Shri Anto  
 Anuragi, Shri  
 Aron, Shri Praveen Singh  
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 Babbar, Shri Raj  
 Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh  
 Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
 Baitha, Shri Kameshwar  
 Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

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\* Voted through slip.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan	Deora, Shri Milind
Banerjee, Shri Prasun	*Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.	Dias, Shri Charles
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Ering, Shri Ninong
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant	Guddu, Shri Premchand
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Hassan, Dr. Monazir
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	Hussain, Shri Ismail
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Jadhav, Shri Baliram
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Jain, Shri Pradeep
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad
*'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
Das, Shri Ram Sundar	Jayaprada, Shrimati
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Jena, Shri Srikant
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meena, Shri Namu Narain
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Meghe, Shri Datta
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Kamal Nath, Shri	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
*Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal	Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Killi, Dr. Kruparani	Naik, Shri P. Balram
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji	Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Kumar, Shri Shailendra	Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Noor, Shrimati Mausam
Lal, Shri Pakauri	Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Lalu Prasad, Shri	Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Pal, Shri Rajaram
Majhi, Shri Pradeep	Pala, Shri Vincent H.
Maken, Shri Ajay	Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	Pandey, Shri Rakesh
Mani, Shri Jose K.	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Patel, Shri Dinsha
	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

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\* Voted through slip.

Patel, Shri Praful	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Roy, Prof. Saugata
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Roy, Shri Arjun
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Patil, Shri Pratik	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnarn	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Premdas, Shri	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Punia, Shri P.L.	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Shariq, Shri S.D.
Raja, Shri A.	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Ramkishun, Shri	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri Dhananjay
Ray, Shri Rudramadhab	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri Mahabali
	Singh, Shri N. Dharam

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\* Voted through slip.

Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath	Tiwari , Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Toppo, Shri Joseph
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan	Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri Ratan	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Sukhdev	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Verma, Shri Sajjan
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Singh, Shri Yashvir	Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.
Singh, Shrimati Meena	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha	Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
Sudhakaran, Shri K.	Yadav, Shri Arun
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan	Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
Sule, Shrimati Supriya	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Suresh, Shri D.K.	Yadav, Shri Sharad
*Tagore, Shri Manicka	Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud
Tamta, Shri Pradeep	MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result
Tandon, Shrimati Annu	of the division is:
Tanwar, Shri Ashok	Ayes: 141
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor	Noes: 277
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath	<i>The motion was negatived.</i>
Tewari, Shri Manish	MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar is to move
Thakor, Shri Jagdish	Amendment Nos. 132 and 133. [Translation] Are you
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi	moving amendment?
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol	SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, I
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	am not moving amendment.
Thomas, Shri P.T.	
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna	

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Ayes: 141(+) Dr. Ratan Singh Ajanala, S/Shri S. Pakkappa, A.T. Nana Patil, Radha Mohan Singh and Kalikesh Narayan Singh = 146

Noes: 277 (+) Shrimati Ashwamedh Devi, S/Shri Mahadeo Singh Khandela, Jitin Prasada and Manicka Tagore = 281

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak is to move Amendment Nos. 140 and 141. Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, after line 6, insert—

'(2A) "destitute persons" mean men, women or children who have no resources, means and support required for food and nutrition enabling their survival and making them vulnerable to live with or die of starvation;'

(2B) disaster shall have the same meaning as assigned to it under clause (d) of section 2 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005;'. (140)

Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—

for "priority households"

substitute "Public Distribution System". (141)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 140 and 141 moved by Shri Hari Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak is to move Amendment No. 142. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, omit lines 18 and 19. (142)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 142 moved by Shri Hari Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak is to move Amendment Nos. 143, 144, 145 and and 146. Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, after line 19, insert—

'(7A) "homeless persons" mean persons who do not have homes and live as such on the roadside, pavements or at such other places or in the open and includes beggars or persons who live in shelters for homeless or such other homes;'. (143)

Page 2, after line 26, insert—

'(8A) "malnutrition" means the condition that develops when the body, over a prolonged period of time, does not receive or absorb adequate and appropriate calories, proteins and other nutrients required for good health, growth and maintenance of the human body and mind;'. (144)

Page 2, after line 41, insert—

'(13A) "private contractor" means any entrepreneur, commercial enterprise or company not owned or controlled or funded or aided by the appropriate Government;'. (145)

Page 3, after line 5, insert—

'(20A) "starvation" means prolonged involuntary deprivation of food that threatens survival of a person;

(20B) "starvation death" means death of a person caused by chronic low food intake deemed insufficient to sustain life;'. (146)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 143, 144, 145 and 146 moved by Shri Hari Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is to move Amendment No. 166. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (VIDISHA): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 15,—

after "time to time"

insert "in consultation with the State Governments". (166)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 166 moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies may be opened.

Shri Rudramadhab Ray is to move Amendment No. 256. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): No, I am not moving it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A.T. Nana Patil is to move Amendment Nos. 308 and 309. *[Translation]* Are you moving amendments?

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Madam, I am not moving amendments.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3 Right to receive foodgrains at subsidized prices by persons belonging to eligible household under Targeted Public Distribution System**

**Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)**

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 2\* to the National Food Security Bill, 2013, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 2\* to the National Food Security Bill, 2013, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Amendment made:*

Page 3, after line 26, insert --

"Provided further that if annual allocation of foodgrains to any State under this Act is less than

the average annual offtake of foodgrains for last three years under normal Targeted Public Distribution System, the same shall be protected at prices as may be determined by the Central Government and the State shall be allocated foodgrains as specified in Schedule IV." (291)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Madam, I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Prof. K. V. Thomas and printed as Sl. No. 291 in list 22 of Amendments, --

for "at prices as may be determined by the Central Government"

substitute "at the existing prices". (318)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 318 moved to amendment no. 291 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI : Madam, I want Division. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I stick to my amendment, and I press for a Division. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, it is done. So, it was an afterthought.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 32,—

for "up to fifty per cent of the",

substitute "the entire". (1)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 1 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

SHRI A. SAMPATH : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 21,—

omit "Targeted" (14)

Page 3, for lines 19 to 22 substitute—

"3(1). Subject to sub-section (2), every person shall be entitled to seven kilograms of foodgrains per month or thirty-five kilograms per household, whichever is higher, and adequate quantities of sugar, pulses and cooking oil shall be supplied at controlled prices". (15)

Page 3, lines 31 and 32,—

for "upto seventy-five per cent of the rural population and upto fifty per cent of the urban population",

*substitute* "to the entire population of India with the exception of income tax payees". (16)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 14, 15 and 16 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Madam, the Ayes have it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Madam, we want Division. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"Page 3, line 21,—

*omit* "Targeted" (14)

Page 3, for lines 19 to 22 *substitute*—

"3(1). Subject to sub-section (2), every person shall be entitled to seven kilograms of foodgrains per month or thirty-five kilograms per household, whichever is higher, and adequate quantities of sugar, pulses and cooking oil shall be supplied at controlled prices". (15)

Page 3, lines 31 and 32,—

for "upto seventy-five per cent of the rural population and upto fifty per cent of the urban population",

*substitute* "to the entire population of India with the exception of income tax payees". (16)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Madam, even my vote has not been recorded. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there was a technical problem. So, we will redo it.

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

20.39 hrs.

### DIVISION NO.3

#### A YES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

\*Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Argal, Shri Ashok

\*Azad, Shri Kirti

\*Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Basavaraj, Shri G. S.

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Biju, Shri P.K.

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.

\* Not recorded.

\* Voted through slip.



Chavan, Shri Harishchandra  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Das, Shri Khagen  
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
 Deka, Shri Ramen  
 Deshmukh, Shri K.D.  
 Devi, Shrimati Rama  
 Dhotre, Shri Sanjay  
 Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dubey, Shri Nishikant  
 Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shri Varun  
 Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.  
 Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Gouda, Shri Shivarama  
 Haque, Sk. Saidul  
 Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao  
 Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay  
 Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad  
 \*Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana  
 Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai  
 Jena, Shri Mohan  
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Kailash  
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad  
 Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.

Kashyap, Shri Dinesh  
 Kashyap, Shri Virender  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Kumar, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri Virendra  
 Laguri, Shri Yashbant  
 Lal, Shri Pakauri  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar  
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan  
 Manian, Shri O.S.  
 Manjhi, Shri Hari  
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram  
 Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad  
 Mohan, Shri P.C.  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso  
 Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh  
 Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Pakkirappa, Shri S.  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 \*Pandey, Kumari Saroj  
 Pandey, Shri Rakesh  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Bal Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh  
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai  
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 \*Patil, Shri A. T. Nana  
 Patil, Shri C.R.  
 Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Premdas, Shri  
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra  
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.  
 Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh  
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
 Rathod, Shri Ramesh  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Sachan, Shri Rakesh  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shekar, Shri Neeraj  
 Shetti, Shri Raju  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Singh, Shri Dhananjay

Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 \*Singh, Shri Radha Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 Singh, Shri Uday  
 Singh, Shri Yashvir  
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan  
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

**DIVISION NO.3****NOES**

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Ajmal, Shri Badruddin	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Alagiri, Shri S.	Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh	Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
Antony, Shri Anto	Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
Aron, Shri Praveen Singh	Choudhary, Shri Harish
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram	*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
Baalu, Shri T.R.	Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
Babar, Shri Gajanan D.	*Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
Babbar, Shri Raj	Chowdhury, Shri Adhir
*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh	'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar	*Das, Shri Ram Sundar
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh	Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
Baliram, Dr.	Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan	Deora, Shri Milind
Banerjee, Shri Prasun	Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.	Dias, Shri Charles
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Ering, Shri Ninong
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Guddu, Shri Premchand
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jena, Shri Srikant	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Meena, Shri Namu Narain
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meghe, Shri Datta
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
*Khursheed, Shri Salman	Naik, Shri P. Balram
Killi, Dr. Kruparani	Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Kumar, Shri Ajay	Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad

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\* Voted through slip.

*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Roy, Prof. Saugata
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Roy, Shri Arjun
Patel, Shri Praful	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Patil, Shri Pratik	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Punia, Shri P.L.	Shariq, Shri S.D.
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Raja, Shri A.	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
	Singh, Shri Jagdanand

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\* Voted through slip.

Singh, Shri Jitendra  
 Singh, Shri Mahabali  
 Singh, Shri N. Dharam  
 Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath  
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.  
 Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan  
 Singh, Shri Ratan  
 Singh, Shri Ravneet  
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev  
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur  
 Singh, Shrimati Meena  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 \*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini  
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah  
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh  
 Sudhakaran, Shri K.  
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.  
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan  
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya  
 Suresh, Shri D.K.  
 Tagore, Shri Manicka  
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok  
 \*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath  
 Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
 Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal  
 Toppo, Shri Joseph  
 Trivedi, Shri Dinesh  
 Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Sajjan  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.

Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Arun  
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

**ABSTAIN**

Singh, Shri Rewati Raman

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 149

Noes: 258

Abstain: 001

*The motion was negatived.*

\* Ayes: 149(+) S/Shri L.K. Advani, Kirti Azad, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, Kumari Soroj Pandey, S/Shri A.T. Nana Patil and Radha Mohan Singh = 156

Noes: 258 (+) Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary, S/Shri Ram Sundar Das, Salman Khursheed, Shrimati Mausam Noor, Shri Jitin Prasada, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad =267

\* Voted through slip.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR  
(BALURGHAT): Madam, I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 20,—

*for* "five kilograms of foodgrains"

*substitute* "five kilograms of cereals, two kilograms of pulses and one litre of edible oil". (56)

Page 3, line 25,—

*for* "thirty-five kilograms"

*read* "thirty five kilograms of cereals, five kilograms of pulses and two litres of edible oil". (57)"

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 56 and 57 moved by Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri T.R. Baalu to move amendment No. 60.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, I am not pressing for this amendment because the Minister has already conceded my request.

MADAM SPEAKER: He is not pressing his amendment.

Shri Sanjay Dhotre, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 78 and 79 to Clause 3?

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Madam, I beg to move:

"Page 3, after line 29, *insert* -

"(1A) All destitute persons shall be entitled to at least two meals every day, free of charge, in accordance with such scheme, including cost sharing, as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(1B) All homeless persons shall be entitled to affordable meals at community kitchens, in accordance with such scheme including cost sharing, as may be prescribed by the Central Government? (78)

Page 3, *omit* lines 30 to 32."(79)"

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 78 and 79 to Clause 3 moved by Shri Sanjay Dhotre to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, are you moving your Amendment No. 85 and 86 to Clause 3?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Madam, I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 20,-

*for* "five kilograms of foodgrains"

*substitute* "seven kilograms of foodgrains, two kilogram of pulses and one kilogram of cooking oil" (85)

Page 3, lines 31 and 32, -

*for* "seventy-five per cent, of the rural population and up to fifty per cent, of the urban population"

*substitute* "upto ninety per cent, of the rural population and seventy-five per cent, of the urban population". (86)"

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 85 and 86 to Clause 3 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 88 and 89 to Clause 3?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move:

"Page 3, *after* line 29, insert —

(1A) All destitute persons shall be entitled to at least two meals every day, free of charge, in accordance with such scheme, including cost sharing, as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(1B) All homeless persons shall be entitled to affordable meals at community kitchens, in accordance with such scheme, including cost sharing, as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(1C) For households which consist of senior citizens as defined under the Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 the minimum entitlement shall be twenty kilograms of food grains per household;

(1D) For individuals covered under the Annapurna Yojana or in any hostel or other institutions providing residential facilities to students

belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the entitlement shall not be less than fifteen kilograms of foodgrains per person;

(1E) The State Government shall, if it is of the opinion that an emergency or disaster situation exists, provide to affected households, two meals, free of charge, for a period up to three months from the date of disaster in accordance with such scheme including cost sharing as may be prescribed by the Central Government?. (88)

Page 3, lines 31 and 32, -

for "up to seventy-five per cent of the rural population and up to fifty per cent of the urban population"

substitute "to all priority households". (89)"

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 88 and 89 to Clause 3 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to the vote of the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"Page 3, after line 29, insert –

(1A) All destitute persons shall be entitled to at least two meals every day, free of charge, in accordance with such scheme, including cost sharing, as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(1B) All homeless persons shall be entitled to affordable meals at community kitchens, in accordance with such scheme, including cost sharing, as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(1C) For households which consist of senior citizens as defined under the Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 the minimum entitlement shall be twenty kilograms of food grains per household;

(1D) For individuals covered under the Annapurna Yojana or in any hostel or other institutions providing residential facilities to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the entitlement shall not be less than fifteen kilograms of foodgrains per person;

(1E) The State Government shall, if it is of the opinion that an emergency or disaster situation exists, provide to affected households, two meals, free of charge, for a period up to three months from the date of disaster in accordance with such scheme including cost sharing as may be prescribed by the Central Government". (88)

Page 3, lines 31 and 32, -

for "up to seventy-five per cent of the rural population and up to fifty per cent of the urban population"

substitute "to all priority households". (89)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

20.43 hrs.

#### DIVISION NO.4

#### A YES

\*Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

\*Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Biju, Shri P.K.

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

\* Voted through slip.



Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.  
 Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.  
 Chavan, Shri Harishchandra  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Das, Shri Khagen  
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
 Deka, Shri Ramen  
 Deshmukh, Shri K.D.  
 Devi, Shrimati Rama  
 Dhotre, Shri Sanjay  
 Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dubey, Shri Nishikant  
 Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shri Varun  
 Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.  
 Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Gouda, Shri Shivarama  
 Haque, Sk. Saidul  
 Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao  
 Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay  
 Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad  
 Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana  
 Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai  
 Jawale, Shri Haribhau  
 Jena, Shri Mohan  
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Joshi, Shri Pralhad  
 Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kashyap, Shri Dinesh  
 Kashyap, Shri Virender  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Kumar, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri Virendra  
 Laguri, Shri Yashbant  
 Lal, Shri Pakauri  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 \*Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan  
 Manian, Shri O.S.  
 Manjhi, Shri Hari  
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram  
 Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad  
 Mohan, Shri P.C.  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso  
 Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh  
 Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Pakkirappa, Shri S.  
 Pandey, Kumari Saroj  
 Pandey, Shri Rakesh  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Bal Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai

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\* Voted through slip.

Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai  
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 Patil, Shri C.R.  
 Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Premdas, Shri  
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra  
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh  
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
 \*Rathod, Shri Ramesh  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 \*Roy, Prof. Saugata  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Saroj, Shrimati Sushila  
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shekar, Shri Neeraj  
 Shetti, Shri Raju  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Dhananjay

Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 \*Singh, Shri Rewati Raman  
 Singh, Shri Uday  
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan  
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 \*Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wakchaure, Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan  
**NOES**  
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin  
 Alagiri, Shri S.

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh	Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
Antony, Shri Anto	Choudhary, Shri Harish
Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam	*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
Aron, Shri Praveen Singh	Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram	Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
Baalu, Shri T.R.	Chowdhury, Shri Adhir
Babar, Shri Gajanan D.	'Commando, Shri Kamal Kishor
*Babbar, Shri Raj	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh	#Das, Shri Ram Sundar
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal	Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh	Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
Baliram, Dr.	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh	Deora, Shri Milind
Banerjee, Shri Prasun	Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.	Dias, Shri Charles
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Ering, Shri Ninong
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar	*Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Guddu, Shri Premchand
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Hassan, Dr. Monazir
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

# Corrected through slip for Noes.

Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
*Jadhav, Shri Baliram	*Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	McLeod, Shrimati Ingrid
*Jayaprada, Shrimati	Meena, Shri Namon Narain
Jena, Shri Srikant	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Meghe, Shri Datta
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
*Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Nagpal, Shri Devendra
*Khatri, Dr. Nirmal	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Naik, Shri P. Balram
Killi, Dr. Kruparani	Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Kumar, Shri Ajay	Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
Kumar, Shri Shailendra	*Noor, Shrimati Mausam
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh	Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara	Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Pal, Shri Jagdambika

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Pal, Shri Rajaram	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Roy, Shri Arjun
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Patil, Shri Pratik	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Shariq, Shri S.D.
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Punia, Shri P.L.	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Raja, Shri A.	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar	*Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Ramkishun, Shri	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Singh, Shri Mahabali
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri R.P.N.
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri Ratan	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri Sukhdev	*Verma, Shri Sajjan
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Singh, Shri Yashvir	Vivekanand, Dr. G.
*Singh, Shrimati Meena	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah	Yadav, Shri Arun
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Sudhakaran, Shri K.	Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.	Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan	MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result
Sule, Shrimati Supriya	of the Division is:
Suresh, Shri D.K.	Ayes: 144
Tagore, Shri Manicka	Noes: 241
Tamta, Shri Pradeep	Abstain: 001
Tandon, Shrimati Annu	<i>The motion was negatived.</i>
Tanwar, Shri Ashok	MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you
*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor	moving your Amendment No. 104 to Clause 3?
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath	SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No, Madam I am not
Tewari, Shri Manish	moving my Amendment.
Thakor, Shri Jagdish	MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi	moving your Amendment No. 104 to Clause 3?
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol	<hr/>
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	* Voted through slip.
Thomas, Shri P.T.	*Ayes: 144 (-) Shri Ram Sundar Das (+) S/Shri Basu Deb Acharia,
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna	Kalyan Banerjee, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ramesh Rathod, Prof.
Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal	Saugat Roy, Shri Rewati Raman Singh and Shrimati M. Vijaya
Toppo, Shri Joseph	Shanthi = 150
Trivedi, Shri Dinesh	Noes: 241 (+) Shri Raj Babbar, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh
	Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, S/Shri Ram Sundar Das, Paban
	Singh Ghatowar, Baliram Jadhav, Shrimati Jayaprada, Shri
	Mahadeo Singh Khandela, Dr. Nirmal Khatri, Shri Pradeep Majhi,
	Shrimati Mausam Noor, Shri Jitin Prasada, Chaudhary Lal Singh,
	Shrimati Meena Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Dr. Prabha
	Kishor Taviad and Shri Sajjan Verma =258
	Abstain: 001 (-) Mahadeo Singh Khandela = 000

\* Voted through slip.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: No, Madam, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving your Amendment No. 105 to Clause 3?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No, Madam, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment No. 105 to Clause 3?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: No, Madam, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 134, 135 and 136 to Clause 3?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (KAUSHAMBI): No, Madam, I am not moving my Amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 147 and 148 to Clause 3?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: No, Madam, I am not moving my Amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 147 and 148 to Clause 3?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (PALAKKAD): No, Madam, I am not moving my Amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 168 and 169 to Clause 3?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (VIDISHA): Madam, I beg to move:

"Page 3, lines 31-32, -

for "seventy-five per cent, of the rural population and up to fifty per cent, of the urban population"

substitute "to all priority households". (168)

Page 3, after line 35, insert -

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section or sections 9 and 10, while computing the list of 'priority households' no eligible person belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be left out". (169)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 168 and 169 to Clause 3 moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, are you moving your Amendment No. 176 to Clause 3?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BHATINDA): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 20,—

after "foodgrains per person per month"

insert "and one kilogram of pulses per person per month". (176)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.176 to Clause 3 moved by Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, are you moving your Amendment Nos 183 and 184 to Clause 3?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (VARANASI): I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 19 to 22,—

substitute "3. (1) Every person, subject to sub-section (2), shall be entitled to ten kilograms of foodgrains, two and a half kilograms of pulses and nine hundred grams of cooking oil per person per month.". (183)

Page 3, for lines 30 to 32,—

for "upto seventy-five per cent. of the rural population and upto fifty per cent. of the urban population" (184)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 183 and 184 moved by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. Semmalai, are you moving your Amendment No. 194 to Clause 3?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 31, insert— 3

for "up to seventy-five percent of the"

substitute "to the entire". (194)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 194 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"Page 3, line 31, *insert*— 3

For "up to seventy-five percent of the"  
*substitute* "to the entire". (194)"

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

20.47 hrs.

**DIVISION NO.5**

**A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Aditya Nath, Yogi  
 Advani, Shri L.K.  
 Agrawal, Shri Rajendra  
 Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.  
 \*Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh  
 Anandan, Shri M.  
 Ananth Kumar, Shri  
 Angadi, Shri Suresh  
 Argal, Shri Ashok  
 Azad, Shri Kirti  
 Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita  
 Besra, Shri Devidhan  
 Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan  
 Biju, Shri P.K.  
 Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh  
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.  
 Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.  
 Chavan, Shri Harishchandra  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Das, Shri Khagen  
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
 Dekka, Shri Ramen  
 Deshmukh, Shri K.D.  
 Devi, Shrimati Rama  
 Dhotre, Shri Sanjay  
 Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dubey, Shri Nishikant  
 Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shri Varun  
 Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.  
 Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Gouda, Shri Shivarama  
 Haque, Sk. Saidul  
 Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao  
 Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay  
 Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana  
 Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai  
 Jawale, Shri Haribhau  
 Jena, Shri Mohan  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Kailash  
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad  
 Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kashyap, Shri Dinesh  
 Kashyap, Shri Virender  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar

\* Voted through slip.



Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Kumar, Shri P.	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Kumar, Shri Virendra	Rajendran, Shri C.
Laguri, Shri Yashbant	Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Lal, Shri Pakauri	Ramshankar, Prof.
Lingam, Shri P.	Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Rathod, Shri Ramesh
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Manian, Shri O.S.	Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban
Manjhi, Shri Hari	Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram	Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad	Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
Mohan, Shri P.C.	Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
Munda, Shri Karia	Sampath, Shri A.
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso	Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh	Semmalai, Shri S.
Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap	Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi
Natarajan, Shri P.R.	Shantha, Shrimati J.
Pakkirappa, Shri S.	Shetti, Shri Raju
Panda, Shri Prabodh	Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao
Pandey, Kumari Saroj	Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar	Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai	*Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai	Singh, Shri Rakesh
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben	Singh, Shri Uday
Pathak, Shri Harin	Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana	Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
Patil, Shri C.R.	Sivasami, Shri C.
Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb	Solanki, Shri Makansingh
Potai, Shri Sohan	Sugumar, Shri K.

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Sushant, Dr. Rajan

Swamy, Shri Janardhana

Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma

Tandon, Shri Lalji

Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad

Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh

Tudu, Shri Laxman

Udasi, Shri Shivkumar

Venugopal, Dr. P.

Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.

Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh

Wakchaure, Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram

Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao

Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

**NOES**

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

\*Ahamed, Shri E.

Ajmal, Shri Badruddin

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Antony, Shri Anto

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Aron, Shri Praveen Singh

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baal, Shri T.R.

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Babbar, Shri Raj

\*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Baitha, Shri Kameshwar

Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

\*Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Harish

\*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri Adhir

'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Das, Shri Ram Sundar

Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Deora, Shri Milind	Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kamal Nath, Shri
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Dias, Shri Charles	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Ering, Shri Ninong	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Meena, Shri Namu Narain
Jena, Shri Srikant	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Meghe, Shri Datta
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

*Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina
Mishra, Shri Mahabal	Patil, Shri Pratik
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh	*Prasada, Shri Jitin
Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Premdas, Shri
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Punia, Shri P.L.
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali	Raghavan, Shri M.K.
Narah, Shrimati Raneer	Rahman, Shri Abdul
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra	Raja, Shri A.
*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Rao, Dr. K.S.
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Pandey, Shri Rakesh	Rawat, Shri Harish
Patel, Shri Bal Kumar	Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Patel, Shri Praful	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Roy, Prof. Saugata
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Roy, Shri Arjun
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Ruala, Shri C.L.

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Sachan, Shri Rakesh	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Singh, Shri Ratan
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Singh, Shri Yashvir
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Shariq, Shri S.D.	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	*Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Singh, Shri Ajit	*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Singh, Shri Dhananjay	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Tewari, Shri Manish
Singh, Shri Jagdanand	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Shri Mahabali	Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
	Toppo, Shri Joseph

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\* Voted through slip.

Trivedi, Shri Dinesh  
 Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Sajjan  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Arun  
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad

**ABSTAIN**

Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 138

Noes: 266

Abstain: 001

*The motion was negated.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rudramadhab Ray, are you moving your Amendment No. 257 to Clause 3?

\* Ayes: 138 (+) Dr. Ratan Singh Ajnala, S/Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Radha Mohan Singh = 141

Noes: 266 (+) Shri E. Ahamed, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, Shri Jitin Prasada, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 277

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 19 to 22,—

*substitute* "3(1) Every family shall be entitled to receive thirty five kilograms of foodgrains per month, one and a half kilograms of pulses per person per month, 500 grams of edible oil per person per month, at subsidized prices specified in Schedule I." (257)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.257 moved by Shri Rudramadhab Ray to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negated.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kumari Saroj Pandey, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 259 and 260 to Clause 3?

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I have not moved my Amendment No. 274 to Clause 3.

MADAM SPEAKER: Amendment No. 274 was identical to Amendment No. 169. Amendment No. 169 has already been negated.

**Clause 4 Nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath, are you moving your Amendments Nos. 17 and 18 to Clause 4?

SHRI A. SAMPATH : I beg to move:

Page 3, line 36,—

*omit* "Subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government,". (17)

Page 3, line 41,—

*after* "six thousand"

*insert* "to be provided by Central Government". (18)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 17 and 18 to Clause 4 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Dhotre, are you moving your Amendment No. 80 to Clause 4?

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 42,—

*after* "Central Government"

*insert* "in consultation with the concerned State Government, but not later than one year after the child birth". (80)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 80 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Sanjay Dhotre to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No.90?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 42,—

*after* "Central Government"

*insert* "in consultation with the concerned State Government, but not later than six months after the child birth". (90)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.90 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, do you press your Amendment No. 106 to Clause 4?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am not pressing it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, do you press your Amendment No.106 to Clause 4?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 36, *omit* "Subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government". (106)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.106 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Prabodh Panda to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, do you press your Amendment No. 107 to Clause 4?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am not pressing.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment No.107 to Clause 4?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving your Amendment No.107 to Clause 4?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I beg to move:

Page 3, *for* lines 41 and 42,—

substitute "(b) universal and unconditional maternity benefit, which shall be linked to minimum wages or at least rupees one thousand per month revised annually on an appropriate price index, in monthly installments for a period of nine months, commencing from three months before the date of delivery and continuing for six months after that date;

(c) support for practicing exclusive breastfeeding for six months through assistance at birth, skilled breastfeeding counseling and related assistance consistent with the provisions of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992;

(d) counselling on optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding to promote appropriate complementary feeding:". (140)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.149 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, are you moving your Amendment No.170 to Clause 4?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I beg to move:

Page 3, *omit* lines 43 to 46. (170)

[Translation]

Madam, I move Amendment No. 170 to clause 4 of this Bill. I would like to say about the Amendment. The pregnant women and the breastfeeding women have not been included in this clause and it has been stated that they can't avail the benefit of the Food Security Bill if they are already getting benefits from any other scheme.

Madam Speaker, this is a narrow thinking. After all, what are we providing under this scheme? 5 kg wheat or rice per month. The pregnant women should eat more because the baby in the womb also needs nutrients. The breastfeeding women should also eat more. If we provide her 5 kg foodgrains, 5 kg wheat and 5 kg rice, what additional burden the Government will bear? Madam, it is impractical to implement it. It is not possible. The ration cards have the names of the women. You will get the ration cards from the depot holder. Which depot holder will say that he would not give 5 kg food to this women. This women is breastfeeding, and he will not give her because she is not entitled to it. Therefore, I would like to say that this provision of Clause 4, which states that the pregnant women and the breastfeeding women will not get foodgrains because they are getting benefits from another scheme is impractical and unwarranted. This is impractical as well as undesirable. I would like to say to Hon. Prime Minister that this Bill was introduced by a woman. This Bill is being passed under the Chairmanship of a woman. Therefore, I would like to say to the entire House that this provision can't be implemented. Why should the pregnant women and breastfeeding women be deprived of the 5 kg foodgrains per month? Hence, this Clause should be omitted. This is my Amendment.

Madam Speaker, please tell the Hon. Minister to agree to it. The pregnant women will get 5 kg wheat or 5 kg rice. Please agree to it.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister will reply.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, these are all ongoing schemes under ICDS. Hon. Joshiji knows how the schemes run. These are all ongoing schemes which come under the Bill as a right. That is the only difference. So, the amendment moved by the hon. Leader of Opposition cannot be accepted.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.170 to Clause 4 moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, we want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Division.

Hon. Members, due to technical reason, we will have it again.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Division.

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

20.56 hrs.

#### DIVISION NO.6

#### A YES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Azad, Shri Kirti

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Basavaraj, Shri G. S.

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Biju, Shri P.K.

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.



Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.	Kashyap, Shri Dinesh
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Das, Shri Khagen	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Deka, Shri Ramen	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Kumar, Shri P.
Devi, Shrimati Rama	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Laguri, Shri Yashbant
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Lingam, Shri P.
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Manian, Shri O.S.
Gandhi, Shri Varun	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Munda, Shri Karia
Gouda, Shri Shivarama	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar	Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad	Pandey, Kumari Saroj
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	Pandey, Shri Rakesh
Jawale, Shri Haribhau	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Joshi, Shri Kailash	Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh

Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben

Pathak, Shri Harin

\*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana

Patil, Shri C.R.

Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb

Potai, Shri Sohan

Premdas, Shri

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.

Rajendran, Shri C.

Rajesh, Shri M.B.

Ramshankar, Prof.

Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh

Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara

\*Rathod, Shri Ramesh

Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar

Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar

Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal

Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev

Sampath, Shri A.

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Semmalai, Shri S.

Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi

Shantha, Shrimati J.

Shetti, Shri Raju

Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao

Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.

Singh, Shri Dhananjay

Singh, Shri Ganesh

Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath

Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar

\*Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Rakesh

Singh, Shri Uday

Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan

Sinha, Shri Shatrughan

Sivasami, Shri C.

Solanki, Shri Makansingh

Sugumar, Shri K.

Sushant, Dr. Rajan

Swamy, Shri Janardhana

Tandon, Shri Lalji

Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad

Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh

Thambidurai, Dr. M.

Tudu, Shri Laxman

Udasi, Shri Shivkumar

Venugopal, Dr. P.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.

Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh

Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao

Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

**NOES**

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ajmal, Shri Badruddin

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Antony, Shri Anto

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Aron, Shri Praveen Singh

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babbar, Shri Raj

\*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh

Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Harish

\*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri Adhir

'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Das, Shri Ram Sundar

Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra

Deora, Shri Milind

Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh

Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.

Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.

Dias, Shri Charles

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya

Dutt, Shrimati Priya

Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Ering, Shri Ninong

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Gogoi, Shri Dip

Guddu, Shri Premchand

Handique, Shri B.K.

Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul

Hassan, Dr. Monazir

Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash

Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hussain, Shri Ismail

Jagannath, Dr. Manda

Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.

Jain, Shri Pradeep

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

\* Voted through slip.

Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jena, Shri Mohan	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Jena, Shri Srikant	Meena, Shri Namu Narain
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meghe, Shri Datta
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	*Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	*Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal	Naik, Shri P. Balram
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Killi, Dr. Kruparani	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.	Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Kumar, Shri Shailendra	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh	*Noor, Shrimati Mausam
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Lal, Shri Pakauri	Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
Lalu Prasad, Shri	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Pal, Shri Rajaram
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Pala, Shri Vincent H.
Majhi, Shri Pradeep	Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
Maken, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	

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\* Voted through slip.

Patel, Shri Dinsha	Roy, Shri Arjun
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patel, Shri Praful	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Patil, Shri Pratik	*Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnarn	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Punia, Shri P.L.	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Shariq, Shri S.D.
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Raja, Shri A.	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar	Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Ray, Shri Rudramadhab	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Mahabali
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Singh, Shri R.P.N.

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan  
 Singh, Shri Ratan  
 Singh, Shri Ravneet  
 Singh, Shri Rewati Raman  
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev  
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur  
 Singh, Shri Yashvir  
 Singh, Shrimati Meena  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 \*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini  
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah  
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh  
 Sudhakaran, Shri K.  
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.  
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan  
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya  
 Suresh, Shri D.K.  
 Tagore, Shri Manicka  
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
 \*Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok  
 \*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath  
 Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
 Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
 Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal

Trivedi, Shri Dinesh  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Sajjan  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Arun  
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 \*Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

**ABSTAIN**

Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 147

Noes: 255

Abstain: 001

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Joshi, are you moving your Amendment No. 185 to Clause 4?

\* Voted through slip.

\* Ayes: 147 (+) S/Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Ramesh Rathod and Radha Mohan Singh = 150

Noes: 255 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Shri Jitin Prasada, Francisco Cosme Sardinha, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad and Shri Om Prakash Yadav = 268

\* Voted through slip.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, line-7

*insert "after consulting the State Governments"*

*after "by the Central Government". (185)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall put Amendment No. 185 to Clause 4 moved by Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 5 Nutritional support to children**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sampath, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 19 to 21 to Clause 5?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I beg to move the Amendment Nos. 19 to 21 to Clause 5 because in the original Bill it has been stated that: "provided that for children below the age of six months exclusive breastfeeding shall be promoted." So, my request in this amendment is as follows:

Page 4, line 6,—

*omit "exclusive". (19)*

Page 4, line 7,—

*after "promoted"*

*insert "and the Central Government shall ensure crèche and other facilities for working mothers to make this possible.". (20)*

Page 4, line 14,—

*after "water and sanitation"*

*insert "for which the Central Government shall provide assistance". (21)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall put Amendment Nos. 19 to 21 moved by Shri A. Sampath to Clause 5, to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Dhotre, are you moving your Amendment No. 81 to Clause 5?

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Madam, I am not pressing for my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, so you are not pressing for your Amendment.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 91 to Clause 5?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I beg to move:

Page 4, *after* line 16, *insert*—

34 of 2006 "(3) Failure to maintain quality standards of hot cooked meals in accordance with the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and rules made thereunder shall be an offence punishable with simple imprisonment up to three years and fine up to one lakh rupees or both.". (91)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall put Amendment No. 91 to Clause 5 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I ask for Division. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

Now, Division.

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**21.00 hrs.**

#### **DIVISION NO.7**

##### **A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh	*Haque, Sk. Saidul
Argal, Shri Ashok	Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar
Azad, Shri Kirti	Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur	Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
Bais, Shri Ramesh	Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari	Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita	Jawale, Shri Haribhau
Besra, Shri Devidhan	Jena, Shri Mohan
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
Biju, Shri P.K.	Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh	Joshi, Shri Kailash
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	*Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Karunakaran, Shri P.
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.	Kashyap, Shri Dinesh
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Das, Shri Khagen	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Deka, Shri Ramen	Kumar, Shri P.
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Devi, Shrimati Rama	Laguri, Shri Yashbant
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Lingam, Shri P.
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Manian, Shri O.S.
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Gandhi, Shri Varun	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	Munda, Shri Karia
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Gouda, Shri Shivarama	

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\* Voted through slip.



Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh  
 Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Pakkirappa, Shri S.  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 Pandey, Kumari Saroj  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Bal Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai  
 Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai  
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 \*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana  
 Patil, Shri C.R.  
 Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra  
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.  
 Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh  
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
 Rathod, Shri Ramesh  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Ray, Shri Rudramadhab  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal

Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shekhar, Shri Neeraj  
 Shetti, Shri Raju  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Dhananjay  
 Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 \*Singh, Shri Radha Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 Singh, Shri Uday  
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan  
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wakchaure, Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao

**NOES**

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.  
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin  
 Alagiri, Shri S.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Antony, Shri Anto  
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam  
 Aron, Shri Praveen Singh  
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 Babbar, Shri Raj  
 \*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh  
 Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
 Baitha, Shri Kameshwar  
 Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh  
 Banerjee, Shri Prasun  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman  
 Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.  
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand  
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer  
 Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Biswal, Shri Hemanand  
 Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur  
 Chacko, Shri P.C.  
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant  
 Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh  
 Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari  
 Chidambaram, Shri P.  
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.  
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.  
 Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo  
 Choudhary, Shri Harish  
 \*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti  
 Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhury, Shri Adhir  
 'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor  
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan  
 Das, Shri Ram Sundar  
 Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa  
 Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen  
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra  
 Deora, Shri Milind  
 Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh  
 Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.  
 Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.  
 Dias, Shri Charles  
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep  
 Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya  
 Dutt, Shrimati Priya  
 Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.  
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Ering, Shri Ninong  
 Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Gogoi, Shri Dip  
 Guddu, Shri Premchand  
 Handique, Shri B.K.  
 Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul  
 Hassan, Dr. Monazir  
 Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash  
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh  
 Hussain, Shri Ismail  
 Jadhav, Shri Baliram  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.  
 Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar  
 Jain, Shri Pradeep  
 Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad  
 #Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash  
 Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram  
 Jena, Shri Srikant  
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha  
 Jindal, Shri Naveen  
 Joshi, Dr. C.P.  
 Joshi, Shri Mahesh  
 Kalmadi, Shri Suresh  
 Kamal Nath, Shri  
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas  
 Kataria, Shri Lalchand  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh  
 Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh  
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun  
 Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil

Khatri, Dr. Nirmal  
 Khursheed, Shri Salman  
 Killi, Dr. Kruparani  
 Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji  
 Krishnasswamy, Shri M.  
 Kumar, Shri Ajay  
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra  
 Kumar, Shri Ramesh  
 Kumar, Shri Shailendra  
 Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh  
 Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka  
 Lal, Shri Pakauri  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Maharaj, Shri Satpal  
 Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad  
 Majhi, Shri Pradeep  
 Maken, Shri Ajay  
 Malik, Shri Jitender Singh  
 Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal  
 Mani, Shri Jose K.  
 Masram, Shri Basori Singh  
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid  
 Meena, Shri Namo Narain  
 Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Meghe, Shri Datta  
 Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram  
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom  
 \*Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti  
 Mishra, Shri Mahabal  
 Moily, Shri M. Veerappa  
 Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh

*Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Rahman, Shri Abdul
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali	Raja, Shri A.
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Rao, Dr. K.S.
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Pandey, Shri Rakesh	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh	Roy, Shri Arjun
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Patel, Shri Praful	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Patil, Shri Pratik	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Punia, Shri P.L.	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar

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\* Voted through slip.

Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	*Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Singh, Shri Ajit	Tewari, Shri Manish
*Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Singh, Shri Jagdanand	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Singh, Shri Mahabali	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan	Toppo, Shri Joseph
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan	Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Singh, Shri Ratan	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Sukhdev	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Verma, Shri Sajjan
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	*Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.
Singh, Shri Yashvir	Viswanathan, Shri P.
*Singh, Shrimati Meena	Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha	Vyas, Dr. Girija
*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	Yadav, Shri Arun
Sudhakaran, Shri K.	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.	Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Sule, Shrimati Supriya	Yadav, Shri Sharad
	Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

**ABSTAIN**

Shariq, Shri S.D.

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 145

Noes: 254

Abstain: 002

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving Amendment No. 108 to clause 5?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No, I am not moving the amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving Amendment No. 108 to clause 5?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: No, I am not moving the amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving the Amendment No. 108 to clause 5?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, *after* line 16, *insert—*

"(3) All children below six years of age shall be entitled to basic nutrition and health services under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, which shall include child development services available under the scheme as on 1st April, 2013, namely, supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services and growth monitoring.

(4) No private contractor shall be engaged for the production and processing of take-home rations or freshly cooked meals under any maternal or child feeding programme.

\* Ayes 145 (+) Sk. Saidul Haque, S/Shri Narenbhai Kachhadia, A.T. Nana Patil, Radha Mohan Singh = 149

Noes 254 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Shri Jitin Prasada, Ijyaraj Singh, Shrimati Meena Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad and Shri Beni Prasad Verma = 269

(5) Preference shall be given to gram panchayats, women's selfhelp groups and Mahila Mandals for the production and processing of take-home rations or freshly cooked meals under all maternal or child feeding programmes." (108)

Abstain: 002 (-) Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal = 001

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 108 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to clause 5 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving Amendment No. 150 to clause 5?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, this amendment is about the 'definition'. I beg to move:

Page 4, *after* line 7, *insert—*

"Provided further that any children below the age of 14 years, including those who are not enrolled in any school, may approach any feeding facility such as anganwadi centre, mid day meals at any school, destitute feeding centres etc., as defined, for a freshly cooked nutritious meal and no such institution shall deny such meal to such a child on any ground." (150)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 150 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to clause 5 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 6 Prevention and management of child malnutrition**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving Amendment No. 109 to clause 6?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am not moving it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving Amendment No. 109 to clause 6?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I am not moving it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving Amendment No. 109 to clause 6?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I beg to move:

Page 4, for lines 17 to 19, *substitute*—

"6.(1) On and from the date of commencement of this Act, the State Government shall identify children who suffer from all or any grades of malnutrition as well as those experiencing growth faltering or nutritional deterioration.

(2) Parents or guardians of every malnourished child shall be provided support through nutrition counseling for appropriate therapeutic foods, health check-ups and referral services, free of charge.

(3) All severely underweight, undernourished or sick malnourished children shall be entitled, free of charge, to such appropriate caloriedense foods, as may be specified by notification, and special care at a Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre or in the community in which they are normally resident, as appropriate in accordance with the scheme to be specified under this Act.". (109)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 109 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to clause 6 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 7 Implementation of schemes for realisation of entitlements**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 22 and 23 to clause 7?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 21,—

for "Sections 4, 5',  
*substitute* "Section 5". (22)

Page 4, line 22,—

*after* "State Governments"

*insert* "in consultation and agreement with State Governments". (23)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 22 and 23 moved by Shri A. Sampath to clause 7 to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rudramadhab Ray, are you moving your Amendment No. 258 to clause 7?

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 23,—

*after* "Central Government"

*insert* "in consultation with the State Government". (258)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 258 moved by Shri Rudramadhab Ray to clause 7 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kumari Saroj Pandey, are you moving Amendment No. 261 to clause 7?

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): I am not moving it.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 8 Right to receive food security allowance in certain cases**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath, are you moving Amendment Nos. 24 and 25 to clause 8?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 26,—

for "8".  
*substitute* "8(1)". (24)

Page 4, after line 29, *insert*—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), every destitute person shall be entitled to at least one free meal every day through a scheme to be

formulated jointly by the Central Government and the State Government to be funded by the Central Government which may include community kitchens run by any agency identified by the appropriate Government." (25)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 24 and 25 moved by Shri A. Sampath to clause 8 to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, are you moving Amendment No. 58 to clause 8?

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, after line 29, insert—

"Provided that the value of the food security allowance shall be calculated on the basis of the retail market value of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals." (58)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 58 moved by Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar to clause 8 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Dhotre, are you moving your Amendment No. 92 to Clause 8? – Not Present.

Shri B. Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 92 to Clause 8?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I beg to move:

"Page 4, line 29, -

*after "Government"*

*insert "in consultation with the concern State Government". (92)".*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 92 to Clause 8 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to the vote of the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I demand the Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**21. 06 hrs.**

## DIVISION NO.8

### A YES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Azad, Shri Kirti

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Biju, Shri P.K.

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Deka, Shri Ramen

Deshmukh, Shri K.D.



Devi, Shrimati Rama	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Laguri, Shri Yashbant
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Lingam, Shri P.
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Gandhi, Shri Varun	Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Manian, Shri O.S.
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Gouda, Shri Shivarama	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Munda, Shri Karia
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Hussain, Shri Syed Shah Nawaz	Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao	Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
*Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Jawale, Shri Haribhau	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Jena, Shri Mohan	*Pandey, Kumari Saroj
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Joshi, Shri Kailash	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh	Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Pathak, Shri Harin
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar	*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	Patil, Shri C.R.

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\* Voted through slip.

Kumar, Shri P.

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\* Voted through slip.

Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb

Potai, Shri Sohan	Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra	Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.	Sivasami, Shri C.
Rajendran, Shri C.	Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
Rajesh, Shri M.B.	Solanki, Shri Makansingh
Ramkishun, Shri	Sugumar, Shri K.
Ramshankar, Prof.	Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh	Swamy, Shri Janardhana
Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara	Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Rathod, Shri Ramesh	Tandon, Shri Lalji
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
Ray, Shri Rudramadhab	Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban	Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Tudu, Shri Laxman
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar	Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar	Venugopal, Dr. P.
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev	Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.
Sampath, Shri A.	Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram
Semmalai, Shri S.	Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi	Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
Shantha, Shrimati J.	<b>NOES</b>
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.
Shetti, Shri Raju	Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao	Adhi Sankar, Shri
Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.	Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Singh, Shri Dhananjay	Ahamed, Shri E.
Singh, Shri Ganesh	Ajmal, Shri Badruddin
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath	Alagiri, Shri S.
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar	Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Antony, Shri Anto
Singh, Shri Rakesh	
Singh, Shri Uday	

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\* Voted through slip.

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Aron, Shri Praveen Singh	Chowdhury, Shri Adhir
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram	'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
Baalu, Shri T.R.	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Babbar, Shri Raj	Das, Shri Ram Sundar
*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh	Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal	Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
Baitha, Shri Kameshwar	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh	Deora, Shri Milind
Baliram, Dr.	Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	*Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.	Dias, Shri Charles
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	*Ering, Shri Ninong
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Guddu, Shri Premchand
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Hassan, Dr. Monazir
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Hussain, Shri Ismail
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jadhav, Shri Baliram
*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.

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\* Voted through slip.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

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\* Voted through slip.

Jahan, Shrimati Kaiser

*Jain, Shri Pradeep	Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
*Jayaprada, Shrimati	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Jena, Shri Srikant	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meena, Shri Namo Narain
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Meghe, Shri Datta
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Kamal Nath, Shri	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	*Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal	#Naik, Shri P. Balram
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Killi, Dr. Kruparani	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.	*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Kumar, Shri Ajay	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	*Noor, Shrimati Mausam
Kumar, Shri Shailendra	Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh	Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Lal, Shri Pakauri	Pal, Shri Rajaram
Lalu Prasad, Shri	Pala, Shri Vincent H.
*Maharaj, Shri Satpal	

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\* Voted through slip.

Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad

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\* Voted through slip.

# Corrected through slip for Noes.

Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar

Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh	Roy, Shri Arjun
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Patel, Shri Praful	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Patil, Shri Pratik	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	*Shariq, Shri S.D.
Punia, Shri P.L.	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Raja, Shri A.	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri Mahabali
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri R.P.N.

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\* Voted through slip.

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

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\* Voted through slip.

Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan

Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan  
 Singh, Shri Ratan  
 Singh, Shri Ravneet  
 Singh, Shri Rewati Raman  
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev  
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur  
 Singh, Shrimati Meena  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 \*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini  
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah  
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh  
 Sudhakaran, Shri K.  
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.  
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan  
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya  
 Suresh, Shri D.K.  
 Tagore, Shri Manicka  
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
 \*Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok  
 \*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath  
 Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
 Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
 Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal  
 Toppo, Shri Joseph

Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Sajjan  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 155

Noes: 244

Abstain:001

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 277 to Clause 8?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I beg to move:

"Page 4, line 28, -

*for "concerned State Government"*

*insert "Central Government".(277)"*

\* Ayes: 155 (+) Shrimati Darshna Jardosh, Kumari Saroj Pandey and Shri A.T. Nana Patil = 158

Noes: 244 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, S/Shri K.P. Dhanapalan, Ninong Ering, Pradeep Jain, Shrimati Jayaprada, S/Shri Satpal Maharaj, Devendra Nagpal, P. Balram Naik, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Shri Jitin Prasada, S.D. Shriq, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 261

Abstain: 001 (-) Shri P. Balram Naik = 000

\* Voted through slip.

Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 277 to Clause 8 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj wants to speak on Clause 8.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): I vehemently oppose Clause 8. Clause 9 of this Bill has totally devitalized the Bill. This clause provides that in case foodgrains is not provided, money will be given. Hon. Madam Speaker, food security means to provide food, and foodgrains. If money is given in place of foodgrains, people will buy alcohol, get drunk and leave their children to starve...(Interruptions) and if ...(Interruptions) and if the Government argues that a woman will be made the head of the family in the ration card, it will be worse...(Interruptions) she will be robbed, get beaten and starve. ...(Interruptions) That is why, I totally oppose this clause...(Interruptions) and this clause states that the Government will be provided by the Government. But how and when? If it will be decided by the Government then it is a big blow to the federal structure. Money is not important here, food security means foodgrains. Therefore, if we are discussing about the food security then we should talk about providing foodgrains and not money. Hence, I totally oppose this clause and want a division.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I demand Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): We want a re-vote. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, we want slips. Either there should be a re-vote or we should have slips....(Interruptions). Either we should have slips or there should be a re-vote. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Distribute the slips.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please distribute the slips.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You all sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have some order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You also sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have some order in the House. Yes, hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, there has been some confusion, and a technical error has occurred. I would request the hon. Leader of Opposition, through you, to

\* Not recorded.

agree to a re-vote on this. This would also be the appropriate thing to do. So, I request the hon. Leader of Opposition for this.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon. Madam Speaker, generally this doesn't happen. When the result of the vote is out, usually you say from the Chair that 'Subject to correction this is the result' and there is no question of slips after that because the people whose votes do not get registered get the slip...*(Interruptions)* If the votes get registered, they don't get slips...*(Interruptions)* But, I think there is a genuine mistake. They thought the voting is on my amendment, but it was on that clause. Therefore, they voted 'No' for my Amendment, but actually they wanted to vote 'Yes' for the clause, that's what I think. Even if it takes an hour, there should be re-voting and re-counting ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

21.30 hrs.

#### DIVISION NO.9

##### A YES

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Antony, Shri Anto

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Aron, Shri Praveen Singh

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babbar, Shri Raj

\*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

#Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

Chacko, Shri P.C.

\*Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh

Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

\*Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Harish

\*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

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# Corrected through slip for Ayes.

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.



Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	*Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Jayaprada, Shrimati
Das, Shri Ram Sundar	Jena, Shri Srikant
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Jindal, Shri Naveen
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Deora, Shri Milind	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kamal Nath, Shri
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Dias, Shri Charles	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Divyasandana, Kumari Ramya	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
*Ering, Shri Ninong	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
*Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Lal, Shri Pakauri
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Jahan, Shrimati Kaiser	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Jain, Shri Pradeep	*Majhi, Shri Pradeep

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Maken, Shri Ajay	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Pandey, Shri Rakesh
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Mani, Shri Jose K.	Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Patel, Shri Praful
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh
Meghe, Shri Datta	*Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Patil, Shri Pratik
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Mishra, Shri Mahabal	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	*Prasada, Shri Jitin
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Premdas, Shri
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Punia, Shri P.L.
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
*Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Rahman, Shri Abdul
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Raja, Shri A.
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali	Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar
*Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
*Natarajan, Shri P.R.	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay	*Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	Ramkishun, Shri
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Rao, Dr. K.S.
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	*Rawat, Shri Harish

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri Mahabali
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath
*Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shri R.P.N.
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
Sachan, Shri Rakesh	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Singh, Shri Ratan
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Singh, Shri Yashvir
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Shariq, Shri S.D.	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	*Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Tewari, Shri Manish
Singh, Shri Ajit	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Azad, Shri Kirti
Thomas, Shri P.T.	Babar, Shri Gajanan D.
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna	Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur
Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal	Bais, Shri Ramesh
Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema	Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari
Vardhan, Shri Harsh	Bauri, Shrimati Susmita
Venugopal, Shri D.	Besra, Shri Devidhan
Venugopal, Shri K.C.	Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan
Verma, Shri Sajjan	Biju, Shri P.K.
Verma, Shri Beni Prasad	Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh
Verma, Shrimati Usha	Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya
Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.	Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai
Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.	Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.
Viswanathan, Shri P.	Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.
Vivekanand, Dr. G.	Chavan, Shri Harishchandra
Vyas, Dr. Girija	Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar
Wasnik, Shri Mukul	Das, Shri Khagen
Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad	Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas
Yadav, Shri Arun	Deka, Shri Ramen
Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra	Deshmukh, Shri K.D.
Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.	Devi, Shrimati Rama
Yadav, Shri Om Prakash	Dhotre, Shri Sanjay
Yadav, Shri Sharad	Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
<b>NOES</b>	Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb	Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao
Aditya Nath, Yogi	Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
Advani, Shri L.K.	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra	Gandhi, Shri Varun
Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.	Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.
Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh	Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil
Anandan, Shri M.	Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram
Ananth Kumar, Shri	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Angadi, Shri Suresh	Gouda, Shri Shivarama
Argal, Shri Ashok	Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar

Hussain, Shri Syed Shah Nawaz  
 Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao  
 Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay  
 Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad  
 \*Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana  
 Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai  
 Jawale, Shri Haribhau  
 Jena, Shri Mohan  
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh  
 Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Kailash  
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad  
 Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kashyap, Shri Dinesh  
 Kashyap, Shri Virender  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 \*Kumar, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri Virendra  
 Laguri, Shri Yashbant  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar  
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan  
 Manian, Shri O.S.  
 Manjhi, Shri Hari  
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram  
 Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad  
 Mohan, Shri P.C.  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh  
 Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Pakkirappa, Shri S.  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 \*Pandey, Kumari Saroj  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai  
 Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai  
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 \*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana  
 Patil, Shri C.R.  
 Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra  
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh  
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
 Rathod, Shri Ramesh  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Ray, Shri Rudramadhab  
 Riyan, Shri Bajubhan  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shetti, Shri Raju  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Dhananjay  
 Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 \*Singh, Shri Radha Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 Singh, Shri Uday  
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan  
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol  
 Toppo, Shri Joseph  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 #Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 252

Noes: 141

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 9 Coverage of population under Targeted Public Distribution System**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 26 and 27 to clause 9?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 32,—

*omit "Targeted" (26)*

Page 4, line 36,—

*after "published"*

*insert "and will be updated annually". (27)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be opened.

I shall now put Amendment Nos. 26 and 27 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri T.R. Baalu, are you moving Amendment No. 61 to clause 9?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, I am not pressing it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, are you moving Amendment No. 64 to clause 9?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Madam, I beg to move:

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\* Ayes: 252 (-) Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shri Hemanand Biswal, Dr. Tushar Chaudhary, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Ninong Ering, Dr. Monazir Hassan, S/ Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Pradeep Majhi, Devendra Nagpal, Shrimati Raneer Narah, S/Shri P.R. Natarajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Sh. Somabhai Gandadal Koli Patel, Jitin Prasada, Mullappally Ramachandran, Harish Rawat, Arjun Roy, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 273

Noes: 141 (-) Shri Hemanand Biswal (+) Shrimati Darshna Jardosh, Shri P. Kumar, Kumari Saroj Pandey, S/Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Radha Mohan Singh and Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav = 146

\* Voted through slip.

# Corrected through slip for Noes.

Page 4, after line 36, insert—

"Provided that all the households of the following categories shall be eligible households under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana/ priority households—

- (i) Schedule Castes;
- (ii) Scheduled Tribes;
- (iii) Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and Denotified Tribes/communities included in the Central List of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes;
- (iv) Persons, belonging to castes, which are included in the Central List of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes who are not deemed to be members of Scheduled Castes only on account of Clause (3) of the Presidential Orders specifying Scheduled Castes;
- (v) Persons, belonging to castes, who are included in the Central List of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and are covered by Para 2(c)(ii) of the O.M. dated 8 September, 1993 of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, i.e., persons working as artisans, or engaged in hereditary occupations and callings;
- (vi) Persons belonging to categories (i) to (iv) above, who migrate or have migrated as labourers to places outside their State of origin and are not recognised as belonging to those categories in such places;
- (vii) Landless agricultural labourers other than those covered by (i) to (iv) above;
- (viii) Urban labourers in the unorganised sector other than those covered by (i) to (v) above;
- (ix) hostels, of which not less than 75% of the inmates are students belonging to any of the categories (i) to (v) above:

Provided further that other than the households covered under clauses (i) to (iv) of the first proviso, the households of the following category shall be excluded from the eligible households under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana/priority households—

- (a) Persons occupying or who have occupied constitutional posts;
- (b) Group A and B/Class I and II officers of the All India, Central and State Services (direct recruits);
- (c) Officers of the Central and State Public Sector Undertakings corresponding to/comparable to (b) above;
- (d) Officers of the armed forces;
- (e) Persons engaged in professions, trade, business and industry with an annual family income of ` 4.5 lakhs and above, to be revised every year on the basis of the cost of living index;
- (f) Those belonging to households having irrigated agricultural holdings or mango, citrus, apple and other similar plantations, which are regarded as agricultural holdings, in excess of one-third of the statutory ceiling area of the State;
- (g) Those belonging to households having coffee, tea, rubber and similar plantations which are not regarded as agricultural holdings with annual family income of 4.5 lakhs and above;
- (h) Members and former Members of Parliament/State Legislatures and Municipal Corporations." (64)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 64 moved by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome to clause 9 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, are you moving Amendment No. 171 to clause 9?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 32,—

*omit "percentage".* (171)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 171 moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to clause 9 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, are you moving Amendment No. 188 to clause 9?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 34,—

for "Central Government and"

*substitute* "Central Government on the recommendations of the State Governments and".

(188)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 188 moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to clause 9 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 10 State Government to prepare guidelines and to identify priority households**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 292.

*Amendment made:*

Page 4, line 46, *for* "one hundred and eighty days", *substitute* "three hundred and sixty-five days".

(292)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

Shri S. Semmalai, are you moving Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 to clause 10?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, *omit* lines 45 and 46. (2)

Page 5, *omit* lines 1 and 2. (3)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to clause 10 to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath, are you moving Amendment Nos. 28, 29 and 30 to clause 10?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Taking into consideration the assurance given by the Minister, I am not pressing for my amendments. I am not moving the amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sk. Saidul Haque, are you moving Amendment Nos. 28, 29 and 30 to clause 10?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 43,—

*omit* "Targeted" (28)

Page 5, *for* lines 3 to 5, *substitute*—

"Provided that the State Government shall continue to receive the existing allocation of foodgrains from the Central Government under the present public distribution system and the Central Government shall supply the additional foodgrains if the requirement under this Act exceeds the present allocation." (29)

Page 5, line 4,—

*omit* "Targeted" (30)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 28 to 30 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to clause 10 to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri T.R. Baalu, are you moving Amendment Nos. 62 and 63 to clause 10?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I am not moving the amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kumari Saroj Pandey, are you moving Amendment Nos. 262 and 263 to clause 10?

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (DURG): No, I am not moving them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving Amendment No. 279 to clause 10?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 4, *for* lines 42 to 44,—

*substitute* "(b) the remaining household as priority households, which shall include all citizens with the exception of income tax payee, to be covered under the Public Distribution System:—". (279)



MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 279 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to clause 10 to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 12 Reforms in Targetted Public Distribution System**

*Amendment made:*

"Page 5, line 32, for "in lieu of", substitute "in order to ensure". (293)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath to move the amendment.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I do not wish to move the Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sk. Saidul Haque.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I beg to move:

"Page 5, omit lines 22 and 23". (31)

"Page 5, omit lines 31 to 33". (32)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment Nos. 31 and 32 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to Clause 12 to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ramachandra Dome to move Amendment.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): I am not moving Amendment No.65.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am not moving Amendment Nos. 110 to 113.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I am also not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to move Amendment No.114.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No. I am not moving.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I am also not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to move Amendment No. 115.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No. I am not moving.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I am also not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak to move Amendment Nos.151 to 153.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (AHMEDABAD EAST): I beg to move:

"Page 5, omit lines 22 and 23". (151)

"Page 5, line 29, —

for "over a period of time".

substitute "in a timebound manner", (152)

"Page 5, omit lines 31 to 33". (153)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment Nos. 151 to 153 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to move Amendment No.172.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I beg to move:

"Page 5, omit lines 31 to 33". (172)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 172 moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal to move Amendment Nos. 177 and 178.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): I wish to move my amendment. It is relating to provision of cash transfer and to ensure procurement to save the livelihood of the millions of the farmers of this country.

I beg to move:

"Page 5, line 31, omit ", such as cash transfer, food coupons or other schemes,". (177)

"Page 5, line 33, —

after "Central Government"

insert "but shall not include schemes of cash transfer and food coupons". (178)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 177 and 178 moved by Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi to move Amendment No.189.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I wish to move the amendment. This amendment leads to the introduction of the system at present being followed by the Chhattisgarh Government with regard to the Public Distribution System.

I beg to move:

"Page 5, line 31, —

*after* "introducing schemes, such as,"

insert "the complete food supply chain management scheme of the Government of Chhattisgarh,". (189)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 189 moved by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi to the vote of the House.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I want Division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared —

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 5, line 31, —

*after* "introducing schemes, such as,"

*insert* "the complete food supply chain management scheme of the Government of Chhattisgarh,".

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**21.43 hrs.**

#### **DIVISION NO.10**

#### **A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Azad, Shri Kirti

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Basavaraj, Shri G. S.

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Deka, Shri Ramen

Deshmukh, Shri K.D.

Devi, Shrimati Rama

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti

Dubey, Shri Nishikant

Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao

Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.

Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal

Gandhi, Shri Varun

Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.

Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Gohain, Shri Rajen

Gouda, Shri Shivarama

Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar

Hussain, Shri Syed Shah Nawaz	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao	Pathak, Shri Harin
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Patil, Shri C.R.
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Jena, Shri Mohan	Potai, Shri Sohan
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Joshi, Shri Kailash	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Ramshankar, Prof.
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh	Rathod, Shri Ramesh
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar	Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
Kumar, Shri Virendra	Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
Laguri, Shri Yashbant	Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Shantha, Shrimati J.
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Shetti, Shri Raju
Manjhi, Shri Hari	Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram	Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Mohan, Shri P.C.	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Munda, Shri Karia	Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso	Singh, Shri Rakesh
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh	Singh, Shri Uday
Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap	Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
Pakkirappa, Shri S.	Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
Pandey, Kumari Saroj	Solanki, Shri Makansingh
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar	Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash	Swamy, Shri Janardhana
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar	Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai	Tandon, Shri Lalji
Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai	

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\* Voted through slip.

Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 \*Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.  
 Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Madhusudan

**NOES**

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.  
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin  
 Alagiri, Shri S.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Anandan, Shri M.  
 Antony, Shri Anto  
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam  
 Aron, Shri Praveen Singh  
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 Babbar, Shri Raj  
 \*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh  
 Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
 Baitha, Shri Kameshwar  
 Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh  
 Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip  
 Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman  
 Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.  
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari  
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand  
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer  
 Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal  
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand  
 Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur  
 Chacko, Shri P.C.  
 Chang, Shri C.M.  
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant  
 Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh  
 Chidambaram, Shri P.  
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.  
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.  
 Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo  
 Choudhary, Shri Harish  
 \*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti  
 Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhury, Shri Adhir  
 'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor  
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan  
 Das, Shri Khagen  
 Das, Shri Ram Sundar  
 Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa  
 Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Jena, Shri Srikant
Deora, Shri Milind	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Jindal, Shri Naveen
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Dias, Shri Charles	Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Kamal Nath, Shri
Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Ering, Shri Ninong	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumar, Shri P.
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Lal, Shri Pakauri
Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar	Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Mani, Shri Jose K.

Manian, Shri O.S.	Pandey, Shri Rakesh
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Meghe, Shri Datta	Patel, Shri Praful
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Mishra, Shri Mahabal	Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Patil, Shri Pratik
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
*Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	*Prasada, Shri Jitin
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Premdas, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali	Punia, Shri P.L.
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Rahman, Shri Abdul
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Natarajan, Shri P.R.	Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar
*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Rajendran, Shri C.
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Ramkishun, Shri
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
Panda, Shri Prabodh	Rao, Dr. K.S.
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Ray, Shri Rudramadhab	Singh, Shri Ajit
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Shri Mahabali
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shri R.P.N.
Sachan, Shri Rakesh	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Singh, Shri Ratan
Sampath, Shri A.	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Sangma, Kumari Agatha	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Singh, Shri Yashvir
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	*Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Sivasami, Shri C.
Semmalai, Shri S.	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Shariq, Shri S.D.	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Sugumar, Shri K.
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	*Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	

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\* Voted through slip.

Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath  
 Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
 Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal  
 Toppo, Shri Joseph  
 Trivedi, Shri Dinesh  
 Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Sajjan  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Arun  
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

**ABSTAIN**

Biju, Shri P.K.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 117

Noes: 284

Abstain: 004

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kumari Saroj Pandey, are you moving your Amendment No.264?

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: I am not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey, are you moving your Amendment No.271?

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am moving the Amendment, because there is only ration card in the villages, people have no knowledge about Aadhar Card. Aadhar/ ration card should be included in this. Even I don't have Aadhar Card... (Interruptions) Even now, there is Ration Card in the village, not Aadhar Card.

Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 5 and 6, -

for 'use of "Aadhar" '

substitute 'use of "Aadhar" (if issued)/ Ration Card,' (271)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 271 to Clause 12 moved by Shri Nishikant Dubey to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

*Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 14 Internal grievance redressal mechanism**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 93?

\*Ayes: 117 (+) S/Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shivkumar Udasi = 119

Noes: 284 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, Shri Jitin Prasada, Shrimati Pratibha Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 294



SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 5, Line 47,—

*after "prescribed"*

*insert "by the Central Government in consultation with the concerned State Government" (93)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 93 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, no.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, no.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, yes, I am moving the amendments.

Page 5, line 45, *for "14." substitute "14.(1)". (116)*

Page 5, *add at the end—*

"(2) Every public authority responsible for implementing this Act shall publish a statement of obligations towards the citizens.

(3) Violation of any of the provisions of the statement of obligations shall constitute a grievance.

(4) The grievance redressal mechanism constituted under this Act shall accept and support the complaints made.

(5) The procedure to be carried out for making a complaint and for subsequent stages shall also be in accessible formats like Braille, oral, e-text and sign language for the disabled." (117)

Page 6, line 2,—

*after "Redressal Officer"*

*insert "and the Grievance Redressal Officers at the Panchayat/ Municipal level and the Block level" (118).*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 116, 117 and 118 to clause 14 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Amendment No. 281. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab. Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 5, *after line 47,—*

*insert "(2) The Cost of setting up internal grievance redressal mechanism shall be shared between the Central and the concerned State Government in such manner as may be specified." (281)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 281 to clause 14 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

*Clause 14 was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Clause No. 15. Amendment Nos. 118 to 123. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, no.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving the amendments?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 2,—

*after "Redressal Officer"*

*insert "and the Grievance Redressal Officers at the Panchayat/ Municipal level and the Block level". (118)*

Page 6, line 5,—

*after "Redressal Officer"*

*insert "and the Grievance Redressal Officers". (119)*

Page 6, line 8,—

*after "redressal Officer"*

*insert "and the Grievance Redressal Officers". (120)*

Page 6, line 10,—

*after* "Grievance Redressal Officer"

*insert* "and the Grievance Redressal Officers."  
(121)

Page 6, lines 14 and 15,—

*for* "such time as may be prescribed by the State Government"

*substitute* "two weeks in an effective manner."  
(122)

Page 6, *after* line 20,—

*insert* "(8) The State Government shall set up facilitation centres at the block level to help the aggrieved persons to register their grievances and forward the grievances to the appropriate Grievance Redressal Officer". (123)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment nos. 118 to 123 to clause 15 moved by Shri Prabodh Panda to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Amendment no. 154. Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 6, *for* lines 12 to 15, *substitute*—

"(5) The officer referred to in sub-section (1) shall have the following obligation and powers—

(a) to hear complaints regarding non-distribution of entitled foodgrains or meals or matters related thereto;

(b) to conduct open court hearings, close to the location of the complainant;

(c) to impose penalty and give compensation in cash or kind as per the beneficiary's choice, which shall be five times the value of the entitlements, the beneficiary was originally entitled to." (154)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 154 to clause 15 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Amendment no. 315 – Shri Saugata Roy, are you moving your amendment?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, no.

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 16 State Food Commission Amendment made:**

Page 11, line 21, *for* "may", *substitute* "shall". (294)

(Prof. K.V.Thomas)

MADAM SPEAKER: Amendment nos. 66 to 69 – Dr. Ramchandra Dome, are you moving your amendments?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 6, *for* line 28 to 32, *substitute*—

"Provided that there shall be two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, one person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and two persons belonging to the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and one of the three persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes shall be from the Religious Minorities, whether Chairperson, other Members or Member-Secretary:

"Provided further that there shall be at least two women, whether Chairperson, Member or Member-Secretary, of whom at least one shall belong to one of the social categories mentioned in the first proviso." (66)

Page 6, line 38,—

*after* "field"

*insert* "relating to the conditions and special problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and of the Backward Classes belonging to the categories mentioned in clauses (iii) to (viii) of the first proviso of section 9". (67)

Page 6, line 41,—

*after* "administration"

*insert* "and in matter relating to the conditions and special problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and of the Backward Classes belonging to the categories mentioned in clauses (iii) to (viii) of the first proviso of section 9?". (68)

Page 7, for lines 31 and 32, substitute—

"(c) has been convicted of an offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the Employment of Manual Scavengers Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, the Bonded Labour (Abolition) (69)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos.66 to 69 moved by Dr Ramchandra Dome to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving your Amendment No. 124 to Clause 16?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment No. 124 to Clause 16?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: No, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Yes, I am moving the Amendment. I beg to move:

Page 6, line 28,—

*after "women"*

*insert "and one person who is disabled". (124)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 124 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving your Amendment No. 125 to Clause 16?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment No. 125 to Clause 16?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: No, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 126 and 127 to Clause 16?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No, I am not moving my Amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 126 and 127 to Clause 16?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: No, I am not moving my Amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Yes, I am moving my Amendments.

I beg to move:

Page 7, after line 36, insert—

"(f) whoever on the ground of untouchability, caste, gender, religion or race enforces against any person any disability, restriction, exclusion or boycott with regard to (a) access to any Fair Price Shop, grain, utensil or any place prescribed under this Act; or (b) access to or employment under any provision of, or entitlement to, under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to six months and fine which shall not be less than rupees three thousand but which may extend to rupees twenty thousand. (g) whoever, being a public servant, wilfully neglects his duties under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year and a fine which shall not be less than rupees three thousand but which may extend to rupees twenty five thousand.

(h) Offence under clause (g) shall be cognizable and nonbailable. "

(i) whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this Chapter is convicted for the second offence or any subsequent offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to the maximum punishment provided for that offence and a fine which shall not be less than rupees three thousand but which may extend to rupees twenty five thousand." (126)

Page 7, *after* line 39, *insert*—

"(11) The State Commission shall dispose of cases within two weeks and shall have the power to impose penalties and order for compensation as required.

(12) The members of the State Commission shall be subject to appraisal to ensure their eligibility to continue as members." (127)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 126 and 127 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, are you moving your Amendments No. 137 and 138?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (KAUSHAMBI): I am not moving my Amendment.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Yes, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 7, *omit* line 30. (155)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 155 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav – not present; Shri A.T. Nana Patil – not present.

The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 17 Salary and allowance of Chairperson, Member, Member Secretary and other staff of State Commission**

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, are you moving your Amendment No. 70 to Clause 17?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Yes, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 7, *add* at the end,--

"Provided that no salary or other financial remuneration shall be paid to those who are appointed after retirement from categories mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 16 and to others who have had a career in any profession or business up to the age of 60 years." (70)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 70 moved by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 282?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 7, *add* at the end—

*insert* "(2) The Cost of setting up and functioning of the State Commission shall be shared between the Central and the concerned State Government in such manner as may be specified." (282)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 282 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 18 Designation of any Commission or body to function as State or body to function as State Commission**

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, are you moving your Amendment No. 71?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: No, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque, are you moving your Amendment No. 202?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Yes, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 8, after line 3, insert –

"Provided that the relevant provisions of section 16 and 17 shall also be applicable to the Commission or body so designated under this section." (202)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 202 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 18 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 19 to 21 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 22 Central Government to allocate required quantity of foodgrains from Central pool to State Government**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Semmalai, are you moving your Amendment No. 4?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Yes, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 8, after line 33, insert –

"Provided that the allocation of food grains to a State Government, which is implementing the public distribution system with a higher level of coverage than provided under this Act, shall not be reduced on any account". (4)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Semmalai to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. M. Thambidurai, are you moving your Amendment No. 5?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Yes, I am moving my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 8, after line 33, insert –

"Provided that the quantum of food grains which was being provided to the State Governments immediately before the coming into force of this Act shall not be reduced." (5)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

Page 8, after line 33, insert—

"Provided that the quantum of foodgrains which was being provided to the State Governments immediately before the coming into force of this Act shall not be reduced."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

21.59 hrs.

**DIVISION NO. 11**

**A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan	Kumar, Shri P.
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Biju, Shri P.K.	Lingam, Shri P.
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.	Manian, Shri O.S.
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Deka, Shri Ramen	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Munda, Shri Karia
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Pathak, Shri Harin
Haque, Sk. Saidul	*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar	Patil, Shri C.R.
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Potai, Shri Sohan
Jena, Shri Mohan	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Joshi, Shri Kailash	Rajendran, Shri C.
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Ramshankar, Prof.
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	

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\* Voted through slip.

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Madhusudan

**NOES**

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.  
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin  
 Alagiri, Shri S.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Antony, Shri Anto  
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam  
 Aron, Shri Praveen Singh  
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 Babbar, Shri Raj  
 \*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh  
 Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
 Baitha, Shri Kameshwar  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh  
 Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip  
 Banerjee, Shri Kalyan  
 Banerjee, Shri Prasun  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman  
 Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.  
 \*Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand  
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer  
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand  
 Chacko, Shri P.C.  
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

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\* Voted through slip.

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant	Guddu, Shri Premchand
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Hassan, Dr. Monazir
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Hussain, Shri Ismail
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jadhav, Shri Baliram
*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Jain, Shri Pradeep
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Jayaprada, Shrimati
Das, Shri Ram Sundar	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Jindal, Shri Naveen
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Deora, Shri Milind	Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kamal Nath, Shri
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dias, Shri Charles	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Divyasandana, Kumari Ramya	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Ering, Shri Ninong	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
	Kumar, Shri Shailendra

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\* Voted through slip.



Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan	#Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Pal, Shri Rajaram
Lal, Shri Pakauri	Pala, Shri Vincent H.
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
Majhi, Shri Pradeep	Pandey, Shri Rakesh
Maken, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Patel, Shri Praful
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina
Meghe, Shri Datta	Patil, Shri Pratik
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
Mishra, Shri Mahabal	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	*Prasada, Shri Jitin
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Premdas, Shri
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Punia, Shri P.L.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
*Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Rahman, Shri Abdul
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Raja, Shri A.
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali	Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	Ramkishun, Shri
*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	

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\* Voted through slip.

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# Corrected through slip for Noes.

\* Voted through slip.

Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri Mahabali
Ray, Shri Rudramadhab	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri R.P.N.
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Shri Ratan
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Sangma, Kumari Agatha	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Shariq, Shri S.D.	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	*Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tewari, Shri Manish
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	

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\* Voted through slip.

Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
 Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Toppo, Shri Joseph  
 Trivedi, Shri Dinesh  
 Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Arun  
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

**ABSTAIN**

Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 114

Noes: 250

Abstain: 002

*The motion was negated.*

\* Ayes: 114 (+) Shri A.T. Nana Patil = 115

Noes: 250 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Shri Sis Ram Ola, Jitin Prasada, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 261

Abstain: 002 (-) Shri Sis Ram Ola = 001

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath to move the amendment numbers 33 to 36 to clause 22.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I am not moving my amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sk. Saidul Haque to move amendment numbers 33 to 36 to clause 22.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhman-Durgapur): I am not moving my amendments.

**22.00 hrs.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to move the amendment.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I beg to move:

Page 8, *after* line 38, —

*insert* "Provided that the foodgrains shall be provided free of cost by the Central Government in case of entitlements of destitute persons, homeless persons and people living in starvation or conditions akin to starvation." (283)

This is a clause; this is the section; this is the Chapter which is the obligation of the Central Government; obligation of the Central Government for food security. Here, I am inserting a clause, and request the whole House to consider it. This is for all displaced persons; it is an entitlement for destitute persons; it is an entitlement for the homeless persons; it is an entitlement for people living in starvation or conditions akin to starvation. Therefore, I implore upon the conscience of all Members of this House to support this amendment. And I request and say that this is a section, which needs to be considered for the destitute, for the homeless, for the people who are on starvation. That is why, I say that this is the obligation on the part of the Central Government. When the Central Government is bringing a Bill for food security for every citizen of the country, especially for those who are destitute, I implore upon the conscience of the hon. Members to support this clause.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 283 to Clause 22 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

Page 8, after line 38,—

insert "Provided that the foodgrains shall be provided free of cost by the Central Government in case of entitlements of destitute persons, homeless persons and people living in starvation or conditions akin to starvation." (283)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**22.02 hrs.**

**DIVISION NO. 12**

**A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Aditya Nath, Yogi  
 Advani, Shri L.K.  
 Agrawal, Shri Rajendra  
 Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.  
 Anandan, Shri M.  
 Ananth Kumar, Shri  
 Angadi, Shri Suresh  
 Argal, Shri Ashok  
 Babar, Shri Gajanan D.  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita  
 Besra, Shri Devidhan  
 Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan  
 Biju, Shri P.K.  
 Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh  
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.  
 Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.  
 Chavan, Shri Harishchandra  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Deka, Shri Ramen  
 \*Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 \*Dubey, Shri Nishikant  
 Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao  
 Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.  
 Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana  
 Jena, Shri Mohan  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Kailash  
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kashyap, Shri Dinesh  
 Kashyap, Shri Virender  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Kumar, Shri Ajay  
 Kumar, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri Virendra  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar  
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan  
 Manian, Shri O.S.  
 Manjhi, Shri Hari  
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram

\* Voted through slip.

Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad  
 Mohan, Shri P.C.  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Pakkirappa, Shri S.  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh  
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 \*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana  
 Patil, Shri C.R.  
 Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra  
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.  
 Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 \*Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Ray, Shri Rudramadhab  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao

Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 \*Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Madhusudan  
**NOES**  
 \*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.  
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin  
 Alagiri, Shri S.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Antony, Shri Anto  
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam  
 Aron, Shri Praveen Singh

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babbar, Shri Raj

\*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Harish

\*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri Adhir

'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Das, Shri Ram Sundar

Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra

Deora, Shri Milind

\*Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh

Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.

Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.

Dias, Shri Charles

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Divyasandana, Kumari Ramya

Dutt, Shrimati Priya

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Ering, Shri Ninong

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gandhiselvan, Shri S.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Gogoi, Shri Dip

Guddu, Shri Premchand

Handique, Shri B.K.

Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul

Hassan, Dr. Monazir

Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash

Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hussain, Shri Ismail

Jadhav, Shri Baliram

Jagannath, Dr. Manda

Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.

Jahan, Shrimati Kaiser

Jain, Shri Pradeep

Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram

Jayaprada, Shrimati

Jindal, Shri Naveen

Joshi, Dr. C.P.

Joshi, Shri Mahesh

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kamal Nath, Shri

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	*Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Naik, Shri P. Balram
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal	Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Narah, Shrimati Raneer
Killi, Dr. Kruparani	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji	*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	*Noor, Shrimati Mausam
Kumar, Shri Shailendra	Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh	Pal, Shri Rajaram
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Pala, Shri Vincent H.
Lal, Shri Pakauri	Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Majhi, Shri Pradeep	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Maken, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Patel, Shri Praful
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh
Mani, Shri Jose K.	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Patil, Shri Pratik
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Meghe, Shri Datta	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	*Prasada, Shri Jitin
Mishra, Shri Mahabal	Premdas, Shri
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	

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\* Voted through slip.

Punia, Shri P.L.	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
*Raja, Shri A.	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Ramkishun, Shri	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Singh, Shri Mahabali
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri R.P.N.
*Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri Ratan
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Sachan, Shri Rakesh	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Sangma, Kumari Agatha	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Shariq, Shri S.D.	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
	Suresh, Shri D.K.

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\* Voted through slip.



Tagore, Shri Manicka  
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
 \*Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok  
 \*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath  
 Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
 Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
 Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal  
 Toppo, Shri Joseph  
 Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 \*Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Arun  
 \*Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 \*Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 109

Noes: 235

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy are you moving your Amendment Nos. 302 to 304 to Clause 22?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: In view of the fact that the Centre promised that the federal character of the country will be preserved and the consent of the State Governments will be taken into account, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A.T. Nana Patil to move amendment.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill. "

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 22 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 23 Provisions for funds by Central Government to state government in certain cases**

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai to move amendment.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I beg to move:

Page 9, for lines 9 to 12, *substitute*—

"23. It shall be the responsibility of the Central Government to ensure the continuous supply of foodgrains from the central pool to a State." (6).

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no.6 moved by Dr. Thambidurai to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

\* Ayes: 109 (+) Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, S/Shri Nishikant Dubey, A.T. Nana Patil, M.B. Rajesh and Subhash Bapurao Wankhede= 114

Noes: 235 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shrimati Ashwamedh Devi, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Shri Jitin Prasada, A. Raja, Gutha Sukhender Reddy, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad, Dr. Girija Vyas, S/Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and Anjankumar M. Yadav = 250

\* Voted through slip.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. Semmalai are your moving your Amendment No.7 to Clause 23?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I beg to move:

Page 9, for lines 10 to 12, *substitute*—

"Government shall taken all necessary measures to ensure continuous supply of foodgrains to State, which shall include encouraging the farmers to produced more foodgrains, and import of foodgrains.". (7)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 7 to Clause 23 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

Are you asking for Division?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Yes, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

Page 9, for lines 10 to 12, *substitute*—

"Government shall taken all necessary measures to ensure continuous supply of foodgrains to State, which shall include encouraging the farmers to produced more foodgrains, and import of foodgrains.". (7)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**22.05 hrs.**

**DIVISION NO. 13**

**A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Bais, Shri Ramesh

\*Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Biju, Shri P.K.

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Deka, Shri Ramen

Deshmukh, Shri K.D.

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Nishikant

Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao

Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.

Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal

Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.

Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Haque, Sk. Saidul

Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar

Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz

\*Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana

Jena, Shri Mohan

Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar

Joshi, Shri Kailash

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Karunakaran, Shri P.

\* Voted through slip.

Kashyap, Shri Dinesh	Ramshankar, Prof.
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Kumar, Shri P.	Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
Kumar, Shri Virendra	Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
*Lingam, Shri P.	Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar	Sampath, Shri A.
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan	Semmalai, Shri S.
Manian, Shri O.S.	Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi
Manjhi, Shri Hari	Shantha, Shrimati J.
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram	Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad	Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
Mohan, Shri P.C.	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Munda, Shri Karia	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso	Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
Natarajan, Shri P.R.	Sivasami, Shri C.
Pakkirappa, Shri S.	Solanki, Shri Makansingh
Panda, Shri Prabodh	Sugumar, Shri K.
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar	Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash	Swamy, Shri Janardhana
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar	Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben	Tandon, Shri Lalji
Pathak, Shri Harin	Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad
*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana	Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
Patil, Shri C.R.	Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb	Tudu, Shri Laxman
Potai, Shri Sohan	Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra	Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.	Venugopal, Dr. P.
*Rajendran, Shri C.	Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.
*Rajesh, Shri M.B.	Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
	Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram

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\* Voted through slip.

\*Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao

Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Madhusudan

**NOES**

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Aron, Shri Praveen Singh

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babbar, Shri Raj

\*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Baitha, Shri Kameshwar

Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Harish

\*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri Adhir

'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Das, Shri Ram Sundar

Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra

Deora, Shri Milind

Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh

Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.

Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.

Dias, Shri Charles

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Divyasandana, Kumari Ramya

Dutt, Shrimati Priya

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Ering, Shri Ninong

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gandhiselvan, Shri S.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Gogoi, Shri Dip

Guddu, Shri Premchand

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Lal, Shri Pakauri
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Meena, Shri Namo Narain
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meghe, Shri Datta
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal	Naik, Shri P. Balram
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali
Killi, Dr. Kruparani	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.	Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Kumar, Shri Ajay	Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
Kumar, Shri Shailendra	Noor, Shrimati Mausam
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan	Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Pandey, Shri Rakesh	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Patel, Shri Bal Kumar	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Roy, Shri Arjun
#Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patel, Shri Praful	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patil, Shri Pratik	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnarn	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Premdas, Shri	Shariq, Shri S.D.
Punia, Shri P.L.	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Ramkishun, Shri	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Shri Jagdanand
Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Singh, Shri Mahabali

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\* Corrected through slip for Noes.

Singh, Shri N. Dharam  
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.  
 Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan  
 Singh, Shri Ratan  
 Singh, Shri Ravneet  
 Singh, Shri Rewati Raman  
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev  
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur  
 Singh, Shrimati Meena  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah  
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh  
 Sudhakaran, Shri K.  
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.  
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan  
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya  
 Suresh, Shri D.K.  
 Tagore, Shri Manicka  
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok  
 \*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath  
 Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
 Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol  
 Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal  
 Toppo, Shri Joseph  
 Trivedi, Shri Dinesh

Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Arun  
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 110

Noes: 249

Abstain: 001

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath are you moving your Amendment Nos. 37 and 38 to Clause 23?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 9, line 9, —

for "23",

substitute "23(1)". (37)

\*Ayes: 110 (+) Shri Pulin Bihari Baske, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, S/Shri P. Lingam, A.T. Nana Patil, C. Rajendran, M.B. Rajesh and Subhash Bapurao Wankhede = 117

Noes: 249 (+) Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 253

Abstain: 001 (-) Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel = 000

\* Voted through slip.

Page 9, after line 12, insert—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the funds shall be provided in consultation and agreement with the State Governments in accordance with the prevailing market prices".  
(38)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 37 and 38 to Clause 23 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 9, lines 11 and 12,—

after "Central Government"

insert "in consultation with the State Governments".  
(284)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 284 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy - Not present

The question is:

"That clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 23 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 24 Implementation and monitoring of schemes for ensuring food security**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 39 to 41 to Clause 24?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 9, line 20,—

omit "Targeted"  
(39)

Page 9, line 36,—

omit "Targeted"  
(40)

Page 9, line 39,—

omit "Targeted"  
(41)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 39 to 41 to Clause 24 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (MADHEPURA): Madam, I do not want to move my amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam I beg to move:

"Page 9, omit lines 33 to 35."  
(173)

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab are you moving your Amendment No.43 to Clause 24?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 9, line 17,—

after "Central Government"

insert, "in consultation with the State Governments,".  
(285)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 43 to Clause 24 moved by Shri B Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A.T. Nana Patil

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Madam, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 24 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 25 Implementation of Targetted Public Distribution System by local Authority in their areas**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath are you moving your Amendment No.42 to Clause 25?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 10, line 6,—

omit "Targeted"  
(42)



MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 42 to Clause 25 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 25 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 26 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 27 Disclosure of Targeted Public Distribution System**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath are you moving your Amendment No. 43 to Clause 27?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 10, line 14,—

omit "Targeted" (43)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 43 to Clause 27 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda are you moving your Amendment Nos. 128 and 129 to Clause 27?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I do not want to move my Amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak are you moving your Amendment Nos. 128 and 129 to Clause 27?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 10, line 14,—

for "27."

substitute "27.(1)" (128)

Page 10, after line 17, insert—

"(2) Short Messaging Service alert system shall be set up by the State Government or local authorities through which complaints regarding

the functioning of this Act, including the non-performance of duties by the concerned officials, shall be submitted;

(3) Short Messaging Services shall be used to provide members of the public which information on funds and foodgrains allotted to a particular ration shop, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme centres, schools, community kitchens, etc.

(4) The State Government or local authorities shall provide dedicated telephone lines for dealing with Public Distribution System related enquiries or complaints." (129)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 128 and 129 to Clause 27 moved by Shri Harin Pathak to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 27 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 27 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 28 Conduct of Social Audit**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath are you moving your Amendment No. 44 to Clause 28?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I beg to move?

Page 10, line 19,—

omit "Targeted" (44)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 44 to Clause 28 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 28 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 29 Setting up to Vigilance Committees**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath are you moving your Amendment No. 45 to clause 29?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 25, --

*Omit "Targeted"* (45)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 45 to clause 29, moved by Shri A. Sampath, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ramchandra Dome are you moving your Amendment No. 72 to clause 29?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 31, —

*after "the Scheduled Tribes,"*

*insert "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes belonging to categories (iii), (iv) and (v) mentioned in the first proviso to Section 9".* (72)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 72 to clause 29, moved by Dr. Ramchandra Dome, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A.T. Nana Patil are you moving your Amendment No. 314 to clause 29?

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Madam, I am not moving the amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 29 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 30 Food Security for people living in remote, hilly and tribel areas**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta are you moving your Amendment Nos. 130 & 131 to clause 30?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am not moving the amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda are you moving your Amendment Nos. 130 & 131 to clause 30?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, these are related to vulnerable groups and emergency feeding after some natural calamities.

I beg to move:

Page 10, line 43, *after "Vulnerable groups", insert "such as destitute and homeless persons".* (130)

Page 10, line 44, *after "tribal areas", insert " and for emergency feeding after some natural calamities".* (131)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment Nos. 130 and 131 to clause 30, moved by Shri Prabodh Panda, to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 30 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 31 Steps to further advance food and nutritional security**

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ramchandra Dome are you moving your Amendment No. 73 to clause 31?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: I beg to move:

Page 11, *for lines 1 to 3, substitute—*

"The Central and the State Government shall, for the purpose of advancing food and nutrition security, immediately launch and expeditiously complete a comprehensive programme of distribution of agricultural lands to all rural landless agricultural labour families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and a comprehensive programme of minor irrigation for all lands of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; undertake and expeditiously complete similar programmes for rural landless agricultural labour families of socially and educationally backward classes; and the Central and State Governments and the local authorities shall take other measures to realize the objectives specified in Schedule III.?" (73)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 73 to clause 31, moved by Dr. Ramchandra Dome, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak are you moving your Amendment Nos. 156, 157 & 158 to clause 31?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, I am not moving the amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh are you moving your Amendment Nos. 156, 157 & 158 to clause 31?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam, I am not moving the amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav are you moving your Amendment No. 164 to clause 31?

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to say that there is nothing concrete about the farmers in National Food Security Bill, 2013 brought by the Government in the House. There is absolutely nothing for them. I would like to say one more thing that in case there is drought and if the grains were to be imported, inflation will increase. You have not mentioned any concrete thing about the farmers. Today, the price of fertilizers, diesel, pesticides, water and electricity is increasing. Therefore, you should make some concrete arrangements for it. If you assure this, then I will withdraw my point.

Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

Page 12, line 11-

for "for the purpose of advancing security"

substitute "for the purpose of advancing safety and benefitting the farmers". (164)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 164 to clause 31, moved by Shri Sharad Yadav, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi are you moving your Amendment No. 191 to clause 31?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I am not moving the amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 31 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 31 was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 32 Other Welfare Schemes

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath are you moving your Amendment No. 46 to clause 32?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 10,—

omit ", from its own resources". (46)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 46 to clause 32, moved by Shri A. Sampath, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 32 was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 33 Penalties

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Dhotre is not moving his amendment Nos. 82 and 83 to Clause 33.

Shri B. Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 94 to 96 to Clause 33?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, this is the penalty clause which after the State Commission at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal, any public servant or authority is found guilty, only Rs. 5000 have to be recovered from him. My amendment here is instead of Rs. 5000, make it Rs. 25,000 so that he becomes more responsible and more accountable for the food grain that is in his charge.

I beg to move:

Page 11, line 11,—

for "33"

substitute "33(1)". (94)

Page 11, line 14,—

for "five thousand"

substitute "twenty-five thousand". (95)

Page 11, after line 16, insert—

"(2) In case of destruction of any foodgrains meant for distribution under this Act, the public servant or authority found guilty, shall be liable to

pay a penalty of twenty-five thousand rupees or the market value of such foodgrains, whichever is higher." (96)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 94 to 96 to Clause 33 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 33 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 33 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 34 to 36 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 37 Power to amend Schedule**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 295 to Clause 37.

*Amendment made:*

Page 11, lines 41 and 42, for "Schedule III and thereupon Schedule I or Schedule II or Schedule III", substitute "Schedule III or Schedule IV and thereupon Schedule I or Schedule II or Schedule III or Schedule IV". (295)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

Shri A. Sampath, are you moving your Amendment No. 47 to Clause 37?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, I move the amendment. This amendment is regarding clause 37 (1). If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by notification, amend Schedule I or Schedule II or Schedule III and thereupon Schedule I or Schedule II or Schedule III, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

I move this amendment. This is the prerogative of the Parliament; this is the right of the Parliament. The Government cannot take away the rights of the Parliament. So, I insist upon this amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 11, line 41,—

*for "by notification"*

*substitute "with the approval, by resolutions, of both Houses of Parliament".* (47)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.47 to Clause 37 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 37, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 38 Power of Central Government to give directions**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to speak on Clause 38.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I oppose this clause. The language of this clause is a blow to the federal structure. This morning in the beginning of his speech, Mulayam Singh ji said that you should invite the Chief Minister of all the States and the Bill must be passed only after their consultation. The Chief Ministers of various States have resonated the language of this clause. Listen to it: *[English]* The Central Government may, from time to time, give such directions as it may consider necessary, to the State Governments for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act and the State Governments shall comply with such directions.

*[Translation]*

This means that Central Government will give instructions and the State Governments will be compelled to follow them. This type of language does not go with the federal structure. Therefore, I would like to say that this clause should be omitted, because this clause is creating a lot of confusion. The Chief Ministers of different States are also opposing this Bill because of this clause and also demanding the Bill from the Prime Minister. Federal structure is our basic structure. *[English]* It is a basic feature of the constitution. *[Translation]* But in this Bill, you have given all the responsibilities of the delivery mechanism to the States. One of them will deliver it and other will tell the methods. The timing will be decided by them. The number of poor will be decided by them. This means that they will give all the directions but delivery will be done by the State Government and State Government will take responsibility

for it. Therefore, this clause is a blow to the federal structure. I would like you to vote against this clause and I would demand a division on this clause.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I want division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared –

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**22.25 hrs.**

**DIVISION NO. 14**

**A YES**

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Antony, Shri Anto

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Aron, Shri Praveen Singh

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babbar, Shri Raj

\*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Baitha, Shri Kameshwar

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Harish

\*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri Adhir

'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Das, Shri Ram Sundar

Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra

Deora, Shri Milind

Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh

Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.

Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Dias, Shri Charles	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Ering, Shri Ninong	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Meena, Shri Namu Narain
Jena, Shri Srikant	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Meghe, Shri Datta
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Rai, Shri Prem Das
*Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Ramkishun, Shri
*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	Rao, Dr. K.S.
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Patel, Shri Bal Kumar	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Roy, Shri Arjun
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patel, Shri Praful	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Patil, Shri Pratik	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Premdas, Shri	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Punia, Shri P.L.	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
	Sibal, Shri Kapil

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\* Voted through slip.

Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Ajit	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri Ratan	Verma, Shri Sajjan
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Sukhdev	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Singh, Shri Yashvir	Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Singh, Shrimati Meena	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah	Yadav, Shri Arun
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Sudhakaran, Shri K.	Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Sule, Shrimati Supriya	Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud
Suresh, Shri D.K.	<b>NOES</b>
Tagore, Shri Manicka	Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
Tamta, Shri Pradeep	Aditya Nath, Yogi
*Tandon, Shrimati Annu	Advani, Shri L.K.
Tanwar, Shri Ashok	Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor	Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath	Anandan, Shri M.
Tewari, Shri Manish	Ananth Kumar, Shri
	Angadi, Shri Suresh

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\* Voted through slip.



Argal, Shri Ashok	Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Babar, Shri Gajanan D.	Karunakaran, Shri P.
Bais, Shri Ramesh	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Besra, Shri Devidhan	Kumar, Shri P.
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Biju, Shri P.K.	Lingam, Shri P.
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.	Manian, Shri O.S.
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Deka, Shri Ramen	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Munda, Shri Karia
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	Pathak, Shri Harin
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Patil, Shri C.R.
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Jena, Shri Mohan	Rajendran, Shri C.
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Joshi, Shri Kailash	

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\* Voted through slip.

Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Madhusudan  
**ABSTAIN**  
 Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 241

Noes: 109

Abstain: 001

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 38 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 39 Power of Central Government to make rules**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move the Amendments.

*Amendments made:*

Page 12, for lines 1 and 2, *substitute*—

"39. (1) The Central Government may, in consultation with the State Government and by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this act." (296)

Page 12, line 12,—

for "in lieu of"

*substitute* "in order to ensure". (316)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 48 and 49 to Clause 39?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 5,—

*omit* "including cost sharing". (48)

Page 12, *omit* lines 11 to 13 (49)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment Nos. 48 and 49 moved by Shri A. Sampath to clause 39, to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

\* Ayes: 241 (+) Shri J. M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, Shri Jitin Prasada, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 251

Noes: 109 (+) Shri A.T. Nana Patil = 110

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 39, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 39, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Clauses 40 to 43 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 44 Force majeure**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Sampath, are you moving your Amendment No.50 to clause 44?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I beg to move:

Page 13, lines 38 to 40,—

*omit* ", flood, drought, fire, cyclone or earthquake affecting the regular supply of foodgrains or meals to such persons under this Act" (50)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 50 to clause 44 moved by Shri A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, are you moving your Amendment No. 174 to Clause 44?

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon. Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

Page 15, lines 23 to 25,-

*omit* "except the situation of flood, drought, fire, cyclone or earthquake thereby affecting the regular supply of foodgrains or food to such persons under this Act". (174)

Hon. Madam Speaker, this clause provides that the Government will not be responsible for providing food security during the calamities like war, flood, drought, fire, cyclone or earthquake. I think that war is an unusual situation, so we can't hold the Government responsible for it. But in other situations mentioned in it- flood, drought, earthquake, cyclone, the amount of food required is more than usual, because people who have food are also left without food. The situation of the people changes in a minute. At such moments, common people from the society also go out and feed the needy ones and the Government is saying that it will not be responsible in case of flood, drought or cyclone. This is against the principal of food security.

Hence, I would say that only the word 'war' should be intact and the remaining words should be omitted, this is my Amendment.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment No. 174 to clause 44 moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, to the vote of the House.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I want division.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"Page 13, lines 38 to 40,—

*omit* ",flood, drought, fire, cyclone or earthquake affecting the regular supply of foodgrains or meals to such person under this Act:".

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**22.30 hrs.**

#### **DIVISION NO. 15**

##### **A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Kameshwar

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Biju, Shri P.K.	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh	Lingam, Shri P.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.	Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Manian, Shri O.S.
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Das, Shri Ram Sundar	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Deka, Shri Ramen	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Munda, Shri Karia
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Pathak, Shri Harin
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Patil, Shri C.R.
Jena, Shri Mohan	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Joshi, Shri Kailash	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Rajendran, Shri C.
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Ramshankar, Prof.
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Kumar, Shri Ajay	Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
*Kumar, Shri P.	Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Prabhu Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Rakesh  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
 Tandon, Shri Lalji  
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 \*Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Madhusudan  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad

**NOES**

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Alagiri, Shri S.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Antony, Shri Anto  
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam  
 Aron, Shri Praveen Singh  
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 Babbar, Shri Raj  
 \*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh  
 Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman  
 Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.  
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand  
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer  
 Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal  
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand  
 Chacko, Shri P.C.  
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant  
 Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh  
 Chidambaram, Shri P.  
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.

\* Voted through slip.

\* Voted through slip.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	Jadhav, Shri Baliram
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Jayaprada, Shrimati
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Jena, Shri Srikant
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Jindal, Shri Naveen
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Deora, Shri Milind	Kamal Nath, Shri
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dias, Shri Charles	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Ering, Shri Ninong	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Lal, Shri Pakauri
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad

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\* Voted through slip.

Majhi, Shri Pradeep	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Maken, Shri Ajay	*Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Patel, Shri Praful
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Mani, Shri Jose K.	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Patil, Shri Pratik
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Meghe, Shri Datta	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	*Prasada, Shri Jitin
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Premdas, Shri
Mishra, Shri Mahabal	Punia, Shri P.L.
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Rahman, Shri Abdul
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
*Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Ramkishun, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	Rao, Dr. K.S.
*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Patel, Shri Bal Kumar	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Sachan, Shri Rakesh	*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Sangma, Kumari Agatha	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	*Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	Tewari, Shri Manish
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Shri Ajit	Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan	Verma, Shri Sajjan
Singh, Shri Ratan	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Singh, Shri Sukhdev	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Singh, Shri Yashvir	

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\* Voted through slip.



Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad

Yadav, Shri Arun

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 113

Noes: 235.

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, are you moving your Amendment No. 317 to clause 44?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 13, *omit* lines 41 and 43 (317)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 317 to clause 44 moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

*Clause 44 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 45 was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. Semmalai, are you moving your Amendment No. 8 to Schedule I?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Yes, Madam, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 15, *for* lines 6 to 11, *substitute*—

"coarse grains." (8)

\* Ayes: 113 (+) S/Shri P. Kumar, A.T. Nana Patil and Shivkumar Udasi = 116

Noes: 235 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel, Shri Jitin Prasada, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 246

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment No. 8 to Schedule I moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sampath, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 51 to 54 to Schedule I?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Yes Madam. I beg to move:

. Page 15, line 3,—

*omit* "Targeted" (51)

Page 15, line 5,—

*for* "rupees 3 per kg for rice"

*substitute* "rupees 2 per kg for rice". (52)

Page 15, line 6,—

*for* "three years from the date of commencement of this Act; and"

*substitute* "at least ten years from the date of commencement of this Act.". (53)

Page 15, *omit* lines 7 to 11. (54)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment Nos. 51 to 54 to Schedule I, moved by Shri A. Sampath, to the vote of the House. I think the Ayes have it.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, we want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared. The question is:

Page 15, line 3,—

*omit* "Targeted" (51)

Page 15, line 5,—

*for* "rupees 3 per kg for rice"

*substitute* "rupees 2 per kg for rice". (52)

Page 15, line 6,—

*for* "three years from the date of commencement of this Act; and"

*substitute* "at least ten years from the date of commencement of this Act.". (53)

Page 15, *omit* lines 7 to 11. (54)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

22.33 hrs.

**DIVISION NO. 16****A YES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Agrawal, Shri Rajendra  
 Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.  
 Anandan, Shri M.  
 Ananth Kumar, Shri  
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam  
 Argal, Shri Ashok  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari  
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita  
 Besra, Shri Devidhan  
 Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan  
 Biju, Shri P.K.  
 Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh  
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
 Deka, Shri Ramen  
 Deshmukh, Shri K.D.  
 Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dubey, Shri Nishikant  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.  
 Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Haque, Sk. Saidul  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz

Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana  
 Jena, Shri Mohan  
 Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kashyap, Shri Virender  
 Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Kumar, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri Virendra  
 Lal, Shri Pakauri  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar  
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan  
 Manian, Shri O.S.  
 Manjhi, Shri Hari  
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram  
 Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad  
 Mohan, Shri P.C.  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Pakkappa, Shri S.  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Shri Bal Kumar  
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 \*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana  
 Patil, Shri C.R.  
 Premdas, Shri

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 \* Voted through slip.

Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Sachan, Shri Rakesh  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.  
 Shekhar, Shri Neeraj  
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.  
 Singh, Shri Ganesh  
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath  
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Tudu, Shri Laxman  
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.  
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh  
 Wakchaure, Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Madhusudan

**NOES**

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.  
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Alagiri, Shri S.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Aron, Shri Praveen Singh  
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 Babar, Shri Gajanan D.  
 Babbar, Shri Raj  
 \*Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh  
 Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
 Baitha, Shri Kameshwar  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip  
 Banerjee, Shri Kalyan  
 Banerjee, Shri Prasun  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman  
 Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.  
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand  
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer  
 Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal  
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand  
 Chacko, Shri P.C.  
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

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\* Voted through slip.

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	Hussain, Shri Ismail
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Jadhav, Shri Baliram
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Jayaprada, Shrimati
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Jena, Shri Srikant
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Jindal, Shri Naveen
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Deora, Shri Milind	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kamal Nath, Shri
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dias, Shri Charles	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Divyasandana, Kumari Ramya	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Ering, Shri Ninong	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh

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\* Voted through slip.

Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Maharaj, Shri Satpal  
 Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad  
 Majhi, Shri Pradeep  
 Maken, Shri Ajay  
 Malik, Shri Jitender Singh  
 Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal  
 Masram, Shri Basori Singh  
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid  
 Meena, Shri Namu Narain  
 Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Meghe, Shri Datta  
 Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram  
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom  
 Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti  
 Mishra, Shri Mahabal  
 Moily, Shri M. Veerappa  
 Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 \*Nagpal, Shri Devendra  
 Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh  
 Naik, Shri P. Balram  
 Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali  
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.  
 \*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi  
 Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad  
 \*Noor, Shrimati Mausam  
 #Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika  
 Pal, Shri Rajaram

Pala, Shri Vincent H.  
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar  
 Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.  
 Patel, Shri Praful  
 Patel, Shri R.K. Singh  
 Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli  
 Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao  
 Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina  
 Patil, Shri Pratik  
 Pawar, Shri Sharad  
 Pilot, Shri Sachin  
 Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm  
 Pradhan, Shri Amarnath  
 \*Prasada, Shri Jitin  
 Punia, Shri P.L.  
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.  
 Rahman, Shri Abdul  
 Rai, Shri Prem Das  
 Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram, Shri Purnmasi  
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally  
 Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.  
 Ramkishun, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh  
 Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan  
 Rao, Dr. K.S.  
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva  
 Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar  
 Rawat, Shri Harish  
 Ray, Shri Rudramadhab  
 Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender

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\* Voted through slip.

# Corrected through slip for Noes.

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\* Voted through slip.

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Roy, Shri Arjun	*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Sangma, Kumari Agatha	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	*Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	Tewari, Shri Manish
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shri Ajit	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri Ratan	Verma, Shri Sajjan
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Sukhdev	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	

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\* Voted through slip.

Vivekanand, Dr. G.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad

Yadav, Shri Arun

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 100

Noes: 234

Abstain: 001

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, are you moving your Amendment No. 59 to Schedule I?

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): No, Madam, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, are you moving your Amendment No. 87 to Schedule I?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): No, Madam, I am not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Dhotre, are you moving your Amendment No. 97 to Schedule I?

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): I am not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari, are you moving your Amendment No. 97 to Schedule I?

\* Ayes: 100 (+) Shri A.T. Nana Patil = 101

Noes: 234 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Shri Sis Ram Ola, Jitin Prasada, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 245

Abstain:001 (-) Sis Ram Ola = 000

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, this relates to Rs. 3 per kg for rice and Rs. 2 per kg for wheat. My Amendment is to be Re 1 per kg for rice and Re 1 per kg for wheat. I know the present majority in this House is not going to support my Amendment. But I give you a chance because the Orissa Government is today providing rice at Re 1 per kg. Please make it up to Re 1 per kg if you support this Amendment. I implore that this Amendment may be accepted.

I beg to move:

Page 15, line 7,—

*after* "Central Government"

*insert* "in consultation with the concerned State Government" (97)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment No. 97 to Schedule I moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to Schedule I, to the vote of the House.

I think the Ayes have it.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Lobbies are cleared. The questions is:

Page 15, line 7,—

*after* "Central Government"

*insert* "in consultation with the concerned State Government" (97)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**22.35 hrs.**

#### **DIVISION NO. 17**

#### **AYES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Argal, Shri Ashok

Bais, Shri Ramesh	Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh	Karunakaran, Shri P.
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Prasun	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari	Kumar, Shri P.
Besra, Shri Devidhan	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Lingam, Shri P.
Biju, Shri P.K.	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh	Manian, Shri O.S.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.	Mohan, Shri P.C
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Munda, Shri Karia.
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Das, Shri Ram Sundar	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Deka, Shri Ramen	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Pathak, Shri Harin
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	*Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Patil, Shri C.R.
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	Premdas, Shri
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Rajendran, Shri C.
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Jena, Shri Mohan	Ramshankar, Prof.
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	

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\* Voted through slip.



Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Ray, Shri Rudramadhab

Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar

Sachan, Shri Rakesh

Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal

Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev

Sampath, Shri A.

Semmalai, Shri S.

Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi

Shantha, Shrimati J.

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao

Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.

Singh, Shri Ganesh

Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath

Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar

Singh, Shri Rakesh

Sivasami, Shri C.

Solanki, Shri Makansingh

Sugumar, Shri K.

Sushant, Dr. Rajan

Swamy, Shri Janardhana

Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma

Tandon, Shri Lalji

Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh

Thambidurai, Dr. M.

Trivedi, Shri Dinesh

Tudu, Shri Laxman

Udasi, Shri Shivkumar

Venugopal, Dr. P.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.

Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh

Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao

Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Madhusudan

**NOES**

\*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

\*Ahamed, Shri E.

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Antony, Shri Anto

Aron, Shri Praveen Singh

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baal, Shri T.R.

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Babbar, Shri Raj

#Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Baitha, Shri Kameshwar

Baliram, Dr.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

\* Voted through slip.

#Corrected through slip for Noes.

Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh  
 Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari  
 Chidambaram, Shri P.  
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.  
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.  
 Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo  
 Choudhary, Shri Harish  
 \*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti  
 Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhury, Shri Adhir  
 'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor  
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan  
 Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa  
 Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen  
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra  
 Deora, Shri Milind  
 Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh  
 Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.  
 Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.  
 Dias, Shri Charles  
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep  
 Divyasandana, Kumari Ramya  
 Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao  
 Dutt, Shrimati Priya  
 Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.  
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh  
 Ering, Shri Ninong  
 Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo  
 Gandhiselvan, Shri S.  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Gogoi, Shri Dip  
 Guddu, Shri Premchand

Handique, Shri B.K.  
 Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul  
 Hassan, Dr. Monazir  
 Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash  
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh  
 Hussain, Shri Ismail  
 Jadhav, Shri Baliram  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.  
 Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash  
 Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram  
 Jayaprada, Shrimati  
 Jena, Shri Srikant  
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha  
 Jindal, Shri Naveen  
 Joshi, Dr. C.P.  
 Joshi, Shri Mahesh  
 Kamal Nath, Shri  
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas  
 Kataria, Shri Lalchand  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh  
 Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh  
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun  
 Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil  
 Khatri, Dr. Nirmal  
 Khursheed, Shri Salman  
 Killi, Dr. Kruparani  
 Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji  
 Krishnasswamy, Shri M.  
 Kumar, Shri Ajay  
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra  
 Kumar, Shri Ramesh  
 Kumar, Shri Shailendra

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\* Voted through slip.

Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan  
 Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh  
 Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka  
 Lal, Shri Pakauri  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Maharaj, Shri Satpal  
 Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad  
 Majhi, Shri Pradeep  
 Maken, Shri Ajay  
 Malik, Shri Jitender Singh  
 Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal  
 Mani, Shri Jose K.  
 Masram, Shri Basori Singh  
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid  
 Meena, Shri Namu Narain  
 Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Meghe, Shri Datta  
 Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram  
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom  
 Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti  
 Mishra, Shri Mahabal  
 Moily, Shri M. Veerappa  
 Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 #Nagpal, Shri Devendra  
 Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh  
 Naik, Shri P. Balram  
 Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali  
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.  
 #Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi  
 Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad

\*Noor, Shrimati Mausam  
 #Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika  
 Pal, Shri Rajaram  
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.  
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar  
 Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 #Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.  
 Patel, Shri Praful  
 Patel, Shri R.K. Singh  
 Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandlal Koli  
 Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao  
 Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina  
 Patil, Shri Pratik  
 Pawar, Shri Sharad  
 Pilot, Shri Sachin  
 \*Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm  
 Pradhan, Shri Amarnath  
 \*Prasada, Shri Jitin  
 Punia, Shri P.L.  
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.  
 Rahman, Shri Abdul  
 Rai, Shri Prem Das  
 Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram, Shri Purnmasi  
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally  
 Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.  
 Ramkishun, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh  
 Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan  
 Rao, Dr. K.S.

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\* Voted through slip.

# Corrected through slip for Noes.

# Corrected through Slip for Noes.

Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar	Singh, Shri Ratan
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Reddy, Shri K.R.G.	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Shri Yashvir
Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Sangma, Kumari Agatha	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
*Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	#Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tewari, Shri Manish
*Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Ajit	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan	

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\* Voted through slip.

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# Corrected through Slip for Noes.

\* Voted through slip.

Venugopal, Shri D.

Venugopal, Shri K.C.

Verma, Shri Sajjan

Verma, Shri Beni Prasad

Viswanathan, Shri P.

Vivekanand, Dr. G.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad

Yadav, Shri Arun

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 117

Noes: 232

Abstain: 002

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal—Not present.

Kumari Saroj Pandey—Not present.

Shri Nishikant Dubey are you moving your Amendment No.272 to Schedule-I?

\* Ayes: 117 (+) Shri A.T. Nana Patil (-) Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, and Shrimati Annu Tandon = 114

Noes: 232 (+) S/Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, E. Ahamed, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shri Devendra Nagpal, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shrimati Mausam Noor, S/Shri Sis Ram Ola, Kishanbhai V. Patel, Ponnambhakar, Jitin Prasada, Sarvey Satyanarayana, Chaudhary Lal Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shrimati Annu Tandon and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 248

Abstain: 002 (-) S/Shri Sis Ram Ola and Kishanbhai V. Patel = 000

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Madam Speaker, there is always a conflict between the Centre and the States. As Bhartruhari Mahtab ji mentioned that several States including Odisha, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are giving one rupee per kg rice. If the rice is available at one rupee per kg at some places and three rupees per kg at other places through Public Distribution System, this will give rise to competition between the Centre and the State and they will make claim over the scheme. Therefore, it should be equal everywhere. The Central Government should agree one rupee kg rice, otherwise it will create problem. Hence, I am moving Amendment and I request the House that I would be better if it agrees on it.

Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

Page 16, lines 4 and 5,-

*for "3 rupee per kg for rice"*

*substitute "1 rupee per kg for rice"*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lobbies are already cleared. I shall now put Amendment No.272 to Schedule I moved by Shri Nishikant Dubey to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 15, line 5—

*for "rupees 3 per kg for rice"*

*substitute "rupee 1 per kg for rice". (272)*

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**22.37 hrs.**

**DIVISION NO. 18**

**A YES**

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Anandan, Shri M.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Argal, Shri Ashok

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Bais, Shri Ramesh	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita	Kumar, Shri P.
Besra, Shri Devidhan	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Lingam, Shri P.
Biju, Shri P.K.	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Manian, Shri O.S.
Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.	Mohan, Shri P.C
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Munda, Shri Karia.
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas	Natarajan, Shri P.R.
Deka, Shri Ramen	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Pathak, Shri Harin
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Patil, Shri C.R.
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Rajendran, Shri C.
Haque, Sk. Saidul	Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Jena, Shri Mohan	Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
Joshi, Shri Kailash	Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev

Sampath, Shri A.	Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
Semmalai, Shri S.	Baalu, Shri T.R.
Shantha, Shrimati J.	Babbar, Shri Raj
Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao	Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.	Baitha, Shri Kameshwar
Singh, Shri Ganesh	Baliram, Dr.
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath	Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar	Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman
Singh, Shri Rakesh	Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.
Sivasami, Shri C.	Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai
Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai	Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh
Sugumar, Shri K.	Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand
Sushant, Dr. Rajan	Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
Swamy, Shri Janardhana	Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh	Biswal, Shri Hemanand
Thambidurai, Dr. M.	Chacko, Shri P.C.
Tudu, Shri Laxman	Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar	Chaudhary, Shri Jayant
Venugopal, Dr. P.	Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh
Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M.	Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh
Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao	Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan	Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
Yadav, Shri Madhusudan	Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
<b>NOES</b>	Choudhary, Shri Harish
*Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.	*Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq	Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
Adhi Sankar, Shri	Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash	Chowdhury, Shri Adhir
Ahamed, Shri E.	'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
Alagiri, Shri S.	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh	Das, Shri Ram Sundar
Antony, Shri Anto	Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
Aron, Shri Praveen Singh	Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen

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\* Voted through slip.

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\* Voted through slip.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Deora, Shri Milind	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Dias, Shri Charles	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Ering, Shri Ninong	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Majhi, Shri Pradeep
Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Meena, Shri Namu Narain
Jena, Shri Srikant	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Meghe, Shri Datta
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mishra, Shri Mahabal



Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Ramkishun, Shri
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali	Rao, Dr. K.S.
*Narah, Shrimati Rane	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	Rawat, Shri Harish
*Noor, Shrimati Mausam	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Patel, Shri Praful	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Patil, Shri Pratik	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
*Prasada, Shri Jitin	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Punia, Shri P.L.	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Rahman, Shri Abdul	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Singh, Rao Inderjit

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\* Voted through slip.

Singh, Shri Ajit	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shri Ijyraj	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri Ratan	Verma, Shri Sajjan
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Sukhdev	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Singh, Shrimati Meena	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
*Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Yadav, Shri Arun
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
Solanki, Shri Makansingh	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Sudhakaran, Shri K.	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.	Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan	<b>ABSTAIN</b>
Sule, Shrimati Supriya	Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Suresh, Shri D.K.	MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:
Tagore, Shri Manicka	Ayes:102
Tamta, Shri Pradeep	Noes:227
Tanwar, Shri Ashok	Abstain:001
*Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor	<i>The motion was negatived.</i>
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath	MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 288 to Schedule I?
Tewari, Shri Manish	SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I am not pressing.
Thakor, Shri Jagdish	
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi	
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol	
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	

\* Voted through slip.

\* Ayes: 102+Nil = 102

Noes: 227 (+) Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry, Shrimati Ranee Narah, Shrimati Mausam Noor, Shri Jitin Prasada, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, and Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad = 234

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy to move his Amendment No. 306 to Schedule I? He is not present.

The question is:

"That First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The First Schedule was added to the Bill.*

### Schedule II

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Hon. Minister to move his Amendment Nos. 297 and 298 to Schedule II.

*Amendment made:*

Page 16, lines 6 and 7, *omit* "or ready to eat meal". (297)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

Page 16, *omit* lines 24 to 29. (298)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Schedule II, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Schedule II, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Schedule II, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Schedule III

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ramchandra Dome are you moving your Amendment Nos 74 to 77 to Schedule III?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: I beg to move:

Page 17, line 22,—

*after* "sanitation"

*insert* "with priority for universal coverage of all habitations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and isolated/separate habitations of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes". (74)

Page 17, line 23,—

*after* "care"

*insert* ", neo-natal, infant and child survival and universal healthcare, with priority attention to categories (i) to (vi) mentioned in the first proviso to section 9.". (75)

Page 17, line 24,—

*after* "adolescent girls"

*insert* "with special attention and priority to adolescent girls belonging to categories (i) to (vi) mentioned in the first proviso to section 9.". (76)

Page 17, line 26,—

*after* "Women"

*insert* ", victims and survivors of victims of atrocities enumerated in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1986". (77)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos.74 to 77 to Schedule III moved by Dr. Ramchandra Dome to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav is not moving his amendment.

The question is:

"That Schedule III stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Schedule III was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now hon. Minister.

### Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No.299 to the National Food Security Bill, 2013 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill

and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No.299 to the National Food Security Bill, 2013 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 299 to Schedule IV (new)..

#### **New Schedule IV**

*Amendments made:*

Page 17, *add* at the end,--

#### SCHEDULE IV

{See section 3 (1)}

State-wise allocation of foodgrains

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Quantity (in lakh tons)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
3.	Assam	16.95
4.	Bihar	55.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.91
6.	Delhi	5.73
7.	Goa	0.59
8.	Gujarat	23.95
9.	Haryana	7.95
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.08
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.51
12.	Jharkhand	16.96
13.	Karnataka	25.56
14.	Kerala	14.25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34.68
16.	Maharashtra	45.02
17.	Manipur	1.51

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	1.76
19.	Mizoram	0.66
20.	Nagaland	1.38
21.	Odisha	21.09
22.	Punjab	8.70
23.	Rajasthan	27.92
24.	Sikkim	0.44
25.	Tamil Nadu	36.78
26.	Tripura	2.71
27.	Uttar Pradesh	96.15
28.	Uttarakhand	5.03
29.	West Bengal	38.49
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.16
31.	Chandigarh	0.31
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15
33.	Daman and Diu	0.07
34.	Lakshadweep	0.05
35.	Puducherry	0.50
Total		549.26".

(299)

(Prof. K.V. Thomas)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That new Schedule IV be added to the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Schedule IV was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 1 Short title, extent and commencement**

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy to move Amendment No.84 to Clause 1 – Not present.

Shri A.T. Nana Patil to move Amendment No.307 to Clause ! – Not present.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1 was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.*

#### **Title**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta are you moving your Amendment No.98 to Long Title?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak are you moving your Amendment No.139 to Long Title?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, you are a witness to the Amendments proposed by me in this Bill. If the Government accepts them, the format of the Bill could be better and more effective. But the Government is rigid and is adamant on passing the Bill as it is. Anyway, today we support this incomplete and fragile Bill. Today, we support this Bill only and we will wait for the day when we implement a better Bill.

*[English]*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, during my speech I made it very clear that this Bill is not for food security. It is because the criterion to identify beneficiaries has already been fixed, it is not going to provide food security to all.

The second thing is that they are telling that it is going to benefit 50 per cent population of urban areas. If we take, for example, Tamil Nadu, there more people are living in urban areas. If they are saying that it will benefit 50 per cent people living in urban areas, it means 32 per cent people will get benefit of this scheme. In the same way in rural areas in Tamil Nadu, instead of 75 per cent people only 62 per cent people will get benefit of it. On the whole, we are missing the people eligible under this scheme. Therefore, the scope of this Bill has to be extended so that all the eligible people may get its benefit.

I would like to say that the Government of Tamil Nadu is already giving cost free rice to the people. That is why we are not accepting it. It is affecting the people of our State.

Also, as the period of three years has been mentioned, I would say that after three years what would happen is that they would raise the price of it and it would affect the people. We would not be in a position to give it to the people. We will have to face the wrath of people. Madam, Tamil Nadu is already giving free rice to the people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is all right. Thank you very much. Please be very brief. I give you just one minute. *[Translation]* Do not extend it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am just finishing. The Bill will affect the people of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, we are not accepting the Bill. We are against this Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia ji, please be very brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have been demanding the Right to Food Security for the entire population of our country. We are against targeted Public Distribution System. It is because of this Targeted Public Distribution System, which was introduced 12 years back, a large section of our population, which is below the poverty line, which consists of poor people of our country, is deprived of the food security. This Bill is not going to provide food security to the entire population. We have been demanding that at least 90 per cent of the population should be covered under this Act.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. *[Translation]*  
Sharad Yadav ji, please be very brief and conclude it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We do not read this Bill as a Food Security Bill. It will not provide food security to the entire population of our country. That is why we tabled a number of amendments in opposition. But, the Government has not agreed to our amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: That is alright. It is not supposed to be a long speech. *[Translation]* Sharad Yadav ji, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav ji, you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I do not want to say anything special. But, I want to say one thing regarding the farmers that the Finance Minister should not inflict any damage on them in order to recover the loss. You are passing the Food Bill, but do not tinker with the minimum support price. This is my request through you.

*[English]*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: (Shri Perumbudur) Hon. Speaker, I reliably understand that the Chief Minister - State Administration is headed by the Chief Minister – has already written to the hon. Prime Minister asking him to protect the quantity of offtake as well as the APL price. The Government has conceded both the things. ...*(Interruptions)* Moreover, the Government has got a lot of responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, that will not go on record. You have had your say.

*(Interruptions) ... \**

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It has got an uphill task to protect the sustainability of this Bill. So, I am worried about the sustainability of the Bill and would request the hon. Prime Minister that the sustainability of this Bill should be protected.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much, Shri Baalu.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies may be opened now.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 27th August, 2013 at 11.00 a.m.

**22.46 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 27, 2013/Bhadrapada 5, 1935 (Saka).*

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